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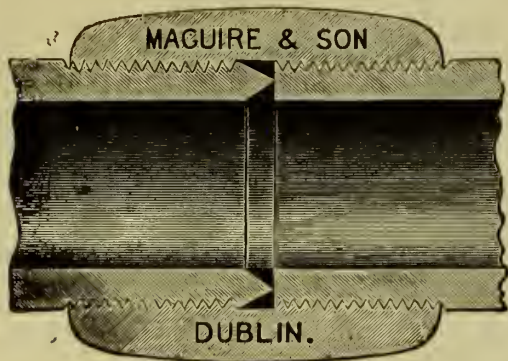
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IN the series of Papers under the above  
title which have recently appeared in this  
Journal, the following subjects have been  
treated of in vol. xxxvii. :—

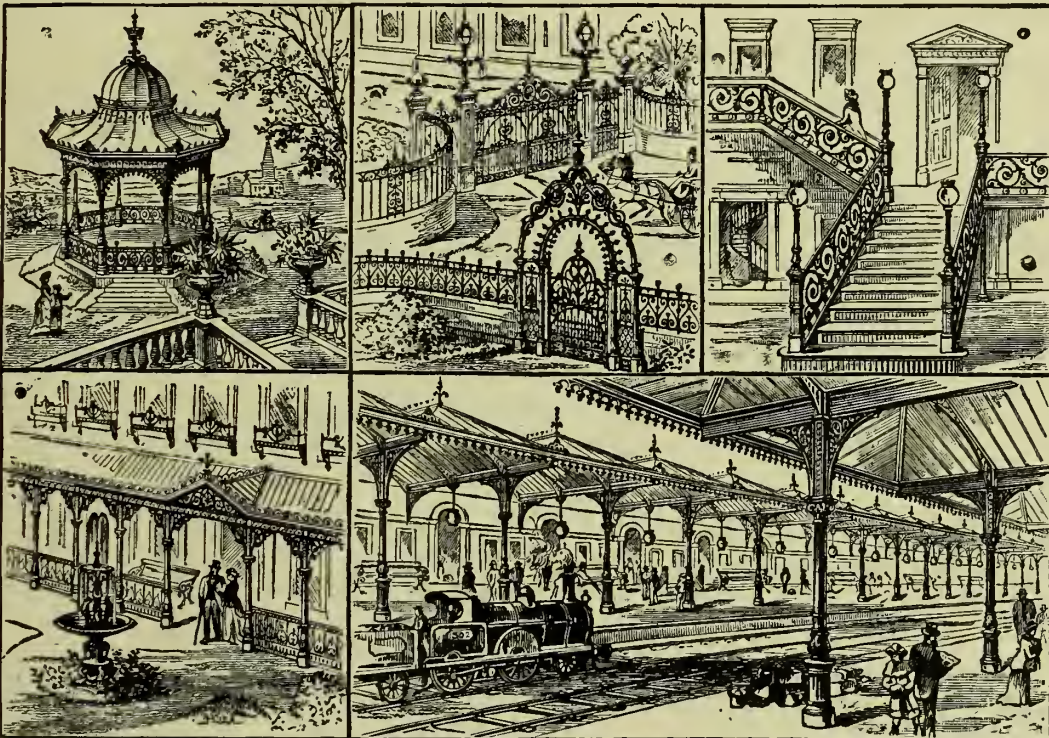
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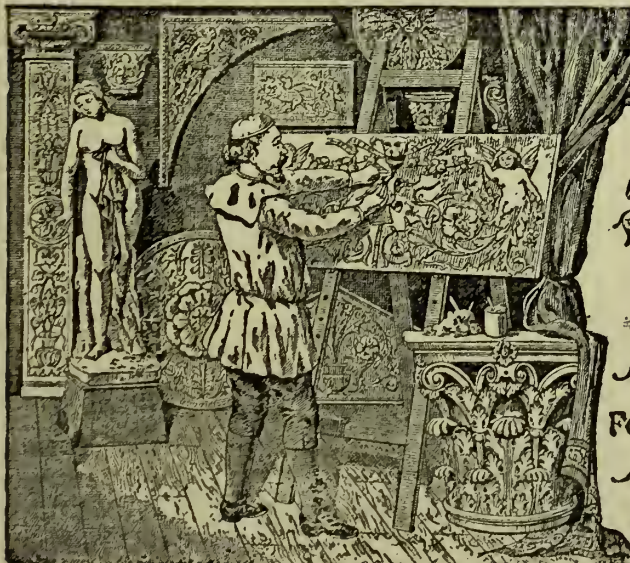
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JANUARY 1, 1897.

[VOL. XXXIX.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF  
IRELAND.

**T**HE Fifty-seventh Annual General Meeting of above Institute was held on the 17th ult., at 37 Dawson-street, when the President, Thomas Drew, R.H.A., delivered an Address, of which we print an abstract:—

When he addressed them last year he did so in a cheerful spirit of prophecy of coming activity in the operation of their profession, and of good times for them all round, such as had not been known to architects in Ireland in times of unrest and economic disturbance. Unfortunately for them, in Dublin at least, they reckoned cheerfully on general principles of political economy without taking into account the accidental issues of unrest and unreason which disturb the course of abstract philosophy in this country. They did not take account of a general strike in the building trade in Dublin. This strike began in May last, and paralysed building operations practically for nine months of the year, throughout the building months—condemning many willing workmen to idleness, and many architects to sit with folded hands. It was probably within the estimate to say that this strike had postponed or diverted away for ever building investments to the value of £100,000 in the Dublin district, and that the wilful loss of wages payable for skilled labour throughout the long wasted summer had not represented less than £50,000. They need not enter into controverted questions between masters and men of the rate of wage payments that the time of day justified—of what, perhaps, political economy might justify. They were bound, however, to warn masters yielding, and men enforcing what they saw. They saw market prices of building in some of the trades growing for the public to a point where it became prohibitive. The crafts were in danger. The stone-cutters', for instance, was one. The ambition of the Irish architect was to design and build fine monumental architecture, and before all other materials, in the incomparable native building stones of his own country, and wrought by native hands; but let the stone-cutting trade take note that, whether it was demanding but a fair living wage or not, the craft was a declining one. Its cost had reached a price that was widely prohibitive. The plasterers' trade also was one in danger. Notoriously there was not a sufficient supply of skilful working plasterers for current wants; skilled labour had to be imported, and in any case the cost of ordinary plasterers' work had become so enhanced that those who build seek every device to dispense with its use, and there

were many modern devices to dispense with the plasterer. During the late strike, which had touched them as architects, the status of "foremen" had been discussed. This was not a mere question between masters and men; it was one to which the public had something to say, and architects, in their representative position, were entitled and bound to express an opinion on such a question, for the foreman was the person with whom architects had to deal. Whether the average foreman of to-day was as good or better, in some respects, than the average one of thirty years ago, need not be discussed. The architect of old experience knew that there had been year by year cast upon him more anxiety for the detail of carrying out work. An old order had passed away; old building ways had become obsolete with the vast development of new methods in all the various departments of the work, so that the art had become one of extreme complexity. It demanded for its direction a man of education, of special and versatile knowledge of many things, and with an authority—a status and weight over the heads of the body of various tradesmen which had as yet been unrealised. A new and specially trained class of managers or controllers of building works must be created. It should be clearly stated, from an architect's point of view, what full qualification should be required for the man of the future who would take service under the building contractor of any of the more extensive works. He should be a tradesman—that is, the master of one handicraft, however acquired—say, an operative carpenter. The men under him must know him to be as good a man as themselves or better at a craft, and respect him accordingly, and he must also acquire by some technical training a general knowledge of the methods of all other trades employed in building. Besides this, he must lay the foundations of a better elementary education. It should qualify him to be a respectable business correspondent, a fair accountant, to have a mastery of those simpler arithmetical forms of calculation required in estimating and measuring work and materials; a knowledge of practical geometry and simple mechanical draughtsmanship, practical geology and elementary chemistry; a general knowledge of statics, dynamics, and of mechanical powers and appliances of machinery; nature, varieties, and market values of timber, metals, and all building materials; the law and responsibilities and practice of contracts; legislative enactments as to buildings; and modern sanitary science and appliances. Such a man would be as honourable and respected as any in the round of mercantile or professional employment in the country. He now passed on to another subject which had an interest for them—namely, the late competition for

the City Hall in Belfast—and he would like to make a few remarks in its regard. It was an important work, and would cost about £150,000. The Corporation of Belfast applied to the Royal Institute of British Architects to frame conditions and name an assessor. They began by omitting to thank the Institute, and it was evident later on that matters had been interpolated into the conditions—things which, the president believed, were perfectly foreign to competition, and quite inoperative. Mr. Waterhouse, with Mr. Bretland, finally selected three designs from those sent in, and proposed then and there, as the president had gathered, that the envelopes should be opened and the successful men declared. That was quite a proper thing. Mr. Waterhouse then went back to London as fast as he could. Strange to say, no announcement appeared of this, though the proceedings were known in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh, within twenty-four hours. The committee in charge of the matter were not quite satisfied, and they wanted to bring in two other designs; and this committee proceeded illegally and improperly to vote for three plans out of five for final competition, and eighteen members plumped for the Belfast man, and the now celebrated Plan No. 22 was selected. The proceedings next came to the Belfast Corporation for confirmation, and the result of the matter reflected, he thought, great credit on the City of Belfast. The majority of the Corporation had got hold of the right end of the stick, and fell foul of the committee. Plain talk was used in that part of the country, and the mildest words used were "jobbers and tricksters," and such like. The whole proceedings were carefully discussed, and a strong feeling had arisen about it in Belfast. Some of them were inclined to express sympathy with the Belfast architects who had been put into this position. They lost no time in writing to the Corporation withdrawing their plans, and declaring they would not be put in a position of the kind. This made the row very much worse. He thought these gentlemen had acted very properly, and he was glad to say that there was perfect unanimity in regard to this subject amongst their professional brethren in Belfast. Well, the decision of Mr. Waterhouse now stood, and he understood the gentlemen who had drawn the selected plans had been communicated with in order that they might go in for the final competition. That showed what public opinion could do. He (the President) thought that the Town Clerk was the person who was bound to receive the plans and to warn his Council—the members of the Corporation—of the proprieties that should have been observed in this matter. He was the responsible official who should have been concerned to see justice done.

### THE LATE SIR ROBERT PRESCOTT STEWART.

ON the 23rd ult. a memorial brass tablet to the memory to the above gentleman was unveiled by the Archbishop of Dublin, in the western end of Christ Church Cathedral, which end is in future to be known as "Musicians' Corner."

The following inscription appears on the tablet:—

To the glory of God,  
And in memory of  
ROBERT PRESCOTT STEWART, KNT.,  
Doctor of Music.  
Trained as a Chorister in the Cathedral School,  
He was appointed Organist at the age of Eighteen,  
and continued in that post during fifty years.  
His name stands foremost among the many who,  
for seven Centuries,  
Devoted their musical talents to the Service of God  
within this Ancient Sanctuary.  
Upright in life and modest in spirit,  
He gained the warm affection of a large circle of  
friends, and universal honour and respect.  
A brilliant Organist and Composer, he impressed  
His genius on the Use and Mode of Services  
in this Cathedral Church,  
and  
Enriched its Library with many noble compositions.  
Born 1825.  
He entered into his Rest on Easter Eve, 1884,  
"We praise Thee, O Lord," &c.

It is to be hoped that a small sum of money will be raised by the admirers of our great musician, for the purpose of placing a stone tablet on the front of the house in which he was born.

### THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

#### FOURTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

I OMITTED in my last article to state that Balrothery is situated about two miles south of Balbriggan. The other Balrothery, near Tallaght, is better known, but the ruined castle near it is "Timon," of which more hereafter.

#### PORTRANE.

On the east side of the G. N. railway, on the peninsula of Portrane, is the castle to which I next propose to refer. It is quite a small one, consisting of a simple square or perhaps oblong. I regret that in my two visits to it I did not take the measurements, though I photographed it from three different points of view. The entrance is on the north side, and is made through a very shallow porch, the lintel of which is straight, the doorway being square-headed. This porch is no doubt modern. Immediately on the left, when entering, is then a circular stone staircase in the north-east corner, and containing thirty-nine steps. (This is the number, as counted by my friend Mr. Steele, but Dalton gives 48; this, however, may include the steps up to the watch tower; I did not count them, or keep any note of so doing.) There is also a smaller staircase, extending from one floor to another, in the north-west corner. The top of the tower has battlements and a small rising turret at the north-east corner. Nearly the whole of the castle is closely covered with ivy. Above the doorway in the thickness of the wall is a square hole extending up to the second floor, perhaps intended for a machicolation. The lower walls are about 3½ ft. thick. The internal measurement of the chamber on the ground floor is about 16½ ft. by 12 ft., and in it are two curious recesses in opposite walls. One of these contains an extremely narrow loophole 2½ ft. by 3 in., splayed both ways, and on the inside a stone bench constructed in the wall, possibly a seat for a watchman or soldier. On the next, or first floor (which is intact), there is a large fireplace 6 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, the jambs of which are in fine preservation. The

old flue is also preserved. By its side runs a chimney of later construction, and overtopping the battlements, though its more modern appearance is hidden under a close covering of ivy. The whole ruin bears traces of modern occupation, and partial restoration for that purpose. There are a very large number of recesses and openings in the walls, three of which have pointed heads, and resemble the figure of a pentagon. The small turret at the north-east corner, which rises some feet above the battlements, was probably used as a watch tower. It measures 5½ ft. by 4 ft., and there are remains in it of a stone bench. There is also a neatly-constructed gutter in one corner. This turret is reached by four or five stone steps.

The whole castle is situated in a cultivated field, but it is easily accessible and very near to the ruined church of Portrane. There were apparently three storeys above the ground floor in this castle, as three windows, one above the other, can be seen in the centre of the east wall, the only part of it not covered with ivy, as so much of the walls are. These windows vary in form. The lowest is arched, the others square-headed. There is also a small oblong window in the north wall and a square one above it. There was probably some building resting against the north wall of the castle originally and since removed, as a kind of dripstone ledge runs along it several feet above the ground. The masonry seems plain and of irregular-shaped stones. Dalton, in his History, at pp. 312 and 313, describes this building as "a square tower of moderate dimensions," marking "the site of the old castle," which suggests that the castle must have been originally much more extensive. He calls the watch-tower *angular*, and also states that this castle was the residence of a branch of the family of Cusack of Rathaldron. Mr. Joyce, the author of "Rambles round Dublin," and my friend Mr. Steele, are both positive that they can see no trace of any out-works or bawn, but I confess I differ from them, for I thought I could discern a wide outline of the bawn running through the surrounding fields,—perhaps my wish may have been father to my thought.

Amongst the many references to Portrane quoted by Dalton from ancient records, extending back to 1040, there is one (of the sixteenth century), which states that the last Abbess of Grace Dieu had a *Castle* here "with divers buildings," &c. The Cusacks were at that time resident in Portrane. Later on in the same century, Queen Elizabeth granted to Francis Agard, Esq., P.C., the Church and Rectory of Portrane, with its castles, &c. The Castle here is also particularly mentioned, and various buildings adjoining.

Though not within the proper scope of these articles, I cannot here refrain from remarking how full of interest and attraction both Donabate and Portrane are. The shore or coast of the latter has curious little caves well worth a visit. Unfortunately the paucity of trains stopping at Donabate station, and the necessity of walking a good deal to reach all the objects of interest or to gain the shore, and also of bringing refreshments with one, causes Portrane to be as little visited as if it were one hundred miles away. Few know it save as a name of a future Lunatic Asylum, and fewer even visit it. For cyclists there is less excuse. The roads are at least not hilly.

### STEEL SKELETON CONSTRUCTION IN CHICAGO.\*

THE congested area of the main commercial district of Chicago, confined as it was by the lake, river and railways, had brought about the erection of high buildings. The compressible nature of the soil, however, had made it necessary to build thin walls, carried on a steel frame, with isolated footings, spread so as not to exceed the safe pressure on the clay, namely, about 3,500 lbs. per square ft. After a brief historical account of the earliest high buildings, a description was given of the mode of designing the steel frame, the disposition of the columns, and the framing plans of the roof, attic and each floor being respectively dealt with. In a typical case, the Fisher Building, eighteen storeys high, the live load, made up of the weight of the tenants, the furniture and the partitions, which were constantly being changed, was taken at between 60 lbs. and 75 lbs. per square ft. for the upper floors, and from 75 lbs. to 100 lbs. per square ft. for the first and second floors, which were generally used for shops and banks. The weight of the tenants and furniture of a typical office was found by experiment to be only 6 lbs. or 7 lbs. per square ft. The average weight of the partitions was 25 lbs. per square ft. Having ascertained the live and dead floor-weights, the weights of the outside walls, the lift-loads, the weights of the lift and house-tanks, and of the water-closet floors, window-panes, glass, mullions, etc., a column sheet was drawn up showing the weight supported by each column at each floor. The live load, except that for the partitions, was then deduced, and the remainder was used in designing the foundations. The unit stresses commonly employed were 16,000 lbs. per square in. per fibre strain in steel H-beams, 15,000 lbs. per square in. for plate girders, and 15,000 lbs. per square in. for short columns in compression. The roof was made up of beams and girders supporting tee-bars, spaced at 18-inch centres, between which book-tiles were built. Over the book-tile was spread a layer of cement, and on this a six-ply tar and gravel roof was laid, and the beams supporting the tees were fire-proofed. The types of columns in general use were mentioned and their relative merits discussed. The steel smoke-stack had supplanted the brick chimney, special arrangements providing for expansion and contraction of the steel where the stack passed through the roof. The Author's practice was to construct the frame to withstand a horizontal wind-pressure of 30 lbs. per square ft. over the whole side of the building, the resulting stresses were supposed to be taken up by all the columns in each row. If the maximum stress in any column from live, dead and wind stresses exceeded 25,000 lbs. per square in. the column was enlarged to bring the stress below this limit. The various kinds of wind bracing employed, including rods, portals, knee braces and plate girders between outside columns were illustrated, and the effectiveness of each discussed. Different portions and connections of the steel frame, as well as the cover column connections, spandrel sections, cornice and roof construction, bay windows, and balcony construction, etc., were illustrated and described. The most recent floor arches and column fireproofing were also discussed and drawings of different methods given. It had been stated that there was no such thing as fire-proof construction if the phrase were taken in a strictly literal sense, no known substance being able to resist a change of state when subjected to intense heat; but the Chicago high buildings were absolutely fire-proof in the sense that they would safely resist any fire which could occur in or around them. This had been shown by severe tests to which certain buildings had been exposed, accounts of which were given. For preserving the steel frame from rust, the best practice was to thoroughly scrape off the scale and apply a coat of oil at the mill, and a coat of

\* Abstract of Paper by Mr. J. W. Barry, read at meeting of Institution of Civil Engineers, London, on the 22nd ult.

red lead, graphite, or asphaltum after erection. This sufficed for the beams, but all outside columns were filled with Portland-cement concrete. The steel beams used in the foundations were always embedded in Portland-cement concrete, without being either oiled or painted, as the concrete adhered better to the unpainted metal. In the case of internal columns, when the fire-proofing was well fixed and covered on the outside with plaster, the column was surrounded by a nearly air-tight space and the danger from corrosion was small. Spread footings formed the typical Chicago foundation. Foundations had in some cases been sunk into the hard pan so as to give greater basement height. Experience had, however, shown that it was safer never to descend below the top of the hard pan. If the borings showed any sand pockets or soft spots, the contractor was required by the specification to excavate them and fill the cavity with concrete. A typical boring was shown, and the results of two tests, to determine the bearing capacity of the clay, were tabulated. The design of a spread footing, on the assumption of a given load per square ft. to be used on the clay, was described in detail, and, as an example, a layer of beams in a large footing under the Masonic Temple was computed to show how the number and size of the beams, and their length, were determined. The reason for not using the live load in designing the footings was stated, and a prominent building was mentioned to show the bad effect of using the live load in calculating the foundations. Cantilever construction used in foundation work was described and illustrated. Pile Foundations were only used under a few office buildings, and tubes, filled with concrete, were referred to as unsatisfactory. The Author considered the settlement was caused by the water being squeezed out of the clay, and that it gradually diminished and finally stopped. This was illustrated by an occurrence during the construction of the Masonic Temple, and was further shown by the settlement curves of the same building, extending over a period of four and a-half years. The amount of settlement of the high buildings amounted to nearly 1 ft., and the footings were raised, when construction was begun, in anticipation of it. The weight of the steel frame in an office building from sixteen to twenty storeys in height was very uniform, ranging between 1½ lbs. and 2½ lbs. per cubic ft. of the building. The cost was between 4·9 cents. and six cents. per cubic ft., being from one-seventh to one-ninth the cost of the building. The length of time required to completely finish a high building was between seven months and one year.

The Paper was also illustrated by lantern-slides, showing typical buildings in various stages of construction.

#### THE DUBLIN BRICK AND TILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the fourteenth half-yearly meeting of this company, held at their offices, Beresford-place, on the 23rd ult., the following report was read:—"Since the directors had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders in June last, the strike in the building trade was happily brought to a termination, and they are pleased to say that their anticipation of the continued demand for bricks has been realised. The moderate falling-off in the profits of the year may be taken as due to the strike referred to, which lasted during several months of the best part of the year. They, however, are pleased to say that the profit for the year enables them to recommend the usual dividends, viz.:—6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, for the half-year, after which there will remain a sum of £1,036 8s. 6d., to carry forward to next account, after having charged the entire cost of maintenance and repairs to revenue. Mr. Edie having resigned the position of secretary, and holding the necessary number of

shares, has been co-opted on the board. The directors have appointed Mr. Morgan to succeed him as secretary."

#### ARTISANS' COTTAGES, LONGFORD.

THE Town Commissioners of Longford having become aware of the insanitary state of many of the houses of the labouring classes in the town, decided, on the advice of Mr. Gore Dace Cochrane, J.P., to take advantage of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, and erect a number of houses, Lord Longford inviting plans and paying all the preliminary expenses, &c. Sixty-seven designs were sent in, in competition, and from the selected designs 40 houses have been erected, at a cost of £84 per house. The work has been carried out by Mr. Patrick Kelly, builder, of Longford, under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Gunniss, A.R.I.B.A., County Surveyor. The author of the selected design was Mr. William R. Gleave, A.R.I.B.A. (now of Dublin), Croydon.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE following is a syllabus of the classes proposed to be formed in connection with this Association, and of meetings to be held and papers to be read during the present session:—

*Elementary Building Construction.*—A class will be held fortnightly, under the direction of the following visitors:—H. Allberry, A. I. McGloughlin, J. Howard Pentland, &c.

*Elementary Class of Design.*—History of architecture, styles and orders, draughtsmanship, design, &c. A class will be held fortnightly, under the direction of F. Batchelor, J. Holloway, R. Caulfeild Orpen, &c.

*Advanced Class of Design.*—For criticism and discussion on drawings and design. A preliminary meeting will be held on Monday, January 18th, to make all arrangements.

*Elementary Quantity Surveying, Estimating and Specifications.*—A class will be held fortnightly, under the direction of T. F. Slevin, &c.

*The Studio.*—A studio is to be opened, in which the above classes will be held, and facilities will also be made for students desirous of competing for the studentships and prizes, or preparing for the qualifying examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

*Ordinary Meetings.*—The ordinary meetings of the Association will be held every alternate Tuesday, commencing at 8 p.m., at which a lecture will be given and discussion invited. The following gentlemen have already promised papers: Mr. Thomas Drew, on the "Architecture of Dublin," which will be delivered at the Grosvenor Hotel, on the 5th of January next; Mr. F. Batchelor, on "Hospitals and Hospital Construction"; Mr. J. C. Buckley, "Medieval Embroidery and the Character of Ancient Vestments"; J. W. Boucher, "Electric Lighting of Buildings"; W. G. Doolin, "Early English Art and Cotemporary Work on the Continent"; W. J. Fennell, "Brief Notes on Some Old Buildings in Antrim and Down"; W. R. Maguire, "Artificial Heating of Buildings"; W. Kaye Parry, "Drainage and Sanitary Construction"; Howard Pentland, "Open Roofs." Mr. C. Geoghegan and Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan have also kindly promised to lecture during the session.

The Association has, through the generosity of several gentlemen, been able to offer a very substantial prize list for the first year, amounting to nearly £35 in all.

The Maguire Travelling Studentship, value ten guineas, is offered for measured drawings.

The Ashlin Prizes, value seven and three guineas, are offered for a design of a detached suburban dwelling-house.

The Slevin Prizes, value five and two and

a-half guineas, for a ventilating flèche showing construction.

The Association Essay Prize, value five guineas, for an essay on the "Influence of Climate and Materials on National Domestic Architecture."

The Library, at 22 Clare-street, ought to be an especial attraction to its members, as the weekly professional papers of England, as well as this journal, will always be on the tables for reference during the Library hours, which will be open daily (except Saturdays) from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6 to 10 p.m.; in addition a valuable collection of books (kindly placed on the shelves by Mr. T. Drew) will be obtainable for reference.

A Register of Assistants desiring engagements, and architects requiring assistants, will be kept at 22 Clare-street, and can be consulted any day between 12 and 3 p.m. (except Saturdays); this will be free to members, but a charge of half a-crown will be made to non-members.

Visits to buildings in progress are being arranged for Saturday afternoons at three o'clock; these ought to attract a good number of members, as the party will be led by some one well acquainted with the particular buildings visited, who will explain the technical points of construction and design.

An annual excursion is being organised, and this, we hope, will be well patronised, as it will be an especial opportunity for obtaining some valuable and interesting sketches, and we hope to see the results of both this excursion and the drawings for the various prizes brought together in the form of an interesting exhibition. A conversazione is being arranged for an early date, which will be duly announced.

We understand that the number of names already entered in the members' books is close upon 100.

#### THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.

##### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland was held on the 17th ult., at 37 Dawson-street,

Mr. THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., President, occupied the chair.

There were present:—

Albert E. Murray, A.R.H.A. (Hon. Sec.); W. M. Mitchell, R.H.A.; F. Franklin, C. H. Ashworth, R. Sterling, W. Sterling, C. Wilmot, G. L. O'Connor, R. Butler, J. Freeman, R. Cochrane, F. Hughes, C. J. McCarthy, J. Holloway, C. Geoghegan, E. H. Morris, W. K. Parry, C. A. Owen, G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A.; F. A. Butler, F. Batchelor, R. C. Orpen.

The President delivered his Address, an abstract of which will be found on another page.

##### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report (read by the Hon. Sec.) referred to the continued popularity of the Institute, no fewer than eleven new names having been added to the muster roll during the last twelve months, bringing their numbers up to 82. They held 14 meetings during the last session, of which eight were ordinary and six special. They had under consideration the best means to adopt in order to prevent work from passing into unqualified hands for execution. They could not expect to see this evil wholly cured, but much might be done towards that end by enlightening public opinion on the subject, and showing that its best interests and theirs are really identical. They also desired to call attention to the way in which the profession is injured by the employment of the salaried officials of large public bodies for private buildings. The Board of Works is an old offender in this respect, and before this endeavours were made to have this grievance removed, but so far without success. The stronger the Institute becomes the more effective will be its action against

all such professional abuses. The Council sent three representatives, including the president and honorary secretary, to the general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held in Manchester last May. The great strike which paralysed the building trade during the whole of last summer was one of the most notable events of the year, and caused an immense amount of disturbance and suffering, the effects of which are still being felt. One of the results of the strike has been to increase still further the cost of building in Dublin—a result to be deplored, and one sure to prove detrimental to the interests of all concerned. It is surely time that the State should intervene by means of compulsory arbitration or some such means, in order to prevent the widespread misery and evil passions which such strikes cannot fail to engender. They had a very interesting interview and correspondence with the Master Builders' Association recently. This society has greatly increased its numbers since the commencement of the strike, and now numbers all or nearly all of the larger building contractors of Dublin. The object of the conference was the desire on the part of the builders that they should adopt a series of recommendations which they had drawn up for our consideration. They related chiefly to the methods they wish us to observe in asking for tenders for buildings, so as to secure, as far as practicable, a fair and impartial decision in every competition, and to discourage favouritism and unfair tendering. They welcomed this proposal of the association as a move in the right direction, and one which, while it removes a burden from them, will also prove to be in many ways a benefit to the public also.

Mr. C. Geoghegan moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Millar.

In the discussion which followed,

Mr. W. K. Parry spoke of the injustice under which architects suffered by the employment of unqualified persons. A case in Dublin, in which a brother architect was concerned, had come under his notice recently. In this case the nominal clerk of works was asked to draw up plans and specifications. He did so very reluctantly, and estimates were received. These estimates were anything but satisfactory, and in the opinion of the contractor were more than 50 per cent. over what they should be. In this case, if a skilled architect had been employed, there would have been proper competition, and the work would have been satisfactorily done. As an instance of the way in which the plans were drawn up, he might mention that no provision was made for sanitary accommodations, but contractors were told that these would have to be provided. Now, he thought that the Local Government Board should be approached in matters affecting their welfare. For instance, they all knew the extra expenses incurred in cases where a professional architect was not employed. It was, therefore, desirable that the Local Government Board should see that plans for any of the buildings promoted by them were signed by properly qualified men. This was a very reasonable request, and one which, he thought, in the interests of the ratepayers, should be granted, because, by adopting the course indicated, legitimate competition was secured, and a saving effected that would more than recoup the amount of the architects' fees.

Mr. Murray endorsed all that Mr. Parry had said, and his own experience led him to thoroughly approve of the wisdom of the course suggested. Now, Government bodies, such as the Board of Works, created buildings, but that, in his opinion, was not the object for which this body was instituted, and the architects employed by that body would be quite satisfied that their lay brothers should get some of the work, as they themselves were overburdened with business. It struck him that the Government, in giving grants for the carrying out of building operations, intended that the local architects as well as other classes would

benefit by the loans; but what happened was this: the person receiving that loan, finding that the Board of Works could carry out the work themselves, entrusted them with it, and so the local architects received no benefit. It struck him that the Board of Works was never meant to be anything else than a Board for maintaining, not creating, buildings. This was proved by the fact that the name architect was not attached to the title of the Board. Again, their professional men were not called architects, but surveyors. Now, the word surveyor, as it was understood in England, meant a person who maintained, not created, buildings, so that when the Government dubbed their officials surveyors it only proved that they were for the maintenance, not the creation, of buildings. Architects were touched in the pocket by the present system, and the public buildings of the country did not improve by the system either, for—human nature being human nature—while there were very competent men employed the buildings erected were no incentive to the best men to come forward or to an improvement in their style. They would see that all these buildings had, so to speak, the Government hall-mark. Now, he thought if the claims of lay architects were urged, redress would be granted. There was another point to which he wished to refer, and that was in relation to county surveyors. These men were paid a certain salary by the county grand juries, but—quite rightly, no doubt, from their point of view—they also engaged in the work of architects, although they were not brought up as such. Now, he thought it would be a good deal more satisfactory if the grand juries would pay their officials such a salary as would recoup them for their work outside that of architects. At present—and it was only human nature—the county surveyors left the work they knew they would be paid for, and engaged in other work, to the detriment of architects.

Mr. Ashlin also spoke in reference to the matters touched on by the report, which was then adopted.

Mr. W. M. Mitchell said they should thank Mr. Watt, of Belfast, for the action he had taken in connection with the withdrawal of his plans for the Town Hall of Belfast, and he proposed—

That the members of the Royal Institute of Architects desire to convey to Messrs. Græne Watt and Tulloch, their congratulations on the honourable and professional course taken by them in the late Belfast Town Hall competition.

Mr. Murray seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The result of the ballot was declared as follows:—The hon. secretary, hon. treasurers, and the auditors were re-elected, and the following were elected as a Council—Messrs. O'Callaghan, McCarthy, Mitchell, Ashlin, Millar, Carroll, Geoghegan, Parry, Pentland, and Fennell.

## THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 240, vol. xxxviii.)

ACCORDING to the Chronology of the Four Masters,<sup>1</sup> Dathi was succeeded by Læghaire as King of Ireland in the year of Christ 429. It would seem that at least from the commencement of the Fifth Century, some communities of Christians had been formed in Ireland, and especially in the southern parts,<sup>2</sup> where Ibar,<sup>3</sup> Ailbe,<sup>4</sup> and Declan,<sup>5</sup> are recorded to have been among the early missionaries.<sup>6</sup> The first named settled in Beg Eri, at the mouth of the present harbour

of Wexford. The second is related to have been invested with episcopal authority, and to have been the founder of a See at Emly. The third fixed his residence at Ardmore, in the present County of Waterford, and there established a religious community. We have the authority of Prosper, —a contemporary writer—for the statement, that there were Christians among the Scots of his time; but they do not appear to have been very numerous: However the circumstance of their settlement in our Island gave reason to hope, that further efforts might result in even more favourable issues.

Accordingly, in the year 430, Pope Celestine I.<sup>7</sup> selected the missionary Palladius, whom he consecrated Bishop, and sent him with some zealous labourers, to propagate the faith.<sup>8</sup> Having landed on the eastern coast, these Gospel preachers baptized a few converts and erected three wooden churches, within the territory of Ui-Garbhon, which was watered by the River Inbher-Dea, in the east part of the present County of Wicklow. One of those churches was at a place called Cellfine, supposed to have been identical with Killeen-Cormac; another was known as Teach-na-Romhan, rendered, House of the Romans; while the third was at Domhnach-Arta, thought to have been the present Dunard, near Red Cross.<sup>9</sup> Afterwards, meeting some opposition from the chieftain and people of that district, the missionaries were obliged to abandon the field of their labours. Palladius did not long survive the failure of his missionary enterprise in Ireland.<sup>10</sup> Being obliged to re-embark, their vessel had been driven by a storm into Scotland,<sup>11</sup> when sailing from the coasts of Ireland. It was a time when the Pelagian heresy prevailed in Britain,<sup>12</sup> and when Saints Germanus and Lupus had been directed to travel thither, with a view of preventing its ravages, they were accompanied by St. Patrick, who had spent his early years of servitude in Ireland.

The latter was deemed eminently qualified to prosecute the mission commenced by Palladius,<sup>13</sup> especially as he was conversant with the language and manners of the people. During the following year, St. Patrick was consecrated by the sovereign Pontiff already mentioned, and received a commission to preach the Gospel throughout this island. However, as Pope Celestine I. died on the 6th of April, A.D. 432, it was only in the succeeding pontiff, Sixtus III., that the Irish Apostle was enabled to accomplish the objects of his mission.<sup>14</sup> Accompanied by

<sup>7</sup> In his Chronicle, at A.D. 431.

<sup>8</sup> This Pontiff ruled over the Church from A.D. 422, and died on the 6th of April A.D. 432.

<sup>9</sup> The following is Venerable Bede's chronology for this event:—"Anno Domini incarnationis quadragesimo vigesimo tertio. Theodosius junior post Honorium quadragesimus quintus ab Augusto, regnum suscipiens viginti et sex annis tenuit; ejus anno imperii octavo, Palladius ad Scotos in Christum credentes a pontifice Romano ecclesie Celestino primus mittitur episcopus."—"Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum," lib. i., cap. xlii.

<sup>10</sup> In Rev. John Francis Sherman's "Loca Patriciana," an ingenious attempt has been made to identify those several erections of primitive churches.

<sup>11</sup> Advenit vero Scociam magna cleri comitiva, regis Engelli regnationis anno xi. cui rex mansuissim locum ubi petierat gratis dedit."—Johannis de Fordun "Chronica Gentis Scotorum," lib. iii., cap. vii.

<sup>12</sup> The reader of early Scottish history will find an admirable and a learned disquisition on the subject in "A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain or Scotland, containing an Account of the Romans, of the Britons betwixt the Walls, of the Caledonians or Picts, and particularly of the Scots." With an Appendix of Ancient Manuscript Pieces. By Thomas Innes, M.A., Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo.

<sup>13</sup> See Rev. Jeremy Collier's "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," vol. i., book i., cent. iv., pp. 93 to 104.

<sup>14</sup> About his subsequent career after leaving Ireland much uncertainty prevails, as may be seen by consulting William F. Skene's "Celtic Scotland: a History of Ancient Alban," vol. ii., book ii., chap. i., pp. 26 to 30.

<sup>15</sup> Pope Sixtus III. ruled from A.D. 432 to A.D. 440. In the first year of his pontificate St. Patrick landed in Ireland. See Roderick O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," pars. iii., cap. xc., p. 421.

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's edition, vol. i., pp. 128, 129.

<sup>2</sup> See on this subject the Rev. Dr. John Lanigan's "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. i., chap. i., pp. 1 to 47.

<sup>3</sup> His feast occurs on the 23rd of April.

<sup>4</sup> His festival belongs to the 12th of September.

<sup>5</sup> His feast is held on the 24th of July.

<sup>6</sup> Among these is reckoned, also, St. Kieran of Ossory, whose festival falls on the 5th of March. However, all of those named appear to have been contemporaries and disciples of St. Patrick. It is remarkable, too, that Prosper calls Palladius the first bishop of the Scots. See Rev. Jeremy Collier's "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," vol. i., book i., cent. v., p. 117. London, 1840, 8vo.

some disciples, he landed on the shores of Leinster, A.D. 432.<sup>16</sup> Having met with some opposition in that part of the country, St. Patrick disembarked, and directed his course towards the north of Ireland. This had been his place of residence during the period of his captivity, and here he had also acquired a knowledge of the language, character customs and superstitions of our pagan ancestors.<sup>17</sup> The first fruits of his mission were gleaned in this quarter, and in a district anciently called Dal-aradia. There his first church was built at Saul, near the eastern shore of the present Strangford Lough.

About this time, preparations were being made for assembling the subordinate princes and chiefs of Ireland at Tara, where the monarch then resided,<sup>18</sup> and St. Patrick took a bold resolution to present himself, with some of his fellow-missionaries at the Feis or Convention, where he was likely to meet so many representatives from the various provinces and districts of Ireland. Accordingly, departing from Saul, and sailing southward, he entered the mouth of the river Boyne, having resolved on celebrating the feast of Easter near Tara. Impelled, probably through motives of curiosity, to see and hear the Apostle of a religion then new to them, yet prevalent among the neighbouring Britons, Patrick was introduced to the Convention. His exposition of the Christian doctrine was attended with successful results, although he met with great opposition from the monarch Leaghair and several of the druids. Some of the courtiers even then and soon afterwards became converts to Christianity. From this auspicious commencement, the Faith of Christ extended itself throughout this island. Thus, the great and most remarkable event of king Laeghair's reign was the successful introduction of Christianity, among the people of Ireland. However, it is highly improbable that the monarch is to be reckoned among the converts of St. Patrick.<sup>19</sup>

In passing, it may be observed, that the published materials for incidental illustration of Ireland's civil and ecclesiastical history become more numerous and diffuse, in English and Continental literature, after the period succeeding the introduction of Christianity to our country.<sup>20</sup> It still requires much critical acumen to distinguish between what are authentic,<sup>21</sup> and what are spurious documents, purporting to have reached our times from the middle of the fifth century.

Lives, acts, and calendars of the saints of Ireland, with poems and tracts attributed to

them, are very numerous, but not usually accessible; nor for the most part are they compositions of that early period.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### IRISH CHURCH PLATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I am now engaged in collecting for publication particulars of the Church-plate in use in this country, in the churches of the various denominations, and I shall feel much obliged for any particulars that may be sent to me concerning the same. *Verbatim* copies of any inscriptions and of "Hall" and other marks, on the several articles, and information as to whether they are silver, plated, brass, or pewter, with height, and diameter, and, if possible the weight, as well as sketches and photographs of flagons and chalices, will be thankfully received.

The constant sale of ancient Church-plate, and its loss from one cause and another, make it very desirable that such a return as I propose making should be prepared and printed.

PHILIP D. VIGORS, Col., F.R.S.A.I.  
Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow,  
Dec. 28th, 1896.

It is particularly requested that an account of any Church-plate in the possession of families may be sent me.

### A NEW LOCAL INDUSTRY AT LONDONDERRY.

Mr. Joseph Ballintine, J.P., is to be congratulated on the use to which he has put his well-known knowledge of the geological formation of the districts around Derry. Some time ago he acquired those lands known as the Bishop's Demesne. These he intended, and has, indeed, in part already laid out, for a suitable class of intermediate house, with spacious approaches and uncramped fronts and reres. Further acquaintance with the soil and its capabilities led him to believe that there were the possibilities of a very superior type of brick and tile material lying undeveloped there. Most intending brick-makers would have turned away in despair from the contemplation of the very unpromising-looking formation that attracted Mr. Ballintine's attention. What most people would call brick-clay is, to use an Irishism, "conspicuous by its absence." A quarry hole fifteen feet from the surface has a layer of boulder clay. Then crops out rock of a mica clay slate type, intermixed with layers of a hard quartzous nature and small bands of a highly aluminous shale. These rocks are at present worked to a depth of twenty feet from the clay; to what further depth they may extend is not yet ascertained. This is the brick-bed—should one not rather call it brick mine? To work substances of such a hard and unequal density into a material capable of taking the mould or form of brick or tile, must obviously be a very different process from the puddling of clay with which we are most familiar as brick-making. How powerful the machinery and intricate the process, will be in a measure understood by the following description of the plant put down by Mr. Ballintine in his new venture. The material—or what might be called the raw material, in the shape of large and jagged stones—is conveyed from the quarry bank or pit by a self-acting friction hauling gear to the grinding-mill. This mill is of a most powerful type; it is 9 ft. diameter, with perforated discs. Here the rock is reduced to a powder, and from the mill is delivered automatically to a set of elevators, from thence the powdery substance passes into a 7 ft. diameter edge-runner mixing pan. Here the necessary amount of moisture is incorporated, and the substance is passed on to a duplex lever brick-making machine, which shapes and presses the granulated mass into bricks firm enough to go straight to the kilns. A duplex re-press is added, for the purpose

of making moulded and special bricks. The earliest outputs of bricks have up to the present been fired in kilns of the ordinary type, but a continuous-chambered kiln is in process of erection, and when completed the output will not only be vastly accelerated, but of a uniformity not otherwise attainable. Some little idea of the smoothness and ingenuity with which the scheme of machinery has been wrought out, and of the rapidity with which it works, will be had when we state that from the time the rough stones leave the quarry bank until as formed brick blocks they lie waiting for the kiln, is just five minutes.—*Sentinel*.

## NOTES OF WORKS.

Additions and improvements are about being carried out at the premises 43 Upper Sackville-street, for the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, under the directions of Mr. G. P. Beater, architect.

The erection of a new Roman Catholic church will shortly be commenced at Castlemaine, Co. Kerry, from the designs of Mr. W. G. Doolin, M.A., Dawson-street, the contractor being Mr. H. B. Healy, Tralee.

A memorial bust of the late Rev. J. E. Reffe has been placed in the library of Blackrock College, and was unveiled on the 17th ult. It is of Carrara marble, and was executed at the studio of Sir Thomas Farrell. It stands on a pedestal of Galway black marble wrought at the works of Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Great Brunswick-street, which contains the following inscription:—"Rev. J. E. Reffe, C.-S. Sp., Dean of Studies, 1854-1888. Disce puer virtutem, ex me verumque laborem." On the same occasion also was unveiled a memorial pulpit to the late Dean Reffe, in the chapel of the college. The design is thirteenth-century Gothic, octagonal on plan, of oak, and stands on a pedestal composed of a series of pillars of walnut. It is from the establishment of Mr. G. Bull, Suffolk-street.

PORTADOWN.—The new post-office in Bridge-street, Portadown, is now complete, and was opened recently to the public. It is a beautiful and commodious structure, and is in every way worthy of such an important postal centre as Portadown. The want of such a building has been long felt. The old office in Market-street was altogether unsuited for the amount of business to be transacted. The accommodation was totally insufficient, and the officials were more or less handicapped in the discharge of their duty. It was only, however, when the place was declared to be injurious to the health of the staff that the authorities seriously contemplated the erection of a new office. In the new building every provision has been made for the convenience of the public and the comfort of the officials. The public portion of the building is in the front. To the right is the Postmaster's private office, and to the left the Telegraph instrument-room. Immediately behind, through swinging doors, is the general sorting-room. The fittings are of polished mahogany and pitch pine, and are of the latest standard pattern. To the rear is the postmen's and clerks' retiring-rooms, and underneath the basement of the front portion of the building is the linesmen's working-room, battery-room, and store-room. In the mail yard behind, every convenience is provided for the accommodation of the postmen. The official part occupies the entire of the first floor and the basement. The postmaster's residence is entirely separated from the official part, is all on the first floor, and forms the flat over the entire building. All the rooms are very spacious, and command excellent views. The various departments are connected by telephone with the postmaster's residence. The entire work has been executed by Messrs. Colleen Bros., Limited, under the supervision of Mr. Walby, clerk of works. The architect is Mr. Robert Cochrane, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British architects.

<sup>16</sup> According to Archdeacon Lynch, in the year of the World 5631, and in the fourth year of King Leogharus' reign. See "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. ii., pp. 4, 5. Rev. Dr. Kelly's edition.

<sup>17</sup> The Acts of St. Patrick are best gleaned from the seven different Lives of him, and which are to be found in Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," published at Louvain in folio, A.D. 1647.

<sup>18</sup> See Rev. P. J. Cresswell's "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," chap. iii., p. 81.

<sup>19</sup> As the Apostle of Ireland wrote his Confessions towards the close of his life, and mentions therein, that petty kings, and the sons and daughters of kings became Christians; he would hardly omit to notice the conversion of King Laeghair had he embraced the Faith. See Archdeacon Lynch's "Cambrensis Eversus," Rev. Dr. Kelly's edition, vol. ii., cap. ix., n. (d.) p. 5.

<sup>20</sup> Among the available published works, most interesting and valuable, as authorities for an account of the centuries embraced in the early Christian period, may be mentioned, Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ," and "Trias Thaumaturga"; Ussher's "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates"; Dr. Lanigan's "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland"; Dr. Todd's "Liber Hymnorum," and "Life of St. Patrick"; Dr. O'Donovan's "Leabhar na gCeart, or Book of Rights"; Fleming's "Collectanea Sacra"; Messingham's "Florilegium Insuæ Sanctuarum"; Dr. Petrie's "Ecclesiastical Architecture and Round Towers of Ireland."

<sup>21</sup> Sir James Ware's and Father Villanueva's "Opuscula Sancti Patricii," contain the Confessions of St. Patrick, and also his Epistle to Caroticus. These are generally allowed to have been genuine writings of the Saint; in reference to others criticism has been variously exercised.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 255, vol. xxxviii.)

## ARTICLE NO. X.

### (11.) *The Charitable Infirmary (Jervis street), 1723.*

THIS venerable institution was the first of the kind established in our city, and therefore, as one of the oldest, is the parent from which all the others, of which we are to treat, have proceeded.

In year 1723, six surgeons,—George Duany, Patrick Kelly, Nathaniel Handson, John Dowdall, Francis Duany, and Peter Brennan,—associated themselves together, and took a house in Cook-street, in the Parish of St. Audoen, capable of accommodating a small number only of intern patients, which they attended and supported by the subscriptions of individuals who approved of their project. This proceeding so commended itself to the general public, and founders, adopting for their motto "*SOLI DEO GLORIA*," and giving their services without fee or reward, that in a short time the subscriptions increased so rapidly, as to enable them to extend their establishment beyond their then limited accommodation. They therefore, on the 12th of August, 1728, removed it from their house in Cook-street to one considerably larger, on the Inns-quay, in which they were able to accommodate about 50 patients. The earliest notice we find of the "Charitable Infirmary" is in the "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack" for 1738, published by John Watson, Bookseller, at the "Bible and Crown, on the Merchants-Key, near the Old Bridge." John Watson, who was contemporary with the founders of the institution, and living in its vicinity, says:—"The Charitable Infirmary on the Inns Key, first projected in 1723, and opened 12th August, 1728, is supported by several charitable contributions, and by the attendance of surgeons, where numbers of maim'd and wounded poor, both interns, who lodge, and are supported in the House; and out-patients, who daily flock to the infirmary, are attended, and supplied with medicine at the expense of the charity." The names of the physicians or surgeons, or number of beds in the Hospital, are not given in this advertisement; but in his Almanack for 1740, he says:—"In this Hospital, great numbers of maimed, wounded, and diseased poor, are constantly relieved. There are above 36 beds, with provision and all necessaries for interns, who are received into the house, and constantly attended; as well as medicines and advice gratis for all externs, who flock in numbers thither daily. This charity is altogether supported by the voluntary contributions of the well-disposed. The physicians, Dr. Rd. Weld and Dr. John Fergus, attend every Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 11 o'clock; and the surgeons daily in their turns. All without fee or reward."

The Charitable Infirmary on Inns-quay was situated at the corner of Arch-lane, and about four doors above Mass-lane (now Chancery-place). These two lanes extended from Inns-quay to Mountrath-street, and Arch-lane formed the continuation of Mountrath-street from Greek-street to Inns-quay. On the western corner of Arch-lane, on Inns-quay (next door to the Infirmary) lived Sir Patrick Dun, Knt., M.D. (d. 1st May, 1713), founder of the Hospital which still bears his name, and of which more hereafter.

1738. "The surgeons put their original Board in proper form, confirmed their fundamental rules, and established new laws for their future conduct. And to render the charity still more generally beneficial, two physicians were added, who also serve without fee or reward."—(Watson.)

In 1741, the old house on Inns-quay being in a ruinous condition, a committee, composed of the medical staff of the Hospital,

and the principal subscribers to the charity, was formed to devise the best means of re-building it. This committee formed themselves into a "Board," to which was given the title of TRUSTEES TO THE CHARITABLE INFIRMARY. At a juncture so critical for the welfare of the charitable institution, the trustees were fortunate in having an able colleague on their new Board, in the person of Mr. Sheffield Grace, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, who schemed a lottery plan which produced a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of re-building the Hospital. Surgeon Grace, whose name, we trust, will be kept in remembrance in the annals of the "Charitable Infirmary," was a descendant of the old and eminent family of Raymond-le-Gros, one of the earliest of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, who came over with Strongbow; and having married Basilia-de-Clare, Strongbow's sister, he acquired the extensive district in the County of Kilkenny, still denominated the "Cantred of Grace's Country." From this Raymond-le-Gros (Grace) descended Oliver Grace, Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland (temp. Charles II.), who settled at Shangauagh, now called Gracefield, in the Queen's County. He m. Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, County of Kilkenny, ancestor of the Bryans of Jenkinstown (by his 2nd wife Ursula, 2nd dau. and eventually heiress of Walter Walsh, of Castlehoel, by this wife, the Hon. Magdalen Sheffield, sister to Edmund Sheffield, 2nd Earl of Mulgrave, and ultimately sole heiress of Edmund Sheffield, last Duke of Buckingham and Normanby), by whom he had issue four sons and two daus. The sons were: (1) Oliver, his heir; (2) John, of Sheffield Lodge, d. unm.; (3) William, ancestor of the present Sir Percy-Raymond Grace, Bart., of Grace Castle, County of Kilkenny; and (4) Sheffield Grace, surgeon to the Charitable Infirmary. He m. Frances, dau. of John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, and d. in 1742, leaving issue an only son, Raymond, who d. unm. in France in 1774.

In 1750, the editor of the "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack" informs us that the Hospital having been re-built in the year 1741, "was fitted up for the reception of forty patients (though on extraordinary occasions fifty have been taken in), who are constantly maintained, supplied with all necessaries, and attended by physicians and surgeons. The physicians attend in their turn on Tuesdays and Fridays; and three surgeons early every morning, who advise, dress, and distribute to such poor as there is not room for in the house. From 1st Oct., 1748, to 1st Oct., 1749, patients received into the house, 193; and out-patients, 5,124. The contributions, directions, and distributions of the charity are managed for the benefit of the poor in general, with no other distinction than what arises from their poverty and diseases. And the direction is vested in twenty trustees, annually chosen out of the subscribers. The trustees meet the first Friday of each month at the Infirmary, when every contributor is desired to attend to inspect the books and have the satisfaction to see that his money is properly applied."

Physicians: Dr. John Fergus; Dr. John Curry, Cow-lane (now Greek-street). Dr. Curry was the author of "The Civil Wars in Ireland," and other historical works relating to Ireland.

Surgeons: Francis Duany (son of one of the founders of the Infirmary); Charles Reilly; Jasper Delahoyde; Richard Houghton; William Ruxton; and Henry Lyster.

The physicians visit on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the surgeons visit daily in their turn—all serve without fee or reward.

From Nov. 1756 to Nov. 1757, patients received into the house, 209; externs, 7,597.

1755. A considerable part of the Hospital, and the Arch on which it stood, being found faulty, had been pulled down and re-built.

1761. Physicians: Dr. John Curry, Cow-lane, and Dr. Edmund Netteville, Pill-lane.

Surgeons: William Ruxton, Hoey's-court; Richard Houghton, Henry Lyster; John Neale, Essex-Key; Rob. Bowes, Capel-street; Barnaby Kelly, Smock-alley.

1776. Physicians: Dr. John Purcell, Sackville-street, and Dr. Garret Hussey, Capel-street.

Surgeons: Wm. Ruxton, Hoey's-court; Henry Lyster; John Neale, Mary-street; Rob. Bowes, 49 Jervis-street; James Tasker, Jervis-street; Loftus Dempsey, King street, Oxmantown; George Stewart,\* Fownes street; and Francis McEvoy, Abbey-street.

1786. In this year the site for the new Four Courts was determined on, and as it included the ground on which the Charitable Infirmary stood, it was necessary to remove it elsewhere. An eligible situation offering in Jervis-street, an advantageous bargain was made with the Earl of Charlemont, who, having erected a new mansion-house (now known as Charlemont House), in Palace-row, Rutland-square, North, vacated the old family mansion, No. 14 Jervis-street, the Institution was removed thither in Oct., 1786. The earliest minute-book belonging to the Hospital in Jervis-street commences 25th Oct., 1786, and ends Sept., 1819. It is a very interesting volume, neatly written, and in a state of good preservation. The first physicians and surgeons who opened the new Institution in Jervis-street, were:—

Physicians: Dr. Garret Hussey, 10 Stafford-street, and Dr. Patrick Plunket,† 32 Jervis-street.

Surgeons: Henry Lyster, 14 Jervis-street; John Neale, 3 Dominick-street; Rob. Bowes, 45 Jervis-street; George Stewart, State Surgeon, 74 Stephen-street; Francis McEvoy, 9 North Earl-street; John Ford, 29 Moore-street; Peter Reilly, 61 Abbey-street; Richard Sparrow, 1 Mary's-abbey; Henry Lyster, jun., 27 Denmark-street; James McEvoy, North Earl-street.

The first entry in the minute-book of the Hospital, after removing to Jervis-street, is the following:—

"Wednesday, 25th Oct. 1786. At a Meeting of the Governors of the Charitable Infirmary in Jervis-street, to take into consideration what further accommodation may be necessary for the reception of intern patients.

## PRESENT:

Francis McEvoy, Esq. Dr. Patrick Plunket.  
Robt. Bowes, Esq. Mr. Patt. Mooney.  
Jno. Cumming, Esq. Mr. John Ford.  
Denis T. O'Brien, Esq. Mr. Peter Reilly.  
Lieut.-Col. French.

"Denis Thomas O'Brien, Esq.,§ in the chair.

"Ordered: That Mr. McEvoy be requested to procure the best plan of a water-closet, and when obtained to make a report to the Board.

"Ordered: That James Coyle [tallow chandler, 27 Charles-street] will be paid £26 5s. 0½d.

"Ordered: That David Mills will be paid £8 12s. 5d.

"John Cumming, Esq.—Paid to the treasurer a Government debenture of £100, being a benefaction for the use of the Hospital."

It would appear that one Deey (probably a descendant of Robert Deey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1672), who possessed some house property in Jervis-street, was ground landlord of Lord Charlemont's old mansion,

\* George Stewart, son of Alexander Stewart, County of Tyrone, was appointed State Surgeon in 1755, and Surgeon-General, in 1787. In 1793 he removed to Molesworth-street; and in 1802, he removed to No. 19 (now No. 11) Upper Merrion-street, where he died on the 8th June, 1813. (See Memoir of him, in Sir Charles A. Cameron's "History of the College of Surgeons," p. 317.)

† The site of the Charitable Infirmary, Arch-lane, Mass-lane, &c., are shown on Rocque's Improved Map of Dublin, by Bernard Scale, 1773.

‡ Dr. Patrick Plunket was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Plunket, minister of Strand-street Presbyterian Meeting-House, and brother of the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1834-41; created BARON PLUNKET, 1st June, 1827. Dr. Patrick Plunket died at his residence, 5 Merrion-square, North, in 1810.

§ Denis Thos. O'Brien, Merchant, 23 Merchants-quay, was treasurer of the Hospital from its opening in Jervis-street, till his death in 1815. He left by his will a considerable portion of his house property in Strand-street and Abbey-street, to the Infirmary.

No. 14 Jervis-street, because, at a meeting of the Board of the Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street, held on the 1st Dec. 1788, it was resolved: "That it will be for the interest of this charity to purchase from Mr. Deey his interest in the lease of this house, and that Thos. Preston, Esq., and Denis Thos. O'Brien, Esq., be empowered to treat with him for that purpose, and to report their proceedings to the next Board."

"1788, Dec. 12th. Thos. Preston, Esq., reported to the Board that he had, with Denis Thos. O'Brien, Esq., waited on Mr. Deey, and that he had agreed to take £750 for his interest in the lease of this house. "Ordered to be purchased."

1792. The Governors of the Charitable Infirmary, feeling the inconvenience of acting further without the confidence of sufficient sanction or authority, made application to Government for a charter. Their petition stated, "that for many years past the institution had been of great and manifest advantage to the sick and wounded poor of the north parts of Dublin, by supplying them with medical and surgical assistance, medicine, and all manner of necessaries, without fee or reward. That it was supported entirely by the charitable contributions of the public; and that several persons who are disposed to contribute liberally to its support, are deterred from so doing because the present governors are incompetent to receive and manage the same from the want of a charter of incorporation to insure the funds, and enforce the necessary regulations. The charter was forthwith granted, 7th June (32 George III.), and the governors were incorporated under the style and title of "The Governors and Guardians of the Charitable Infirmary, Dublin." The good effects of this measure were soon apparent, and enabled the governors to make considerable improvements. Their house was old and falling into decay, and it was deemed necessary to rebuild and enlarge it. In order to carry out that design, the governors, at a meeting held at the Infirmary, on Thursday 22nd Oct., 1802, the Rev. Dr. Moody (Minister of the Strand-street Congregation) being in the chair, it was resolved "that it is the opinion of the board that it will be for the interest of the institution to take the remainder of the ground on which the present house stands, and that the standing committee be empowered to do so on the most advantageous terms. Mr. [Thomas] Pleasants having attended, and having proposed to give said ground, with all materials, for £450. Resolved that said proposal be accepted."

"Resolved: that Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Lindsay, and the Rev. Dr. Moody do wait on the different bankers, to request they will receive subscriptions."

A subscription list was accordingly opened and most generously responded to, so that early in 1803 the governors were enabled to commence building their new Hospital. The subscription list contains the names of some of the principal merchants of this city, &c. (many of whose descendants are still leading citizens) and from this list we shall take a few names, together with the amount of their subscriptions:—

Right Hon. David La Touche, Banker	£200	0	0
Peter La Touche, Esq.	-	50	0
The Hon: The Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue (50 guineas*)	-	56	17
The Rt. Hon. J. C. Beresford (50 guineas)	-	56	17
Luke White	-	200	0
Andrew Caldwell	-	100	0
Edw. Byrne, R. McDonnell & Co.	-	100	0
Major Upton (brother of Clotworthy Upton, Co. Antrim, 1st Lord Templeton)	-	22	15
Dr. Clegghorn, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.	-	50	0
Dr. Patrick Plunket, P.K. & Q.C.P.I. (20 guineas)	-	22	15
Francis McEvoy, Surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital	-	50	0
Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart. (Sir Thos. Lighton and Co., Bankers, Foster-place)	-	50	0
Denis Thos. O'Brien, Esq.	-	50	0

\* A guinea at that time was value for £1 2s. 9d.

Sir Wm. Gleadowe, Bart.	-	-	£56	17	6
Wm. Sweetman (Brewer, Lr. Abbey-street)	-	-	-	45	10
Most Rev. Dr. Troy (5 guineas)	-	-	-	5	13
Rev. Dr. Moody (5 guineas)	-	-	-	5	13
Richard Allen	-	-	-	50	0
James Halpin	-	-	-	50	0
Lord Clonbrock	-	-	-	5	13
John Finlay, Esq. (Finlay and Co., Bankers, 21 Jervis-street)	-	-	-	56	17
John Roche and Co. (Merchants, Great Strand-street)	-	-	-	50	0
John Moore Esq. (Merchants, 61 Jervis-street)	-	-	-	40	0
Alex. Kirkpatrick, Alderman &c.	-	-	-	11	7

1802, Sept. 2. At a meeting of the Governors of the Hospital, it was resolved to apply to Mr. Thomas Pleasants for an addition of two feet to the thirty-eight ten inches already leased to the Governors, in order to carry out the plans prepared by Mr. Berrell, architect. A temporary hospital having been fitted up for the intern patients, the old hospital and the adjoining house, purchased from Thomas Pleasants, were taken down in 1803, and a new hospital erected on their sites. The work was executed by William Hendy, builder, from designs by Mr. Berrell, architect; and in 1804 the new Hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

The following were the first physicians and surgeons to the new Infirmary:—

Physicians: Dr. William Brooke,\* L.K. & Q.C.P.I., 16th North Cumberland-street; and Dr. Thomas Eagan, 10 Sackville-street.

Surgeons: H. Lyster; Robert Bowes, 49 Henry-street; George Stewart, Surgeon-General, 19 Upper Merriion-street; Francis McEvoy, 58 Abbey-street; Paul Houston, 25 Greek-street; and J. McEvoy.

The new Charitable Infirmary was a plain building, differing only from the adjoining houses in size, from the line of which it retired a few feet. The entrance was approached by a double flight of granite steps furnished with a high iron railing. Over the door was a large mural granite tablet, about 2 ft. 6 inches square set in the wall, bearing this inscription:—

CHARITABLE  
INFIRMARY  
the first of the kind  
in this Kingdom erected on the  
Innis Quay, A.D. 1728,  
and re-built on the  
present site by  
Public Contribution  
A.D. 1803.

The ground floor was occupied by the surgery, board-room, and apothecary's apartments; while all the upper rooms were used as wards, with the exception of two,—one of which was for the residence of the matron, and the other for operations. The Hospital contained seventy-five beds, but from the limited state of the funds, about one-half of them, only, were supported.

Though originally intended for a surgical hospital solely,—all cases being admitted, except such as were contagious,—yet the selection of cases was so excellent that few institutions afforded so wide a field of observation to the medical student. Therefore, in the year 1808, a portion of the Hospital was converted into a school for medical and surgical education, and a course of lectures commenced on the theory and practice of physic and clinical surgery; and a small library was also established for the use of the students. In 1833 the medical school attached to the Hospital was finally discontinued.

In 1813, there was a dissecting-room opened in an old building at the rear of the Hospital; and in that year regular courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and surgery were delivered by Samuel Wilmot, 37 York-street, and Richard Dease, Sackville-street, surgeons to the Hospital, whilst Dr. William Brooke lectured on the theory and practice of medicine.

In 1820. (1 George IV.), the governors,

\* Dr. William Brooke, son of the Rev. Wm. Brooke, Rector of Granard, Diocese of Ardagh, was born at Granard, in the year 1769. He was father of the late Master Brooke. (See Sir Charles A. Cameron's "History of the Royal College of Surgeons.")

deeming that "certain alterations and modifications were advisable and necessary in the Letters Patent granted in 1792, by George III., to enable them to maintain the institution more advantageously for the benefit of the sick and wounded poor of Dublin," applied for and were granted a new charter, which was enrolled in the Court of Chancery, on the 19th October, 1820. Under this new charter the governors were constituted "The Governors and Guardians of the Charitable Infirmary in Jervis-street, Dublin," and were directed to elect annually, by ballot, a committee of fifteen persons to govern the Infirmary for the then ensuing year.

1832. A new operating theatre was erected at the rear of the Hospital, the cost of which was defrayed by a legacy left for that purpose, by Richard Cave, Esq., 31 North Frederick-street, and Bettyville, Raheny. On a tablet of white marble fixed on a black marble slab, is the following inscription:—

"This Operating Theatre  
was erected from the munificent  
Contribution of the late benevolent  
RICHARD CAVE, Esq.,  
Of this City; and his humane sister  
ANNE CAVE.

The Managing Committee have  
erected this, as a Testament of their  
Respect and grateful Remembrance  
Anno Domini 1832."

The physicians and surgeons attending the Charitable Infirmary, in 1832, were:—

Physicians: Dominick J. Corrigan, M.D., 13 Bachelor's-walk (created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1866; d. 1st Feb., 1880); and Dr. Percival Hunt, 14 Upper Merriion-street.

Surgeons: James Duggan, 75 Aungier-street; Wm. Wallace, 4 Great Denmark-street; John Kirby, 56 Harcourt-street; James O'Beirne, 23 North Cumberland-street; Robert Adams, 11 Great Denmark-street; and Andrew Ellis, 47 William-street.

1850. The Physicians and surgeons in this year were:—

Physicians: J. Moore Neligan, 16 Leeson-street; and John Hughes, 16 Talbot-street.

Surgeons: Richard P. O'Reilly, 62 Sackville-street; Sans Sonci, Booterstown-Avenue; Andrew Ellis, 110 Stephen's-green, West; Michael H. Stapleton, 1 Mountjoy-place; Robert Harrison, 1 Hume-street, and Bellview Lodge, Priest House, Stillorgan; Auley P. Banon, 3 Mountjoy-square, South; James S. Hughes, 104 Capel-street; and J. H. Power, 95 Harcourt-street, and all serve without reward.

1854. The nursing and internal management of the Charitable Infirmary was placed this year under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. The introduction of the Sisters to the Hospital made no change in the original constitution of its rules, which provided free access for patients of every denomination, and empowered every patient to send at once, and without question, for any clergyman whom the patient might desire to see. The Sisters, however, are not trained nurses, though necessarily they have acquired an experience which renders them very efficient.

1877. The old Charitable Infirmary becoming decayed and inadequate to meet the increasing demands made upon it by the poor in a thickly-populated district, the managing Committee resolved upon the rebuilding and enlarging of the Hospital, so as to adapt it to all the requirements of modern sanitary science and legislation. In order to carry out this design, the large and extensive premises of the "Dublin Carriage Company," (previously W. Long and Sons, coach builders) in Mary-street, and their premises at the rear of the Hospital, extending back to Farrell's-court, were purchased by the Trustees of the Hospital, at the time that company was wound up in Chancery. They also purchased the interest in five houses in Jervis-street, adjoining the Hospital. On clearing away all these old buildings, the committee were able to have building space of about 200 ft. fronting Jervis-street, and a rear from Mary-street to Farrell's-court of about 300 ft.

In 1877, the excavations for the foundations were commenced, and extended to a depth of fully 10 ft. below the level of pavement. The foundations were laid on a substratum of gravel, and filled in with Portland cement concrete of sufficient thickness to sustain with safety the weight of the massive walls of the building. This portion of the work was carried out by the committee, at a cost of about £1,235.

On the 18th of Oct. 1878, a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin assembled in the Pillar Room of the Rotunda, presided over by the Rt. Hon. Hugh Tarpey, Lord Mayor, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the new building.

In February, 1880, the Hospital committee purchased the Presbyterian Mission Church and Schools, in Jervis-street (which had been erected in 1864), for the sum of £2,250, which they fitted up for the reception of such patients as were unfit to be discharged from the Hospital.

On the 3rd September, 1879, the contract was signed for the erection of the new Hospital, and in 1880 the work was commenced without any formal ceremony (the foundations having been previously laid). The designs were prepared by Mr. Charles Geoghagan, C.E., architect; the quantities were taken out by Messrs. Dudgeon and Son, and Messrs. Meade and Son were the contractors, at 29,700.

The new Hospital, as it now stands, measures 167 ft. in length, 66 ft. in depth, and 100 ft. in height. The basement storey, which is 13 ft. from floor to ceiling, contains the dispensary, kitchens, &c. The four upper floors are used as male and female medical and surgical wards. Each ward measures 132 ft. in length, by 30 ft. in width, and 20 ft. in height, and affords 2,640 cubic feet of space for each patient. All the wards have thorough ventilation from windows in front and rear. Each window measures 18 ft. by 5 ft., the sashes being double glazed. The latrines, baths, &c., at the extreme ends of the wards have thorough air admitted to them, and are approached by glazed corridors which divide them from the wards. Glazed corridors are also at the back of each ward extending from one end of the building to the other; and they not only serve as means of communication, but can be availed of as conservatories and recreation-rooms for patients when convalescent. By means of air-shafts in the walls, which are 3½ ft. thick, fresh air can be admitted through inlets standing about 8 ft. high from each floor, which can be opened and closed at pleasure. Valves are provided to admit the air vertically, and prevent down draughts. Numerous foul air exits are situated close under each ceiling, leading into foul air flues, which discharge above the level of the roof. The wards are heated by hot-water. The floors are all fireproof. Each ward contains ample space for 36 beds, and affords an open passage, in the centre, 132 ft. long by 18 ft. wide. Access to the wards is given in the rear by glazed corridors, at the ends of which are staircases, and by a hydraulic lift. The principal entrance, vestibule, and staircase are situated at the southern end of the Hospital; and the carriage entrance at the north end leads to the rear of the Hospital, dispensary, secondary staircases, the lift, kitchen, and minor offices in the rear.

The façade towards Jervis-street is plain, and of Italian character. The elevation, 29 ft., from street level to top of ground-floor storey, is of native limestone ashlar, with moulded architraves, string-courses, corbels, arched entrance, &c. The upper storeys are in red brickwork, relieved by limestone strings, sills, corbels, architraves, &c. The roof cornice is surmounted by an open balustrade, filled in at intervals with ornamental panels.

The roof, which is flat, is fire-proof, being constructed of iron and concrete asphalted. It is surrounded by a handsome balustrade, and extends the entire length of the building, containing 5,100 superficial feet, and forming a splendid exercise-ground for the

patients. It is approached by stairs at the north and south ends; and being 100 ft. above the level of the pavement, a magnificent view is obtained of the Dublin Mountains, the Bay, and the surrounding country.

At the rear of the Hospital, forming the northern wing, is the operation theatre, so arranged as to allow every student a full view of the operation table. This wing is, however, not yet completed.

The existing portion of the new Hospital, was finished in January, 1886, at a cost of about £55,160 16s. 1d. (including the purchase of site, laying foundations, &c.), of which sum a balance of £16,284 remained due. In order, therefore, to render the large expenditure then incurred really profitable, and to get full possession of the Hospital from the contractor, the governors applied for, and obtained, a supplemental charter, dated 9th November, 1888 (52 Victoria), by which they were empowered to raise money by mortgage on the property of the charity.

[For a further description of this truly noble building, and a perspective view of the Jervis-street elevation, see IRISH BUILDER for 15th January, 1887, vol. xxix.]

This Hospital receives no Government grant, with the exception of £43 12s. 5d.—a grant from the Treasury under an old Irish Statute (5 George III., cap. 20); and is therefore solely dependent on the voluntary subscriptions of the charitable citizens of Dublin, and on the generosity of all benevolent friends of the Institution. The total income of the Hospital for 1896 (including a grant from the Corporation of Dublin of £450), was £3,681 10s. 9d., and the total expenditure, £3,563 16s. 6d.

The Hospital is capable of accommodating 250 beds; but the total number already fitted up is, for want of funds, only 78, and the average number of beds occupied in 1896 was 58. The number of patients relieved in the Hospital last year were: interns, 875, and externs 28,935.

The building (lately the Presbyterian Mission Church) adjoining the Hospital is now fitted up as sleeping apartments for the use of the resident medical officers; and the two school-rooms are used, one, as a board-room and secretary's office, the other as a reception-room, &c.

1896. The following are the names of the Physicians and Surgeons now attending the Hospital:—

Physicians: William J. Martin, 17 Harcourt-street; and William J. Thompson, 15 Harrington-street.

Surgeons: Austin Meldon, 15 Merrion-square; William Stoker, 34 Stephen's-green, North; John F. Cranny, 17 Merrion-square; Christopher Gunn, 125 Stephen's-green, West; F. Conway Dwyer, 4 Great Denmark-street; J. Dallas Pratt, 25 Fitzwilliam-street, Lower; Louis A. Byrne, 20 High-street. These visit daily in turn, and all serve without reward.

#### *Addenda et Corrigenda.*

#### *Dr. Stevens's Hospital.*

In our former article (IRISH BUILDER, 15th December), the reader will please make the following corrections and additions:—

P. 258, col. 2, in foot-note,\* for "12th July" new style, being the anniversary of opening Stevens' Hospital, read "3rd August." By an Act of Parliament passed in 1751 (24 Geo. II.), the old style ceased on the 2nd of September, 1752, and the new style took place on the 14th day of same month; so that all the intermediate nominal days from the 2nd to the 14th were omitted, or rather annihilated that year, and the month of September contained only nineteen days, thus making 23rd July old style, the date of opening Dr. Stevens's Hospital, is equal to 3rd August, new style.

P. 259, col. 1.—"Hospital Seal," for MCCXX. read MDCCXX.

P. 259, col. 2.—After line 7 from top, commencing with "1802," add the following:—1818. "Stevens' Hospital has afforded a

favourite asylum to the sick poor of the City of Dublin since the year 1733, and in the late distressing epidemic it accommodated 4,478 fever patients. Long before the establishment of the different fever hospitals in Dublin, it was the only institution where patients afflicted with fever could be received. In the month of September, 1817, there was a sudden increase of the epidemic fever, which prevailed at that time to a considerable extent in Dublin; and the attic wards of Stevens' Hospital afforded accommodation to eighty-seven fever patients. Aware of the privations the poor had suffered, and fully impressed with the influence which these had exerted in the production and dissemination of fever, a more comfortable diet was allowed to the convalescents than that given in most of the other Hospitals. . . . The mortality from fever in these wards was considerably less than had been attained in any Hospital in Dublin, the deaths, compared with the discharges, being under one in forty. Dysentery was very prevalent at this period. The continuance of fever among the lower orders was attributed to their poverty and negligent habits, but still more to the privations these classes of people had suffered in point of the comforts of food, fuel, and clothing, to the effects of ungenial seasons, and to the influence of the depressing passions. . . . The fever wards of Stevens' Hospital were closed after the month of June 1818, when the fever cases in the different Dublin Hospitals had been reduced from 1,200 to about 400."—(Census of Ireland for the year 1851, Part v., p. 183.)

(To be continued.)

#### LAW.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

*William Curtis and Son v. Armstrong and Company, Limited.*—This was an action for the recovery of £861 0s. 2d. balance alleged to be due by defendants for work and labour and materials provided, and for interest. Plaintiffs (an old established city firm) carry on business at 88 and 89 Middle Abbey-street, and defendants have their registered office at the Royal Marine Hotel, Kingstown. It appeared that plaintiffs fitted up a complete electric light installation at the Royal Marine Hotel, including engines, dynamos, accumulators, in accordance with an estimate dated 26th February, 1895; that the work extended over a period from June till October; and that the amount now claimed was balance due on the account furnished. Defendants pleaded that it was a provision of the contract that the work should be done and materials provided to the satisfaction of their (defendants') engineer, and that that provision was not carried out to the satisfaction of their engineer. They alleged that the engine provided by plaintiffs was defective and insufficient, and defendants brought into court £670 as sufficient to satisfy plaintiffs' claim. Defendants filed a counter-claim, in which they alleged that it was a part of the contract that plaintiffs should maintain the work contracted for for a period of 12 months after completion; that plaintiffs had not maintained the work, and that defendants had suffered loss and damage in maintaining same at their expense. They also stated that it was a term of the contract that the works should be completed so that they might be used for lighting the hotel and grounds, for pumping salt-water from the sea to the top of the hotel, and for the lift, on or before the 1st June, 1895, and, time being an essential element of the contract, any delay in completion of the works should subject plaintiffs to a deduction from the contract price, by way of liquidated damages, and not as a penalty of £5 per day for every day the contract time was exceeded, and defendants claimed the penalties—£1,000 damages in

respect of the matters set forth in paragraphs 1 to 6 of the counter-claim, and £1,010 in respect of penalties from the 1st of June, 1895. Plaintiffs replied to the counter-claim, dealing in detail with the matters alleged in the counter-claim, and they stated that on several occasions they were prevented from having access to the rooms in which work provided for by the contract was to be done, and that it was by reason of such interruptions in the work that they were prevented from carrying out the contract within the time specified in the contract. After a hearing which lasted several days, the jury found for £567 on foot of plaintiffs' claim, and for defendants' 6d. damages on their counter-claim.

The tender of Messrs. J. McKee and Son, Dungannon, has been accepted for carrying out the plans prepared by Mr. J. L. Devenish Meares, C.E., for supplying Fivemiletown with water. These will include the construction of a storage reservoir, catch-water drains, waste and intake weirs, and providing and laying of about four miles of pipes, and other contingent works. The contractor will be bound to maintain the whole for twelve months after completion.

### LORD KELVIN ON ELECTRIFICATION OF AIR.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the President (Lord Kelvin) made a communication on "The Electrification of Air by Rontgen Rays," the outcome, as he explained, of experiments which had occupied his attention, along with that of Dr. Beattie and Dr. Smolan, since the end of October last. The primary object of their investigations, he said, was to test the effect of Rontgen rays shed upon electrified air—to see whether or not the Rontgen rays had any electrifying effect on air. The following arrangement was made:—A lead cylinder 76 centimetres long and 23 centimetres in diameter was constructed. Both ends were closed with paraffined cardboard, which was transparent to the rays. At the end distant from the electrometer the Rontgen lamp (a vacuum vessel with an oblique platinum plate) was placed. In the other end two holes were made, one in the middle in which a glass tube of sufficient length was placed to allow the end in the lead cylinder to be placed in any desired place in the cylinder. By means of this air was drawn through an electric filter by an air pump. The other hole, a little from the centre, contained a second glass tube by which air was drawn through india-rubber tubing from the quadrangle of the University of Glasgow outside the laboratory. In one series of experiments the end of the suction pipe was kept in the centre of the lead cylinder, and at various points, 10 centimetres apart, beginning with a point close to the end distant from the Rontgen lamp. In every case the air pumped through the filter was found to be negatively electrified when no screen, or an aluminium screen to the Rontgen lamp, was used, and either not electrified at all or only slightly negatively when a lead screen was used. When the Rontgen lamp was removed or stopped, and air pumped through the filter, no deflection was observed on the electrometer. This showed that the air of the quadrangle was not electrified sufficiently to show any deflection when tested by filter and electrometer. Similar results were obtained with the end of the suction pipe placed so as to touch the floor of the lead cylinder, the roof, or the sides. Whether or not the air was pumped away from a place in the cylinder illuminated by the Rontgen rays, it was in all cases found to be negatively electrified. In the earlier experiments the air drawn through the filter was replaced by air coming in from the laboratory at the open end. They found evidence of disturbance due to electrification of the air of the laboratory by brush discharges from electrodes between the induction coil and the Rontgen lamp, and from spark in induction coil. These sources of distur-

bance were eliminated by arrangement of the lead cylinder already described. They also found a very decided electrification of air—sometimes negative, sometimes positive—when the Rontgen rays were shone across a glass tube or an aluminium tube, and the air pumped through from the quadrangle to the filter. A primary object of their experiments was to test whether air electrified positively or negatively lost its charge by the passage of Rontgen rays through it. They soon obtained an affirmative answer to that question. They found that positively electrified air lost its positive electricity, and in some cases acquired negative electricity under the influence of Rontgen rays, and they were thus led to investigate the effect of Rontgen rays, to begin with, on air molectrified. In carrying out the experiments, his lordship added, they found it absolutely necessary not only to surround the electrometer with wire gauze in the usual manner, but they had also to place it on a sheet of lead, and to surround the side facing the Rontgen lamp with lead, too. In some cases it was even necessary to cover up the whole with paper, to prevent the electrified air of the room from disturbing the instrument.

### TENDERS.

For the erection of a R.C. parish church at Castlemaine, Co. Kerry. Mr. W. G. Doolin, M.A., architect:—

D. Hayes, Fermoy .. ..	£3,494 14 2
J. Sisk, Cork .. ..	2,870 0 0
Cotter and Clifford, Killorglin ..	2,370 12 5
J. Thornton, Kantark .. ..	2,370 0 0
H. B. Healy, Tralee (accepted) ..	2,350 0 0

For the construction of works for the supply of water to Fivemiletown, for the Guardians of the Clogher Union. Mr. J. L. D. Meares, C.E., Newry, engineer:—

W. McMahon, Clonlee .. ..	£1,641 1 1
J. McKee and Son, Dungannon (accepted) .. ..	1,506 10 4

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A LUNATIC ASYLUM PLUNGED IN DARKNESS.**—A highly dramatic incident was reported anent the disastrous bog slide that took place on Sunday last. Part of the slip ran into and speedily blocked the River Flesk, which empties into the Lakes of Killarney. As the water of the stream in question works the electric dynamos that supply the Kerry Lunatic Asylum, that establishment was at once plunged into darkness during the night. The risks, inconvenience, and danger of such a state of affairs amid such a population may better be imagined than described.—*Med. Press.*

**CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.**—At a recent meeting of the governors of above schools, they adopted the report of the sub-committee appointed to report on the opening of classes in painters' and decorators' work, in accordance with a request of the Dublin Guild of Master Painters'. The report recommended that the class would meet on two evenings in the week, one evening being devoted to freeland drawing, the other to instruction in painters' and decorators' work, according to a syllabus submitted by the Guild of Master Painters; that, at the end of the session, a local examination should be held, and that the Dublin Guild of Master Painters who kindly offer prizes, be requested to conduct this examination; that the fee for the course of instruction should be the same as that charged for other trade classes, viz., 5s. for the session of eight months, this fee to include the use of tools required in the practical class; but should the class be opened in January, that a fee of 2s. 6d. might be charged for the remaining portion of the session, and that a teacher be advertised for.

**THE LATE MR. ALFRED NOBEL.**—A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—With reference to the death of Mr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, who was the inventor of dynamite, a brief notice of which event appeared in the *Times* on Friday, it may be mentioned that the invention of dynamite by him was more or less the result of an accident. Nitro-glycerine, which is the active agent in dynamite, is a liquid, and was formerly known as glonoin oil. Prior to the invention of dynamite several serious and fatal accidents had occurred with nitro-glycerine, both in transport and handling. Impressed with its value and importance as a blasting agent, and with its

highly dangerous character as an article of commerce, Mr. Nobel set to work to discover a means of rendering it safe except under the actual conditions of doing work. It is stated that while he was carrying out his researches in this direction he happened to spill some nitro-glycerine on some sand, which absorbed and retained it. Upon experimenting with the mixture thus accidentally formed, Noble found that the explosive properties of the nitro-glycerine remained unimpaired. He therefore decided to use sand as a carrier for the oil, and at first he adopted this material for absorbing and retaining it, giving to the compound the expressive name of dynamite. The first demonstration of the power and comparative safety of dynamite in this form was given by Noble personally at the stone quarries at Merstham, Surrey, on July 14th, 1863. Certain disadvantages in the use of sand as a carrier for the oil were, however, developed in practice, and this led to further investigations, which resulted in Nobel's substituting Kieselguhr, or infusorial earth instead of sand. By this means he succeeded in converting one of the most dangerous explosive compounds into a tractable blasting agent, practically inaugurating the era of high explosives of this class, in which he subsequently introduced several useful improvements.

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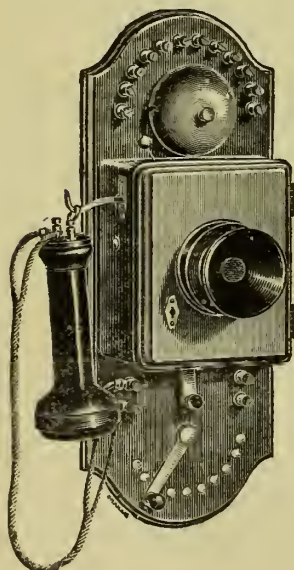
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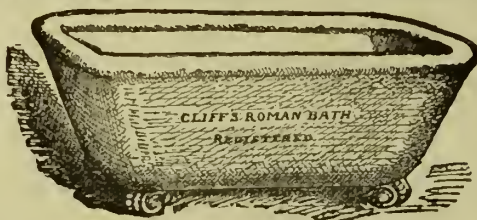


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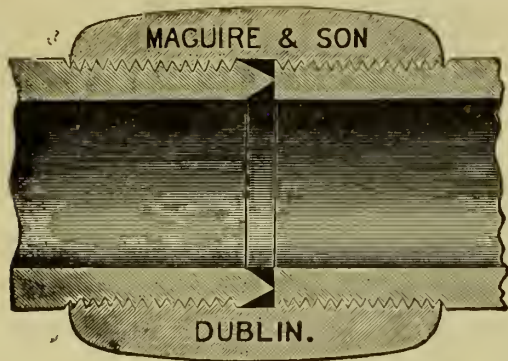
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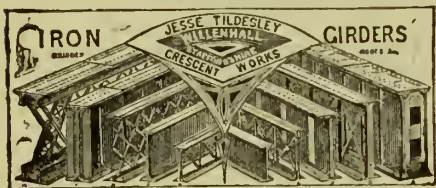
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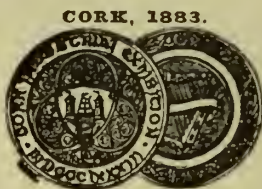
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IN the series of Papers under the above  
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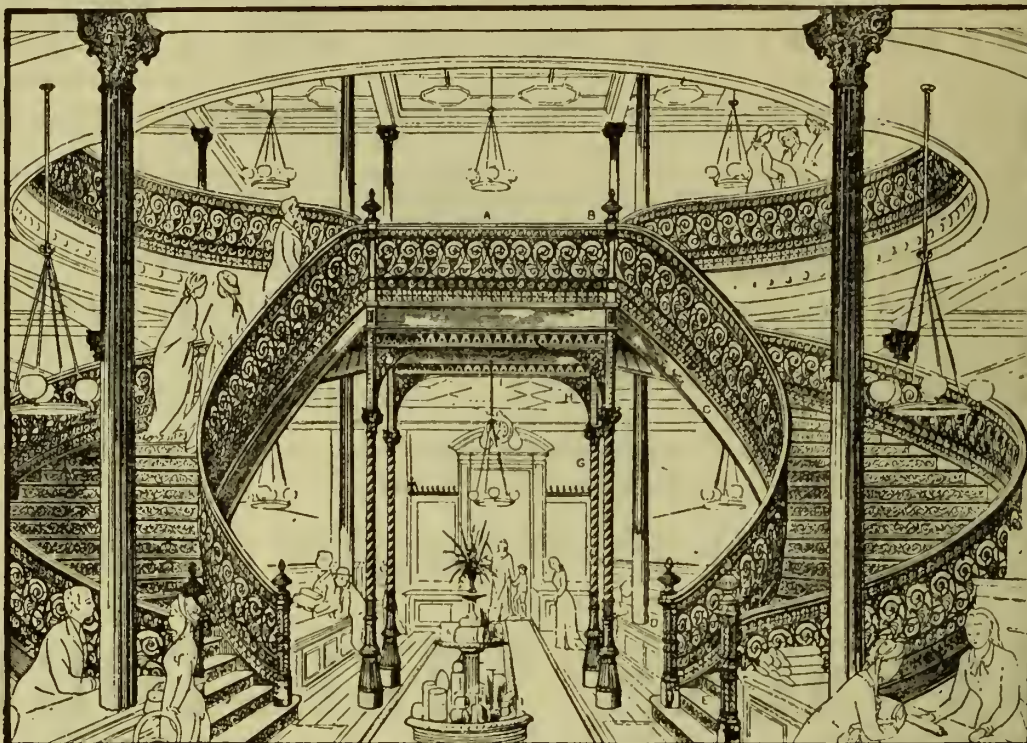


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

Vol. XXXIX.—No. 890.

## PROGRESS IN BRAY TOWNSHIP.

AT the monthly meeting, on the 5th inst., of the Commissioners of this Township, the chairman, Sir Henry Cochrane, D.L., J.P., gave a detailed account of the state of the township, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. The following members were present:—Sir Rowland Fanning, J.P.; William King, J.P.; James E. McCormick, William H. McFarland, Martin Langton, Robert Cuthbert, William Rossiter, Richard Clifton, and Philip Condren.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman said—As this is the first meeting of what we hope to make a prosperous and eventful year for Bray, it may not be out of place for me to refer briefly to what we have been doing during the past twelve months, and what we mean to do during 1897. To begin with, I am pleased to say that during the past year we paid in wages to the workmen of Bray £3,351 15s. 5d.; we cleared off legal debts to over £1,200, the major portion of which came to us as a liability from Commissioners who were here over twenty years ago. We had over five and three-quarter miles of footpaths concreted. This work cost over £12,000, and a considerable portion of it has to be met out of revenue; but I am satisfied that the ratepayers and residents are pleased with the improvement, and willing to abide by the expenditure. The granite facing and underpinning of the sea wall was undertaken, and it is hoped that the current year will see this useful work completed. We paid nearly £1,000 Grand Jury charges—an assessment which we would all like to see considerably reduced; and altogether we cleared off many old liabilities and finished our financial year with a balance on the right side of our general account. During the year we acquired the local electric light works on exceptionally favourable terms, viz., £3,060 for the premises, plant, cables, and good will of Messrs. Gordon's business. As we were aware at the time, an investment of further capital is necessary to make the generating power at the works equal to the demand for current. The designs, etc., have been perfected, and some improvements effected, but it will be some months yet before we can say that we are in a position to supply all the current in demand. Owing to the absolute necessity to push forward some of the extensions, our electric account has a balance against, but it is on the capital side, for I am pleased to learn that notwithstanding our incapacity to supply all the current demanded, the receipts and expenditure on the revenue side of account fairly balance, and there is no reason why, with judicious management, the installation should not be made to pay, and pay well. We also had the statutory inspection of the harbour by the Board of Trade, and I am happy to say that we have been authorised to levy up to seventy per cent. of the tolls prescribed in the Harbour Act. This grant has been made without any imposition of conditions, but I am sure the Commissioners will carry out any requirements of the mercantile community in reference to further improvements. So much for the past year. During the year we are now entering on, I hope, with your assistance, to see everything advanced in our township. We have to open our harbour, complete electric light works, acquire or declare off in reference to Bray Head Park, establish public lavatories, complete concreting of footpaths, and if satisfied with promoters' designs and guarantees, to give every consideration with regard to the interests of the ratepayers to the Promenade

Pier and Tramway projects. These gentlemen, together with the all-important water question, and the proposed interference with our leading thoroughfares by the railway company, are some of the matters to which your attention will be invited during the year, and I am sure they will receive your very best attention.

Mr. King said the record and programme defined by the chairman, and the fact that they had at that meeting a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements for the past year, was very creditable, but the public required further information as to the proposals of the commissioners for the advancement of the town. The Esplanade should be extended to Bray Head, and an approach to the top of the mountain secured, and, relying on correspondence he had had with the principal trustee of the minors interested in the Putland estate, he was sure what was best for Bray and for the property would be done.

Mr. Rossiter, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. Clifton having also spoken, it was ordered that the statement of accounts should be laid on the table.

## ENNISKILLEN TOWN HALL COMPETITION.

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of the northern capital, the Commissioners of the Borough of Enniskillen have decided upon the erection of a new Town Hall, on the site occupied by the present one, which is ill-adapted to the requirements of that important and flourishing town. They have, accordingly, invited architects to submit designs in competition for a building not to exceed £7,500, and offer prizes of £50, £20, and £10 for the three best sent in, which, according to the "conditions," are to become the absolute property of the Commissioners, to adopt in whole, or in part, as they may deem necessary or desirable, without further payment to the successful competitors. The 20th March next is the date fixed for the reception of designs.

## NOTES OF WORKS.

The Methodist Church, Jones's-road has been undergoing considerable alterations and improvements, which are now nearly completed. A chancel has been erected at western end, access to which has been gained by piercing through end wall and utilising the arch originally placed in it as chancel arch. The interior of chancel has been fitted with reading-desk and choir seats of pitch pine, with communion-rail of same material, supported on cast-iron standards. A vestry-room and class-room have been added on either side of chancel. The entire building has been heated by hot-water, and newly decorated, and the wooden railings in front replaced by ornamental wrought-iron ones. The contractor is Mr. Farquharson; the heating portion has been carried out by Messrs. Maguire and Gatchell, and lighting by Messrs. Dockrell, Sons, and Co.

At the late meeting of the Clontarf Township Commissioners, a report upon the works of improvement carried out by the board during the past year was submitted. These embraced the widening of road between Whitehall and Strandville; rebuilding of sea wall completed; flagging east side of Castle-avenue; reconstruction of Malahide-road from Marino-avenue to Donnycarney; construction of intercepting sewer for length of 380 yards; construction of main sewer on Howth-road for quarter mile; footpaths connected at St. Helen's-terrace and Longhoro'; 13 new paved crossings laid down and 17 of the old crossings improved; water channels on each side of St. Lawrence-road paved for a considerable length; about 30 new drain connections made with main sewers; and 25 new water connections, &c.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ILLICIT COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—It has recently been brought to my notice the deplorable extent to which illicit commissions are carried on in the Architectural Profession. I have never before dared to even think the practice could have extended to architects' assistants and draughtsmen, though it is well known that some architects do disgrace what should be an honourable profession, by those illegal and degrading practices; and I hear, on good authority, that some few even go further by giving silent consent to those engaged by them accepting these commissions. Surely it is high time that some co-operative influence was brought to bear on the minds of the profession (and especially the younger members), against this dishonourable and illegal manner of carrying on business. It was recently discussed, through the columns of the *London Times* and the *Building News*, during the past six months, and also at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, to which our Institute is allied, and those of us who are connected with the Institute are aware that we are bound by the Charter to which we have given our consent before becoming members, not to accept any illicit commissions or trade discounts, and I hope some of our leading architects will bring before the members of our profession, through your columns, their opinions on the subject. We first want the example of the older members, and I think, if some such steps were taken, that all architects who can shew themselves free from this taint, would co-operate and openly condemn the matter, we should at least advance a step by exposing those unworthy of the profession. If we cannot expect this much from an educated professional body, we must look to the wise co-operation of those who are in the habit of offering the commissions, to refuse doing so—this would compel those in our Profession who now stoop so low, to receive only that which they honestly work for.

My object in writing is more especially to speak of the evil as it exists among assistants, and I hope we shall have the opinion of some leading men of our Profession, if only to influence the junior members. I have heard it argued by assistants that they consider nothing wrong in accepting a commission from a contractor, a sculptor, or other tradesmen; and yet I know for a fact they would not care to openly acknowledge it to any one. I also know of a case of an assistant whose wish to become a chief assistant, is with a view of being able to increase his income by these illegal commissions. What honourable and educated man will contend that it is not a disgraceful and unprofessional means of increasing his income at the cost of his (or his principal's) client; and surely any means of transacting business that cannot be openly acknowledged, must be unworthy of any straightforward business man. Others argue that it is not a commission, but a present, a Christmas-box, or New-year's gift. Put whatever cloak on it you like, it does not hide the evil, but rather tends to make it worse, for anyone who will own it must be fully aware with what object the gift is made.

It would be interesting to know if the newly-formed Architectural Association of Ireland (which I understand principally consists of the younger members) has made this fact a consideration before admitting members. Yea, could we not ask them to invite one of our leading men to lecture on the subject at their meetings? Let us therefore hope that the Association, strengthened by the assistance of architects in practice, will bring forward in some practical form this growing evil, and endeavour to impede its progress, with old and young, or we may before long find the Profession—that ought to have the full confidence of the public—with nothing but a dishonoured name.—

Yours, &amp;c.,

AN ARCHITECT.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

HAVING in the previous articles given some description of four small castles in the north part of the county, I now, for a change, turn westward, and will describe a few castles on that side of the county.

### ADAMSTOWN.

In a field near the Lucan station on the Great Southern and Western Railway Company's line, and close to the road from the station to the canal, stands this small castle or Tower-house, not at first sight an attractive object, but yet, to the antiquarian student, not without interest. It is a simple oblong of 20 ft. by 25 ft.—I omit the inches. It has no projecting stair-tower. The ground floor was originally, I judge, arched, from the mark left on one of the side walls; but no floor, save the ground one, now exists. How the first floor was reached is not clear. The stone stairs from the first floor to the second run straight up by the east wall, and then curve a little up to a turret and the walk round the roof inside the battlements. These stairs cannot now be reached, save by a ladder.

The walls are 3 ft. thick at least; in some places more. Their centre where exposed consists of rough rubble or broken stones and hard mortar, somewhat like a very coarse and large concrete. The wall was then faced with smooth or hewn stones. The corbels on which the beams or joists of the second floor rested still project. All the windows in this floor are splayed inwardly. The roof of the castle was angular, as appears from the dripstone ledge still projecting from the inner sides of the turret. There has been much modernization of the interior by brick-work, such as fireplaces and flues of brick, and a large square in the west wall (which seems, possibly, the old fireplace) on the first floor is built up, and also a recess in the angle of the south and west walls. All the windows are flat or square-headed, the only trace of an arch being apparently in the fragment of a doorway into a small chamber off the first floor under the stone stairs and lighted by a small window in the side wall. Turning now to the exterior, and beginning with the wall looking towards the railway, which I will call (though inaccurately) the north wall, we notice on the ground a large opening to one side, apparently a doorway. A small square hollow runs into the wall on one side of the doorway, apparently to hold a thick bar. To the right of the doorway is a recess or partial breach which I cannot account for, or explain, it seems so needless. The dripstone of a high pointed roof is still attached to the outer face of this wall, and shows that there was originally a large building attached to the castle on this side. Under this dripstone also appears an opening (now built up) on the first floor level, which was probably a doorway into the adjoining building, from the castle. The battlement on this side projects very slightly, marked by a dripstone, save at the west corner where a second but smaller turret, with a small oblong window, rises. There are 9 or 10 small square gutter-openings or outlets at the foot of the battlement. This wall threatens to fall, being badly cracked, or split, at the top.

In the east wall is an oblong window low down, on one side, and a small one, high up

in the larger turret. There is a considerable breach in this wall to one side where was perhaps originally another window, at the first floor level. There is also in the centre, on the ground level, a partly built-up doorway or window. There are five or six gutter-openings at the foot of the battlement.

In the south wall is one doorway on the ground, to the left, now open, but apparently modernized. To the right of it is an opening nearly built up, which may have been a window or a doorway at another period. On the first floor level is an oblong window to the right (with a modern curved lintel of brick). There is a little "slit" window in the centre high up at the second floor, and another of the same kind on the first floor, to the extreme right, which lit the chamber with the arched doorway already mentioned. The battlement projects slightly—say two or three inches—on this side also, save at the turret. There are about nine gutter-openings on this side.

On the west side is, on the ground level, a doorway or window half built up. At the first floor level, in the centre, is a small oblong square-headed window (built up), and a little to the right of it another "slit" window splayed outwards, which is unusual, I think. At the height of the second floor is another "slit" window in the centre, also built up. High up to the left is a projection resting on three plain corbels that was, perhaps, part of the ancient flue or chimney. It is of a curious shape, having three sections, the second longer or narrower than the first or lowest, and the third or top longer and narrower again, and touching the second turret, which here projects five or six inches from the castle wall. There are five or six gutter-openings at the base of the battlement on this side.

The masonry of the castle is plain and of irregular-shaped stones, all of the local shale, I think. The exterior angles of the castle are sharp and good, with large stones placed alternately to either side.

The small windows seem all old and of the original erection, but it is clear that time after time new doorways and windows were broken out in the old walls, and thereby is shown the strong and lasting work of the old builders. I have, perhaps, wasted too much time on this small insignificant Tower-house, but it is very accessible, and has not been fully described before, and something, from a close and even better study, than this of all its details, may prove useful hereafter, when compared with those of other castles.

### THE "BOOK OF CLONENAGH."

WHEN Ballyfin and its appurtenances passed from the Pole family into that of Coote, some seventy years ago and over, there is fair and goodly proof that the "Book of Clonenagh" was in the possession of the first mentioned. At that time, an auction was held to dispose of Pole's assets, even his library. The name of the auctioneer was Mercer or Mercier, who issued a catalogue of the latter, and although some Irish manuscripts are noted, there is no mention made of this book. Now for fair and goodly proof of its being in the possession of Pole. He was Colonel of the Ballyfin Cavalry Volunteers, and in their ranks was a highly-respectable man, named Martin Bray, who died in 1844, aged ninety years. He had access to Ballyfin House, and often saw the long-missing document, as his son can testify, who for many years has held, and still holds, a responsible situation in the National Bank. Now for other proofs. Pole had for chaplain

a gentleman named Valentine Griffith, who was also rector of the parish of Clonenagh, and it is more than likely, he being such, that Pole presented him with it. A daughter of the Mr. Griffith was married to a Doctor Knaggs, of Mountrath, and his library came into the hands of the latter. *Ad interim*, a son of Mr. Griffith named Valentine Pole Griffith, was rector of Dunfanaghy a few years ago. Again, in the year 1846, I had occasion to call upon the above-named Doctor Knaggs; the family were out, and, while waiting, the housekeeper said to me, "Come, and I'll show you the 'Book of Clonenagh.'" We went to the parlour. "There," she said, pointing it out. At that moment the family arrived, and I had to retreat. This same housekeeper was afterwards married to a man named Steele, who lived convenient. I called upon him, and he told me that he several times saw the book in the house of Doctor Knaggs, who emigrated to Australia in 1852, practised in Melbourne, and there is no doubt that he carried the book with him, well knowing its value. His son, James Knaggs, is at present a large sheep farmer not far from Melbourne, and if the book be not in his possession, it is lost, and, perhaps, lost for ever.

NOTE.—The Rev. Valentine Griffith had a son named William, who was fond of antiquarian pursuits. He died some few years ago at Rathmines.

DANIEL F. DOWLING.

Castletown, Mountrath,  
12th Jan., 1897.

### AN INTERESTING WINDOW IN ST. HILDA'S CHURCH, WHITBY.

THE subject of the window is the Life of St. Hilda, with special reference to her position as abbess, for the first year after her return to the north, of the small Religious House on the site of this church. The first scene in her life represented is in the lower panel on the left hand side. On Easter Day, 627 A.D., Hilda, then a girl of 13, was baptized by Bishop Paulinus at York with her great-uncle, King Edwin. The font shown in the window is copied from the font now in St. Martin's Church at Canterbury, which was used at the baptism of King Ethelbert by Augustine. In the year 648 Hilda was summoned from East Anglia to Northumbria by Bishop Aidan, and placed in charge of a small Religious House, on this spot where she remained for one year. In the two large panels of the window she is shown (1) as being invested as Abbess by Bishop Aidan, and (2) as standing with the plan of her first monastic church and buildings in her hand.

In 649 A.D. Hilda was removed by Bishop Aidan to Hartlepool, and in 657 A.D. she became Abbess of the new Monastery founded by King Oswy at Streanæsbalch, or Whitby, where she remained until her death on 17th November, 680 A.D. In the lower right hand picture in the window she appears as Abbess of Whitby hearing Caedmon, the first Anglo-Saxon poet, recite his verses.

In the frame border of the main pictures there are four bosses, on two of which are drawn copies of a curious form of cross which appears on the grave slabs found in 1833 and 1838 at Hatlepool, in the original cemetery of St. Hilda's Religious House there (a cross which is also embroidered on the red silk surplice and veil now in use in our own church). On the other two bosses ammonites are introduced, in reference to the medieval legend that St. Hilda had turned snakes to stone at Whitby; a fancy which was suggested by the large number of ammonites found in the cliffs there. There is an allusion to it in Scott's "Marmion," cant. ii. § 12.

"And how, of thousand snakes, each one  
Was changed into a coil of stone,  
When holy Hilda pray'd:  
Themselves, within their holy bound,  
Their stony folds had often found."

At the foot of the window there are let into the sill two of the actual Whitby ammonites. At the head of the window on either side there are inserted the quaintly formed Alpha

and Omega, also copied from a grave slab at Hartlepool, which are cut on Bishop Lightfoot's memorial slab in Auckland Castle Chapel.

The lettering at the foot of the window is an exact copy of Bede's own handwriting. It was prepared from an autotype copy of a page of the Cassiodorns, now preserved in the Cathedral Library at Durham, which was written by Bede early in the 8th century, at Jarrow. It is from Bede that we derive our knowledge of St. Hilda's life; and it will be remembered that Canon Chester began his ministry at Bede's Church at Jarrow, and was afterwards Rector there before he came to St. Hilda's.

Both the design and the execution of the work have been excellently treated by the artist, Mr. H. A. Hymers. The glass has been specially prepared for its position in a north light, and it will be noticed that, so far from darkening the church, a fuller light is transmitted than even through the old cathedral glass; while the colouring is not in the least sacrificed.

### THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 239)

FROM ancient Meath, which at that time embraced the present Westmeath, St. Patrick and his companions directed their course northward. About this time, he received a distinguished convert, Conall, a brother of King Laeghaire, into the church; while he was repelled, with danger to his life, by Carbre, another of the monarch's brothers. It is extremely difficult to arrange, with a sufficient degree of chronological accuracy, the subsequent transactions of St. Patrick's mission.<sup>1</sup>

Longford and Leitrim seem next to have had the benefit of his evangelical labours. In the latter district, in the immediate neighbourhood of Ballinamore, and not far from Fenagh, was an ancient fortification—probably the residence of a former Dynast—and this was elevated over the plain, known as Magh Sleacht.<sup>2</sup> At the present time, an experienced antiquarian eye can readily discover the outlines and mode of construction prevalent in the most remote times, for the habitation of an ancient Irish chief.<sup>3</sup> According to Joceline, there stood an object of Pagan worship, known as the Ceancroith,<sup>4</sup> or according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, the Crom Cruach.<sup>5</sup> The village of Edentinn, in the townland of Ardum, now occupies one side of the site, on which the lines of the ancient fortress had been built, and probably it has been constructed of stones taken from that curious remnant of antiquity. On the opposite side is an artificial rampart, and on either side of two other parallel lines are artificially scarped rocks, as if intended for deep trenches

as a protection.<sup>6</sup> There, too, St. Patrick baptised many converts, and built a church, called Domnaehmor.<sup>7</sup>

Thence St. Patrick and his companions journeyed through the province of Connaught, where they laboured with great success for many years. Again the Apostle passed into Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. In the latter province he converted Ængus, the king, at Cashel. He erected numberless churches and religious houses in various parts of the country. He also placed bishops and pastors in charge of those institutions. He consecrated many bishops, ordained several priests, and provided for the various spiritual wants of his neophytes.

During the reign of King Laeghaire, Loarn,<sup>8</sup> son of Eochaidh Muinraamhar, was born A.D. 434. Breasal Bealach, King of Leinster,<sup>9</sup> descended from Cathaer Mor, died A.D. 435. In the year 440, Maine,<sup>10</sup> son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, died. In the year 449, Amhalghaidh,<sup>11</sup> son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, died.

Having converted a great part of the Irish nation, the Apostle resolved to erect his metropolitan church in Ulster, then the chief seat of power. He selected Armagh as the seat of primatial rule, about the middle of the fifth century. Towards the close of the same age—the exact year being controverted—he departed this life, at an advanced age, and after the performance of wonderful works, accomplished through the exercise of uncommon trials, austerities and missionary labours.

(To be continued.)

### THE WOODS OF PRAGUAY.\*

OF the next importance to the yerba industry in Paraguay, is its timber. Immense forests of various classes of woods are to be met with in all parts of the country, whether it be inland or on the shores of the two greater rivers, the Alto Parana and Paraguay. These woods are chiefly exported in the shape of square logs and are transported considerable distances, often as much as forty or fifty miles from the interior to the railway, or sent down the river in rafts or large barges. They are now finding ready markets in Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Europe, more especially in Germany, Belgium, and France. They may be divided into two classes, viz., hard woods (*madera de ley*) which do not float, and soft woods. The United States Consul at Asuncion says that the hard woods are chiefly used by the railways for sleepers, bridge work, and general railway construction; the lighter woods, with the exception of cedar and petereby negro, are sawn up into planks chiefly in Asuncion, and in South America to a great extent, take the place of pine, which wood, being imported from Europe and North America, is expensive. It is said that the hard woods of Paraguay will compare favourably with any wood in the world in durability and strength. It is well known that some of these after being underground or in water from fifty to seventy years, or even longer, are found to be per-

fectly sound, with only a slight superficial corrosion, and for this reason there are now large orders from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo for wood of this class for piles which can be supplied at a less cost than pitch or creosoted pine. There are other hard woods close grained and yet elastic, which compare favourably with the English oak and the American hickory which resist the wood borers and are unflammable. As regards the soft woods the chief export is cedar. Paraguayan cedar is far superior, and commands a higher price than the cedar found in the northern parts of the Argentine Republic. It is richer in colour and more durable than its larger growing brothers to be found in Tucuman and in the Argentine and Brazilian Missions. For durability and for retaining its scent, the cedar is thought to be superior to any other cedar hitherto used in the manufacture of cigar boxes and receptacles for the preservation of apparel from the depredations of insects. The best cedar hitherto exported to Europe has come from Cuba, but the supply from there is now practically exhausted, and the revolution has put an entire stop to its exportation for the present. Among the various palms which are to be found in great quantities in the Paraguayan Chaco are the red and black palms. These are extremely hard, and will often turn the edge of the best axe. The black palm makes a magnificent veneer, taking a beautiful polish, and when in water or underground it is practically everlasting. Large quantities of a small bush-like tree called *espanillo*, and another called *algaroba* are cut into posts and sent to Buenos Ayres for fencing, and although they are sometimes not more than two or three inches in diameter, they will last underground forty or fifty years. The principal woods and their various uses are the following:—*Curupay*, a hard, red heavy wood of great strength, lasting for many years underground, or in water. It is chiefly of this wood that piles for docks and bridges are made, and a large demand exists for it for sleepers. The bark is used for tanning. *Curupay-ria*, a species of curupay of greater weight-bearing power, but inclined to crack when exposed to the sun. *Timbo*, a light wood, not unlike cedar in grain, and as it often grows to an immense size, it is much used for canoes and troughs for water and treacle. *Tataná*, a handsome, yellow, hard wood. It makes an excellent veneer, is very durable underground, and resists insects and fire. Consul Thomé says it would be difficult to overestimate this wood. It is much sought after by shipbuilders for shoulders, and stem and stern posts. *Guayabi*, very flexible and elastic, greatly used for bullock yokes and axe handles. *Petereby blanco*, a light wood, and *Petereby negro*, one of the best woods in the country. The latter is much used for masts on account of its great length. Its value is difficult to overestimate. It takes a fine polish, is handsome for furniture, and is of great durability. It is highly scented, and extremely light. *Palo santo*, only found in the Paraguayan Chaco; much used for its chemical properties, and for fancy work in lathe turning. *Quebracho negro*—the king of hard woods. The significance of the name is axe breaker. There is no wood known to surpass it for durability and longevity either in earth or water. It is sent to Europe for tanning purposes. *Quebracho blanco* has almost the same properties as the other, but is of no use in tanning. A tonic is made from the bark, said to be beneficial in pulmonary diseases. *Lapacho*—immense quantities of this are shipped to Buenos Ayres for railway and shipbuilding purposes. It is a greenish yellow wood, which does not readily crack and is of immense strength. *Inviraro* (bitter).—One of the best woods in the country, close grained, not unlike oak in appearance. It has this great advantage, it does not crack and is invariably sound in its heart. This wood is used by the natives for the hubs or boxes of wheels and felines, and these native-made wheels are as a rule made without iron tyres, proving the extreme hardness and durability of the wood, for the

<sup>1</sup> See Rev. Dr. Lanigan's "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. I., chap. v., sect. vii., p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> This has been Latinised *campus exedii*, by Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor; but more correctly by Father John Colgan, *campus alorionis*.

<sup>3</sup> On its site stands the present hamlet of Edentinn, which has been Anglicised "the brow of fire," and supposed to have brought down to posterity an ancient designation referring to "fire-worship" or "sun-worship," formerly practised on its site.

<sup>4</sup> Curious indeed is the legend he relates regarding it, and prevailing in the twelfth century. When St. Patrick came to the hill opposite the idol, he raised up his hands to Heaven, and then lifting the staff of Jesus towards it, the Ceancroith, interpreted "Caput omnium Deorum," fell on its left side. Then the covering of gold and silver was reduced to dust, while on the rude stone beneath was deeply impressed the figure of that staff, although no contact had taken place. He further relates, that twelve subordinate figures of minor gods sunk into the earth at the same time, their heads and necks only appearing over ground in his day. However mistaken the writer may be, in supposing the chief idol and the subordinate deities to have been magnificently covered with gold and silver, there can be no question, but tradition has well preserved some cognate opinion of the several rude upright stones yet standing on the spot and on the way to Fenagh, as having a mysterious connection with the Druidic worship. See Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," Joceline's or Sexta Vita St. Patricki, cap. lvi., p. 77.

<sup>5</sup> The foregoing legend, with some changes of statement and additions, is found also in that life. See *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> For a further description and an engraving of this historically interesting spot, the reader is referred to the Life of St. Patrick, chap. x., in Rev. John O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. iii., art. I.

<sup>7</sup> The Irish Tripartite "Life of St. Patrick," published by Mr. F. Cusack, calls it Domlinach-Maighe-Slecht.

<sup>8</sup> He was one of the Dal-Riada of Ulster, who settled afterwards in Alba or Scotland.

<sup>9</sup> He is so styled in the Annals of Ulster. He is the reputed ancestor of the Kavanaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and of other Leinster families. See John O'Donovan's "Leabhar na G-Ceart, or Book of Rights," p. 203.

<sup>10</sup> He was ancestor of the O'Callaghans, O'Breens, Magawleys, and other families of Teflia, sometimes called Tir-Maine from him.

<sup>11</sup> He was King of Connaught, about A.D. 434, when he was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, with a great number of his people. The "Book of Armagh" gives an account of this conversion, at fol. 10, 11.

\* From *Journal Soc. Arts*.

roads in Paragnay are of the roughest description. *Incienso*.—The sap of this is the incense of commerce, and of late there has been a demand for the wood for parquet flooring, on account of its scent, durability, and hardness. *Palo blanco* is one of the commonest and tallest trees in Paraguay. It is practically everlasting when not exposed to wind and weather. It has this great advantage, dry rot and borers never touch it.

#### CORPORATION COMMITTEES.

The Paving Committee met on Tuesday last—Councillor Beardwood, C.E., deputy chairman, and subsequently the chairman, Councillor Downes, J.P., presiding. Also present—Alderman Kennedy and Pile; Councillors Thompson, J.P.; Tallon, John P. Smyth, and Darcy. The committee having had under consideration a letter from the Chief Crown Solicitor's Department, Dublin Castle, relative to the serving of notice under the 45th Section of the Corporation Act, 1890, on the owner of the Cambridge Arms Hotel, whose premises immediately adjoin Longlane Royal, Island Bridge, which lane it is proposed to close. The Law Agent was instructed to prepare the necessary form of notice in the matter. The attention of the committee having been called to the erection of three hoardings by the Advertisement Company, 15 D'Olier-street, at the Dock Bridge, Great Brunswick-street, the Borough Surveyor was directed to report as to the encroachment on the thoroughfare in consequence of these erections. The Borough Surveyor having reported the necessity and forwarded the necessary specification for the repair of asphalt boilers, the Secretary was instructed to invite tenders from the usual firms.

The Cleansing Committee met on Tuesday last—Councillor Beardwood, C.E., in the chair. Also present—Alderman Kennedy, Councillor Thompson, J.P. The Superintendent of Cleansing reported that during the past week 4,982 tenement yards have been regularly scavenged, and in these 85 cases of nuisance, arising from various sanitary defects, have been reported to the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health. The superintendent further reports that during the past week 5,424 loads of scavenger had been removed from the streets.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday last, the annual general meeting of the above society was held at Leinster House, Kildare-street.

The chair was first occupied by Colonel P. D. VIGORS, J.P., and subsequently by Mr. THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., the President.

The following elections, recommended by the Council, were confirmed by the meeting:—

*Fellows*.—William Usher Clarke, Teddington, Middlesex; W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., Dublin; Rev. Michael P. Hickey, Maynooth; Frank S. Marsh, B.A., Dublin; Thomas J. Mellon, Milltown; J. H. Burke Murphy, Holywood; Very Rev. Canon Patrick McGreevy, P.P., Crossmaglen; William Purcell O'Neill, C.E., Dublin; Rev. Thomas Warren, London.

*Members*.—Mrs. Waldegrave Brodie, Ballinahinch; Miss Byrne, Blackrock; Alexander Conan, Dalkey; Charles Marshall Courtney, Ballybrood; Miss S. C. Cunningham, Belfast; Henry Dixon, jun., Dublin; Jeremiah Dowling, senr., M.D., Tipperary; Rev. Andrew Elliott, Trillick; William Farren, Belfast; William Field, M.P., Blackrock; Miss Field, Blackrock; George Godden, Phoenix Park; John Gore, Dublin; Henry Goodbody, Blackrock; Miss Goodbody, Blackrock; Peter Goodman, Dublin; Miss Greaves, Dublin; J. J. Griffin, M.D., London; Rev. Alexander Hall, B.A., Drogheda; Rev. Samuel Hemphill, D.D., Parsonstown; William A. Henderson, Dublin; Patrick Higgins, Waterford; James Julian, Tralee;

James Keith, Westport; Rev. Frederick John Lucas, D.D., Kingstown; Rev. James Fetherston Lynch, B.A., Cahircionish; Patrick J. McCall, T.C., Dublin; Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C., Leitrim; James Musgrave, D.L., Belfast; Joseph O'Malley, B.E., Limerick; Rev. Eugene H. O'Meara, Tallaght; Thomas V. Ryan, Dublin; Rev. Herbert E. Sandford, M.A., Drogheda; George William Speth, Bromley, Kent; Thomas Tallon, T.C., Drogheda; James Tuite, M.P., Mullingar; Major Robert H. Wallace, Downpatrick.

The annual report was read by Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary):—

"During the year 1895, 141 new names were added to the roll of the Society. Deducting the names of those who have died, resigned, or been struck off for non-payment of subscriptions, the roll now contains the names of 200 Fellows and 1,160 Members—in all 1,360 names, being 50 more than at the close of the preceding year. The death of the Rev. Denis Murphy has deprived the Society of one of its most active and useful Members. He was elected a Member in 1878, and a Fellow in 1890, and at the same time a member of the Council, of which he continued an ordinary Member until elected a Vice-President in 1894. The quarterly meetings for the year 1897 have been fixed as follows:—The annual general meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday, the 12th of January; the second in Kilkenny, on Easter Monday, 19th April; the third in Munster, in June or August; and the fourth in Dublin, in September. In connection with these meetings there will be an excursion to Drogheda on 13th January, the day following the annual general meeting, and excursions will be arranged in connection with the other meetings. A sea trip has been arranged for the Munster meeting. On the 1st of December the following nominations were duly made for the honorary offices now falling vacant, in accordance with the rules of the Society:—For President—The Right Hon. The O'Connor Don, M.R.I.A. For Vice-Presidents—Thomas Drew, R.H.A. (retiring president), for Leinster; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., for Ulster; the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., and the Right Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry, for Munster; and Edward Martyn, D.L., for Connaught. For seats on the Council—Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.P., M.R.I.A., Fellow; W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., Fellow; and J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Fellow. Also as Honorary President—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Fellow. As the nominations have not exceeded the number of vacancies, no ballot will be necessary. The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, who was elected a member of the Council at the last annual general meeting, finding that it would not be possible for him to give a constant attendance, resigned his seat on the 12th of February, which was filled on the 26th of February, by the co-option of the Rev. Professor Stokes. The financial condition of the Society is satisfactory. Messrs. Cooke and Robertson have been nominated as auditors of the treasurer's accounts for 1896, and their report will be laid before the second quarterly meeting, in accordance with the rules. The Council hope to have the co-operation of the hon. local secretaries who will be appointed for 1897, in reporting to the hon. general secretary upon all antiquarian finds in their districts, and on the state of monuments of antiquity in their several localities, with a view to having those structures so requiring it brought within the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Acts."

On the motion of Count Plunkett, seconded by Mr. Garstin, the report was adopted.

Papers were read as follows—By Mr. Knowles, "On Portion of an Ancient Harp from the Crannoge of Carncroagh, Connty Antrim"; by Dr. Frazer, on "Irish Gold Ornaments"; by Rev. Mr. Lett, on "The Dorsey, Connty Armagh"; by Major-General Stubbs, R.A., on "The Monastic History of Dromiskin, County Lonth."

The Rev. Professor Stokes moved, and Surgeon-Major King seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That the society regrets to have heard of the death of the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, who was a regular attendant at all its meetings and excursions, and nominates the Rev. R. B. Stoney, Mr. French, and Dr. Frazer to represent the society at his funeral to-morrow."

The Chairman (Mr. Drew) said he felt that by the death of the Rev. Dr. Stubbs he had lost a valued friend. The society would miss Dr. Stubbs, for there was nobody who took a keener or heartier interest in their excursions.

Rev. R. B. Stoney said that as the Giant's

Causeway was an antiquity of Ireland, and an attempt was being made to close it and keep it from the people of Ireland, he would like to know if it would be in the power of the Council to vote a sum of money towards the project for keeping open this interesting monument of antiquities. Similar grants had been made in England.

The Chairman said it was his belief that it would be in the power of the council to vote a small sum for the purpose, if there was a strong expression of opinion that such a thing should be done. It would, he was sure, be a national misfortune if the Giant's Causeway were filched from them.

The Rev. Mr. Stoney then proposed a resolution directing the attention of the council to the desirability of subscribing a sum, to be agreed upon, towards the movement for having the Giant's Causeway kept open to the public.

Dr. Frazer, who seconded the motion, said he thought that this would be a proper step for the council to take. He thought the gentlemen in Belfast who had kindly undertaken to fight this battle on behalf of the public were deserving of the cordial thanks of this association. They should all strongly protest against any restrictions of the rights of the public in connection with the Giant's Causeway.

Rev. Mr. Lett said that although he was collecting on behalf of the movement, and would be happy to take subscriptions for it, he did not think the society should do more than make an earnest protest against the action of the company.

The motion was carried.

At an evening meeting of the association the following papers were read: "The History of Durrow, King's County," by the Rev. Sterling de Courcy Williams; "Notarial Signs Manual," by Colonel Vigors; "Survivals of the Palæolithic Age among Irish Neolithic Implements," by Mr. Knowles.

#### LAW.

##### EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Andrews.)

*Graham v. Dublin Port and Docks Board*.—This action was instituted some two years ago. It is brought by Mr. William Graham, timber merchant, Beresford-place, Dublin, to test the validity of certain storage and other charges which the defendants made in respect of timber landed for the plaintiff at the port of Dublin. The alleged illegal charges extended over several years, and amounted to about £2,000. Plaintiff also claims the return of a large quantity of timber which defendants retained for non-payment of some of the charges now in dispute. The defence was that the charges made and the detention of the timber were justified under the provisions of the Port and Docks Act. The case now came before the court on an application by defendants for liberty to amend their statement of defence by pleading for the first time that under the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893, the action could not be maintained, as it had been brought more than three months after the alleged cause of action had arisen. This application was resisted by plaintiff on the ground that he was ready to go to trial upon pleadings which did not raise this question, that the defendants had paid £100 into court, and that if there were to be an amendment at all it should be on the terms of reimbursing plaintiff the amount of the costs he had already incurred. The Court gave leave to amend the defence, and leave was also given to plaintiff, if so advised, to add a count for the return of the timber, he, within three weeks of the amended defence, to intimate whether he would go on with the causes of action with respect to the other charges. Defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the motion and of the discovery of documents, limited to items within six years of action brought.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 8.)

ARTICLE NO. XI.

## (12.) *Mercer's Charitable Hospital* (*Stephen's-street*), 1734.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Stevens's Hospital, and the Charitable Infirmary, Inns-quay, were at this time open for the reception of patients, yet they were found inadequate to meet the great demands made upon them by the sick poor of the city, neither of them being central enough. Therefore, several attempts were made by some of the surgeons of Dublin, to prepare a Hospital for the relief of the sick poor, in a more central part of the city; but, for want of a fund to commence with, their intention proved abortive; till Mary Mercer, spinster, in 1734, gave her house in Stephen's-street to certain trustees, to be by them converted into a Hospital for that purpose.

This benevolent lady was daughter and co-heiress with her sister Alice (whom she survived) of George Mercer, M.D., of the City of Dublin, and Jane Barry his wife, dau. of Richard Barry (by his wife Mary, dau. of John Haughton, Co. Wexford, and grand niece of Mathew Barry, Clerk of the Privy Council). Dr. Mercer was a Graduate of Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he became Scholar, in 1664; Fellow, 1670; and M.D. in 1681. In 1686, he became Vice-Provost of the College, but, being a married man, he was removed from that office in the following year by Francis [Marsh] Archbishop of Dublin, acting in his capacity of Visitor to the College. In 1682 he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians; he must have died before the year 1692, as his name does not appear in the charter of King William and Queen Mary, 1692, to the College of Physicians.

[It was a custom in Trinity College, in the "good old days," for the *Terra Filius* (as he was called) to deliver, at the public Acts of the University, a satirical oration, called a *Tripes*, in which he had the privilege of scattering his satire with impunity on the Fellows and heads of the College. At a Commencement in July, 1688, the Rev. John Jones, D.D., being *Terra Filius*, delivered a *Tripes*, in which the marriage of Dr. George Mercer was humorously alluded to. The authorship of this *Tripes* has been, in part at least, attributed to Dean Swift, with whom Dr. Jones was intimate. The Rev. Dr. Jones was schoolmaster of St. Michael-le-Pole's Latin School. (See "History of St. Bridget's, St. Michael-le-Pole's, and St. Stephen's," in IRISH BUILDER, 1st Aug., 1895, vol. xxxvii.)]

### *History of the Founding of Mercer's Hospital.*

In the Registry of Deeds Office there is a memorial of an indenture of lease, bearing date 25th February, 1723, setting forth that "Whereas Mary Mercer, of the City of Dublin, spinster, being piously and charitably inclined to build, at her own charge, a house for the reception of 20 poor girls, or other poor persons, proposed to build the same in the Parish of St. Peter's in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, provided that the said parish would set out to the said Mary Mercer a piece of ground for that purpose; and whereas the Rev. Robert Dougatt, minister of the Parish of New St. Peter's in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, James Hamilton, and Lewis Moor, Esqrs., churchwardens of the said parish, the Rev. John Evans, William Greene and John Evans, gentlemen, parishioners of the said parish, did for them and their successors demise, set, and to farm let unto the said Mary Mercer, her exors. admsrs. and assigns for the use aforesaid, all that plott or parcel of ground, commonly called St. Stephen's churchyard, in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, containing in front to St. Stephen's-street, facing Williams-street, forty-five foot and half or thereabouts, and in depth from front to rear forty-six foot or there-

abouts, as the same is described meared and bounded in a map to the said deed annexed, for the term of 999 years to commence 25th September then last past, at the yearly rent of a peppercorn, if demanded. And by the said deed the said "Mary Mercer for herself, her exors., &c., did covenant to and with the said minister, churchwardens, &c., and their successors, that she, the said Mary Mercer, her executors, &c., should build within twelve months from the date thereof one house on the said plott or parcel of ground, containing four rooms, to be employed for the habitation and reception of twenty poor girls, or such other poor persons as she, her heirs or assigns should from time to time choose to live therein."

Mrs. Mercer built the house according to her covenant, but, for sufficient reasons, she never converted it into an alms-house. About the time the building of the house was finished (1731), the medical gentlemen of the City of Dublin were using their utmost endeavours to establish charitable hospitals for the relief of the sick poor of the city, where the deficiency of such institutions was engaging the minds of the thoughtful and benevolent, in which good work they had the sympathy of Mrs. Mercer, and the other parties to the lease, relative to the appropriation of the building. This change in Mrs. Mercer's views is alluded to in a letter written by Sir William Fownes, addressed to Dean Swift, and dated "Island Bridge, September 9th, 1732," concerning the building of an hospital for lunatics in or near Dublin. He says:—

"It comes just now into my head, that there is a very proper spot, which I think the chapter of St. Patrick let to one Lee, a bricklayer, or builder. It lies back of Aungier-street east, comes out of York-street, down a place called the *Dunghill*, runs down to the end of King-street, facing William-street; at the north end of which some alms-houses are built by Dowling and others. Also there stands, to the front of the street, a large stone building, called an *Alms-house*, made by Mrs. Mercer; though, by the bye, I hear she is weary of her project, and does little in supplying that house, or endowing it. Perhaps the ground may be easily come at from Lee's heirs; and, by your application. I know not but Mrs. Mercer may give her house up to promote so good a work. This will go a good way, and being followed by subscriptions, a great and speedy progress may be made, in which I will readily join my interest and labour. If that spot fails, we will pitch upon another. Whatsoever may be your future intentions, don't deny me the consideration of the good your appearance and help may now do. . . . . You have the thoughts of your assured humble servant,  
W. FOWNES."

—(Swift's Works, vol. xvi.)

[The Alms-house mentioned in the above letter as "built by Dowling and others," was known as "Knight's Alms-house," in Stephen's-street. It is mentioned in a lease bearing date 29th August, 1707, in which

"The Right Rev. John Kearns, minister of New St. Peter's parish, in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, Richard Arnoldi, Esqr., and Thomas Cumberlidge, poultryer, church wardens, in pursuance of an act of vestry, and in consideration of the yearly rent of thirty shillings reserved to the said minister and church wardens and their successors, did demise and set unto Edward Burley all that piece of ground, being the old passage going into the church yard of St. Stephen, containing in the front 19 feet, 26 feet from front to rear, and 7 feet to the rear, bounded on the east by Mr. Knight's poor house, on the west to the house in which John Carty lately dwelt, on the north to the pavement [Stephen-street], and on the south by St. Stephen's church-yard, for and during the term of 999 years."

This plot of ground subsequently passed by mesne assignments to, and was invested in, the trustees of Mercer's Hospital.

A view of Knight's Alms-house is shewn on the margin of Brooking's Map of the City of Dublin (1728), as "Ye Hospital in Stephen-street."

Knight's Alms-house is frequently founded (but erroneously) with Mary Mercer's new house (the present Hospital) by many of our modern historians, who strangely allege that the latter house was taken down and rebuilt in 1751.

James Knight, of the City of Dublin, gent., by indenture, dated 30th Nov., 1725, granted to certain trustees named therein, a perpetual rentcharge on his estate in the County of Wicklow, producing £70 8s. per ann. of which sum £60 per ann. was to endow a school in St. Patrick's Close for the education, &c. of twenty poor boys; and £10 8s. per ann. to be applied to and for the maintenance of four poor widows to be admitted to live in St. Peter's Widows' Alms-house, in the City of Dublin.

Knight's Alms-house, which adjoined Mercer's Hospital at the eastern end, fronting King-street, was subsequently converted into a charity school for the poor children of St. Peter's parish. In 1789 it was let on lease for 999 years, at a rent of £26 a-year, by the minister and churchwardens of St. Peter's parish, to the Royal College of Surgeons, by whom it was fitted up for a "college," and was "dignified by the title of 'Theatre.'" Sir Charles A. Cameron tells us that "it consisted mainly of a large apartment which contained a few semicircular rows of seats made of pinewood, in which lectures were delivered, and which was also used as a dissecting-room. There were two or three smaller apartments in which dissections, the preparation of 'subjects,' &c., were carried on; that a small door at the rear of the buildings opened into a narrow passage which led towards Digges-lane; and that, during the 21 years in which the theatre was occupied by the College, many hundreds of subjects [corpses] were, in the quiet hours of the night, brought into it through this back door."—(*History of the Royal College of Surgeons*; Dublin 1886, pp. 133-4.)

A door, now built up, in the east end wall of top back room in Mercer's Hospital, is still pointed out as a private passage, through which dead bodies were conveyed from the Hospital to this theatre, for dissection. In 1810, on opening the new College of Surgeons in St. Stephen's-green, the President and Council of the College sold their old premises in Mercer-street to the Trustees of Mercer's Hospital for the sum of £300.]

### *Will of Mary Mercer.*

Mary Mercer's Will, now in the Public Record Office, is dated 8th August, 1733 (proved 1st May, 1735). She appointed as her executors, Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Killala; the Rev. Patrick Delany, minister of St. Werburgh's parish church, Dublin (afterwards Dean of Down); and the Rev. Dr. William Jackson, minister of St. John's parish church, Dublin.

"Being in perfect sense and memory," and having "bequeathed her soul to Almighty God, and her body to be buried in St. Mary's Chapple, Christ Church, Dublin, she bequeathed her worldly substance as follows:—

"My will is and to devise, direct, and appoint that my executors hereinafter named [see above] do and shall with all convenient speed after my decease lay out the sum of £3000 sterling on a purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to be taken in their names or in the names of the survivor or survivors of them to the use of them and their heirs in trust and confidence nevertheless, and to the intent and purpose that they shall as soon as conveniently may be after such purchase of lands, &c., convey all such lands, &c., so purchased unto the then Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Bishop of Kildare, the Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, Dublin, the Vicar of St. Peter's parish, Dublin, and the Rev. James King, Minister of St. Bridget's parish, Dublin, and to their successors in the said respective dignities and parishes for ever, to the special intent and purpose and upon trust and confidence, that they the said Archbishop, &c., and their successors for ever shall employ all such issues and profits arising out of such lands for the cloathing, dieting, maintaining, and supporting twenty-five poor girls, and for their instruction in reading, writing, and working, and qualifying themselves to be put apprentices, and until such time as they should be put out apprentices.

"And whereas I am possessed of an estate and lands in West Darby, near Liverpool in Great Britain: and whereas there has been purchased by me the several plots of ground in the south [north

suburbs of the City of Dublin called and known by the names of the 9th and 10th Lots, each containing backwards to Lord Mount Alexander's stables in Strand-street, 132 feet, as they are set to Captain Richard Swan; and also two other plots of ground on the east side of Jervis-street, in the suburbs of the said city, each containing in front to Jervis-street, 30 feet, and backwards 130 feet, called the 1st and 2nd Lots, as the same are set out to Mrs. Ann Coghlan whereon several houses are built. Also all that part or parcel of ground fronting to St. Mary's-street, on the south, adjoining to a grand lot of Sir Humphry Jervis, on the east thereof, containing in front to said street, 81 feet, and backwards to the grand lot of Dr. William Smyth, late Bishop of Raphoe [d. 1699], and Sir Humphry Jervis, 210 feet, being part of the lot called the 11th Lot as the same was set to James Barry, Esq., his heirs, &c., at the rent of £20 a year.

"And whereas, I have built and erected a large stone house and school in St. Stephen's Churchyard, whereon the same is built being a fee farm lease to me and my heirs for ever, taken by me from the Vicar and Church Wardens of St. Peter's, Dublin. Therefore I devise the aforesaid house, with all easements, &c., to my said executors and their heirs upon trust, that they may with all convenient speed after my decease convey and assure same to the aforesaid Archbishop, &c., in trust nevertheless, that they shall settle and place therein all such girls as are hereby intended to be supported," &c.

The great success and charitable encouragement which the founders of the Charitable Infirmary on Inns Quay met with, together with the encouragement which the founder of the second medical charity (Steevens' Hospital) received, evidently affected the benevolent and charitable Mary Mercer. Acting by the advice and approbation of the minister, church wardens, and parishioners of St. Peter's, and having liberally provided in another way for the poor girls, Mrs. Mercer resolved to convert the almshouse into a medical Hospital for the sick poor of that part of the city.

Accordingly, on the 20th of May, 1734, a deed of "indenture quadripartite was executed between Mary Mercer, of the City of Dublin, spinster, of the first part; the Rev. Charles Whittingham, D.D.; Archdeacon of Dublin, Minister of St. Peter's Captain John Petre of the City of Dublin, gent.; and John Wilton, of said city, painter, churchwardens of said parish; the Rev. John Antrobus and David LaTouche, of the City of Dublin, merchant, parishioners of said parish, on behalf of themselves and other the parishioners of the said parish, of the second part; John Bowes, Esq., his Majesty's Solicitor-General, and Boleyn Whitney [3rd Sergeant-at-Law] of the City of Dublin, Esq., of the third part; His Grace Dr. Hugh Boulter, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, his Grace Dr. John Hoadley, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Cobbe, Lord Bishop of Kildare and Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, the Right Hon Thomas How, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, Charles Burton and William Woodworth, Esqrs., High Sheriffs of the said city, Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, the Rev. Charles Whittingham, Archdeacon of Dublin, the Rev. Dr. William Jackson, minister of St. John's parish, Dublin, the Rev. Dean Percival, minister of St. Michan's parish, Dublin, William Stephens and Francis Le Hunte, of the City of Dublin, Esqrs., and Doctors of Physic, Hannibal Hall, William Dobbs, and John Stone, of the City of Dublin, Esqrs., and surgeons, of the fourth part."

The deed recites the lease of 25th Feb., 1724, made by the then minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. Peter's to Mrs. Mercer; and also that Mrs. Mercer had built on the plot of ground so leased, a large stone house, with conveniences and accommodations, pursuant to her intention in taking the lease. The deed also recites that Mrs. Mercer, by the advice and approbation of the minister, churchwardens, and parish-

ioners, was disposed to settle and convert the said large stone house as a Hospital "for the reception and accommodation of such poor, sick, and diseased persons, as might happen to labour under diseases of tedious and hazardous cure, such as the falling-sickness, lunacy, leprosy, and the like," and of other diseased or infirm poor persons.

After these preliminary recitals, Mrs. Mercer, in order to settle the said stone house for the purpose aforesaid, did, in the indenture already recited, by the advice, direction, and consent of the said Charles Whittingham, John Petre, John Wilton, John Antrobus, and David LaTouche, convey the said stone house, with the appurtenances, &c., in St. Stephen's Churchyard, to the said John Bowes and Boleyn Whitney, for the remainder of the term of 999 years, on trust, to permit the persons named of the fourth part of the indenture, or any five of them, and such other trustees as should be elected, to act as a Board of Trustees, for fitting up the house as an hospital, and for ordering and regulating the Hospital, according to such rules and orders as they should from time to time frame and settle; with power to elect, by ballot, new trustees to fill up vacancies caused by death; and with power, if they should think it necessary, to procure a Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid.

Mrs. Mercer did not long survive the opening of the new Hospital. She died on the 4th of March, 1735, and was interred, according to her own directions, in St. Mary's Chapel, in Christ Church Cathedral. The following notices of her death and burial appeared in the Dublin newspapers of the day:—

"On Tuesday last, died Mrs. Mercer, a maiden lady, who built and endowed the Hospital in Stephen's-street, and at her death has left £6,000 to charitable uses."—(*Pue's Occurrences*, of Tuesday 4th, to Saturday 6th of March, 1735.)

"On Thursday evening last, the corpse of Mrs. Mercer, who built and endowed the Hospital in Stephen's-street, opposite to William-street, was very decently interred at Christ Church."—(*Dublin Gazette*, of Tuesday 4th, to Saturday 8th March, 1735.)

[The Rev. John Finlayson, in his "Inscriptions on the monuments, &c., in Christ Church Cathedral" gives Dec., 1741, as the date of the interment of Mary Mercer, which, evidently is not correct.]

Mrs. Mercer's endowment of the Hospital consisted merely in the gift of the house which she had built at her own expense. The £6,000 she left to charitable uses consisted of £3,000 to be laid out by her executors on a purchase of lands and tenements, which they were to assign to trustees for the endowment of a school for 25 poor girls; £2,000 also to be laid out by her said trustees on a purchase of lands in the County of Dublin, or of ground-rents in the City of Dublin, on trust, that they should apply the rents, &c., of the said lands, or tenements towards the relief of poor indigent sick persons resident in the parishes of St. Peter, St. Bridget, St. Luke, and St. Nicholas Without the Walls, in the City of Dublin; the respective ministers of the said parishes who personally visited the said poor sick persons to have the distribution of the said money among such sick poor in the said parishes as they should judge to be proper objects for such charity. And £1,000 to her cousin, Mary Barry, daughter of her uncle, Paul Barry, Esq. late of Finglas, deceased, the interest on which, to be enjoyed by her said cousin for her life, on until her marriage, and then the said £1,000 was to revert to the executors, and to be by them paid to the aforesaid trustees, by whom it was to be applied in like manner, for the use of the aforesaid charity school for poor girls.

[The executors named in Mrs. Mercer's Will invested the £3,000 as directed, and assigned over the estate to the trustees, amounting to £330 4s. per annum. The first meeting of the trustees was held, 14th July, 1743, at the Palace of St. Sepulchre's, Kevin-street. Present: The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Charles Cobbe); the Bishop of

Kildare (Dr. George Stone); and the Rev. Dr. King, Minister of St. Bridget's; when they resolved that a School, or Hospital, was to be erected at Rathcoole, County Dublin.

At their next meeting, held in May, 1744, the trustees directed their agent, Mr. Kathrens, to pay to Miss Barry (Mrs. Mercer's cousin and legatee), her £60 2s., and to inform her "that it is said she is married, and to know what she says upon said affaire."

At the next meeting the trustees were told that "said Miss Barry would not inform said Kathrens whether she was married or not, but whether she was or not, she was entitled to what was left her by the Will of Mrs. Mercer."

In 1745, the new school-house in Rathcoole was finished; and in 1823, the trustees removed it to Castleknock, where it is at present.]

The new Hospital, so generously assigned by Mrs. Mercer to the trustees already mentioned, being without any pecuniary endowment, it was necessary for the officers and friends of the institution to exert themselves diligently, and to use all ways and means for procuring voluntary supplies. The first benefaction given to the Hospital was the sum of £50 by the Corporation of the City of Dublin (upon the application of the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., Minister of St. John's, and one of the trustees named in the quadripartite indenture), towards fitting up the house; and soon after several charitable persons contributed in such manner, that, on the 17th of August, 1734, ten beds were fitted up for the reception of patients, and immediately filled. The physicians and surgeons, who were appointed governors of the Hospital, undertook, gratuitously, the care of the patients, and several eminent apothecaries and druggists subscribed annually towards supplying the Hospital with medicines. As more contributions came in, the number of beds was increased to forty; and in the year 1738, by means of a legacy left by Captain Hayes, the governors built a considerable addition to the house at the west end, on an additional piece of ground given in St. Stephen's Churchyard, by the Rev. Charles Whittingham, Archdeacon of Dublin, and Minister of St. Peter's. This additional building\* was capable of containing thirty beds, ten of which were removed from the old house, it having been too much crowded; it was also fitted up with conveniences for bathing and sweating. A perspective view of Mercer's Hospital with this additional building, is given in Peter Wilson's *Magazine* for February, 1762, "from an original drawing by the late Mr. John Aberton." The new addition receded back about 10 ft. or 12 ft., from the line of front of Mary Mercer's original house.

The New Hospital being now considerably enlarged and capable of accommodating 80 beds, and, as already mentioned, being without pecuniary endowment, the trustees adopted a novel mode of raising supplies to supplement the annual subscriptions given by the charitable friends of the institution, by having a grand performance of sacred music every year, at one or other of the parish churches of the city. On these occasions the service was performed in the Cathedral manner, with the assistance of the choirs of the two cathedrals—Christ Church and St. Patrick's; and a charity sermon preached. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (or, in his absence, the Lords Justices) used to attend in state; and noblemen and gentlemen of rank and influence officiated as stewards. The music performed at these festivals consisted chiefly of a *Grand Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, composed by the celebrated Handel, and the performances were usually

\* The building of this new wing is set down by some modern writers as rebuilding Mary Mercer's original house which still forms the main Hospital, but which had never been altered or rebuilt. On the small space of ground between the new wing which was added in 1738, and Stephen's-street, Lady Foster built and endowed a Widows' Almshouse, which was taken down in 1872, when making additions to the old wing of the Hospital. (See below.)

\* Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander, who lived in Abbey-street. He died in 1716.

\* David LaTouche, son of David Diggs LaTouche the founder of the bank in Castle-street, was then living in French-street, now Upper Mercer-street, and had property at the rear of Mercer's Hospital.

held in St. Andrew's old Round Church. The first notice of these performances appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, of 16th to 20th March, 1738, as follows:—

"We hear that for the Benefit of Mercer's Charitable Hospital in Stephen-street, towards the maintenance and support of the distressed sick poor received therein, there will be a Solemn Grand Performance of Church Musick at St. Michan's Church, on the 31st of this Inst., at Eleven o'clock, with the Church Service and a Charity Sermon. Besides the best publick Performers in this Kingdom, there will assist about forty Gentlemen, skilled in Musick on various instruments. The Musick appointed is the celebrated *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* of the famous Mr. Handel, with his *Coronation Anthem*, made on the King's Accession to the Crown, never heard before. Tick ts will be distributed at the said Hospital, at Half-a-Guinea each."

The trustees of the Hospital were, however, obliged to change their intention of having the performance at St. Michan's Church, as appears by the following notice in the *Dublin Gazette*, of 23rd to 27th March, 1738:—

"Whereas the Parish of St. Michan's have refused the use of their Church for the Performance of Divine Service in the Cathedral way (and not of an Oratorio, as falsely advertised), for the Benefit of Mercer's Charitable Hospital; This is to inform the Publick, that the same charitable intention will be performed at St. Andrew's Church, and a Sermon preach'd suitable to the Occasion."

Owing to this unexpected interruption, the governors were obliged to announce, in the ensuing number of the *Dublin Gazette*, that—

"The Performance of Handel's *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, &c., for the Benefit of Mercer's Hospital, appointed for the 31st Inst., is put off for a few days."

No further disappointment occurred; and the following account of the performance appeared in *Pues Occurrences* of Tuesday, 6th to Saturday 10th April, 1738:—

"On Thursday last was preach'd a Charity Sermon at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. Dean Madden,\* for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital; at the same time was perform'd a Grand *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, and an Anthem, composed by the famous Mr. Handel. Mr. Duhourg play'd the first Violin, Signor Paqualini the first Bass.

"The principal Voices were, Mr. Church, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Baileys, and Mr. Mason," [Vicars-Choral of the Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick's.]

"The Performers were upwards of 70 in number, among whom were several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, besides the best publick Hands in this kingdom; 'twas the grandest performance ever heard here; the whole was conducted with the utmost Regularity and Decency.

"There were present, their Graces the Duke and Dutchess [of Dorset, Lord and Lady Lieutenant of Ireland], and Lady Caroline, attended by a vast number of the Nobility and Gentry of the first rank."

The minute book of the Hospital (which commences 28th May, 1736), records that in the year 1736, £402 18s. 2½d. was received in aid of the charity from the musical performance in St. Andrew's Church. And, on 21st Feb., 1738, after a performance in said church, the following advertisement was ordered to be inserted in the several Dublin newspapers:—

"On Tuesday last the *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, and two Coronation Anthems, composed by Mr. Handel, were performed at St. Andrew's Church, with the greatest decency and exactness possible, for the support of Mercer's Hospital, at which were present their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and 800 persons of the first quality and distinction. On which occasion an excellent sermon was preach'd by the Rt. Rev. [Charles Cobbe], Bp. of Kildare. William Grove, Esq., paid his subscription, two moydores, which amounted to £2 18s."

In 1741, Mr. Handel paid his first visit to Dublin, and during his stay in the city he lived in Abbey-street, in a large house within four doors of Lower Liffey-street. In *Pues Occurrences* of Tuesday, 17th to Saturday 21st November, 1741, the arrival of Handel is thus noticed:—

"Wednesday last, arrived here, from London the celebrated Dr. Handel, universally known by his excellent compositions in all kinds of Musick; he is to perform here this winter, and has brought over several of the best performers in the Musical Way."

On the fourth day after Handel's arrival, the following entry appears in the minute book of Mercer's Hospital:—

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Mercer's Hospital, Nov. 21st, 1741,

"Present: John Putland, Esq., Dean Owen, Rev. Dr. Wynne the Ld. Bishop of Cork, [Robert Clayton.]"

"Ordered that Messrs. Putland, Owen, and Wynne, be and are desired to wait on Mr. Handel to ask the favour of him to play on the Organ at the Musical Performance in St. Andrew's Church.

"E. J. Maturin, Secretary."

This performance was one of those already mentioned as being given annually for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital. It took place on Thursday, 10th December following; the music consisted of the Utrecht *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, but whether Mr. Handel attended at it, or took any part in it, is not recorded.

The first advertisement issued by Handel, after his arrival in Dublin, appears in *Faulkner's Journal* of Tuesday 8th to Saturday 12th, Dec., 1741:—

"On Monday next, being the 14th of December (and every Day following) Attendance will be given at Mr. Handel's House in Abbey-street, near Lyffey-street, from 9 o'clock in the Morning till 2 in the Afternoon, in order to receive the Subscription Money for his Six Musical Entertainments in the New Musick Hall in Fishamble-street, at which Time each Subscriber will have a Ticket delivered to him, which entitles him to three Tickets each Night, either for Ladies or Gentlemen.—N.B. Subscriptions are likewise taken in at the Same Place."

Previously to the second of Handel's concerts, the governors of Mercer's Hospital applied to the Deans and Chapters of the two Cathedrals—Christ Church and St. Patrick's—for the assistance of the two choirs. The order of the governors is entered on the minute book of the Hospital, as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Governors, January 4th, 1743, Present: John Rochfort, Esq., in the chair; Richd. Baldwin, Esq., John Putland, Esq., Rev. Dean Owen, Dr. Hutclinson, Archdn. Congreve, Mr. Stone, Mr. Daut, Dr. Anderson.

"Ordered: That John Rochford, John Putland, and Richd. Baldwin, Esqrs., be desired to apply in the name of the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, to the Revd. the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, for their leave that such of the choir as shall be willing may assist at the Philharmonic Society Performances, which are principally intended for the benefit of the sd. Hospital. And to notify to them that the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have been pleased to grant them the same request."

At the next meeting of the Board, Jan. 23rd, 1743, the gentlemen who had been deputed to apply to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, reported that they had applied, and had received the following answer:—

"The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's are ready to concur with the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, in permitting the choir to assist at the Musical Performances of the Philharmonic Society,—if the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church will concur with them in permitting the choir to assist at Mr. Handel's. They think that every argument in favour of the one, may be urged with equal strength, at least, in favour of the other. Particularly that which with them is of greatest weight, the advantage of Mercer's Hospital. Mr. Handel having offer'd, and being still ready, in return for such a favour, to give the Governors some of his choicest Musick, and to direct and assist at the performance of it for the benefit of the Hospital, which will in one night raise a considerable sum for their use, without lessening the annual Contribution of the Philharmonic Society, or any of their other funds; and in order to prevent this permission to be brought into a precedent, which some time or other may be of evil consequences, the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's will concur with the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, in any proper rule to hinder their voices or other members of the choir from performing at any publick musical performance excepting in Churches,

without the joint permission of both Deans and Chapters first had and obtained."

Dr. Jonathan Swift, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, was at this time sinking into that state of imbecility in which he passed his few remaining years; and Dr. John Wynne, Precentor of the Cathedral, had been appointed to represent him as Sub-Dean. The above answer, most probably came from Dr. Wynne, acting for and in the name of the Dean, who also was a governor and trustee of Mercer's Hospital, and had filled the office of treasurer in 1740. He was also a member of the Charitable Musical Society, having been one of the first to wait on Mr. Handel on his arrival in Dublin, his acquaintance with him had commenced early; and in any transactions with Handel, his power of granting or withholding the assistance of the choir of St. Patrick's gave him an influence, which he would not fail to use, as much as possible, for the benefit of the Hospital.

The offices of Bishop of Kildare and Dean of Christ Church, were, at this time, held by Dr. Charles Cobbe, who, in 1743, was made Archbishop of Dublin. This prelate was one of the original trustees of Mercer's Hospital; and in the year 1750, when the governors of the Hospital were appointed and incorporated by an Act of the Irish Parliament he, as Archbishop of Dublin, became a governor, for the time being. From the Chapter-books of Christ Church, it appears that the orders of the Dean and Chapter, forbidding all persons employed in the choir of that cathedral from assisting at any musical performance without the special leave of the Chapter, were strict. Hence the difficulty which Handel seems to have experienced in procuring the assistance of the choir of that cathedral.

In 1741, Dean Swift addressed an "exhortation" to the Sub-Dean (Dr. Wynne), and Chapter of St. Patrick's, in his own severe way, in which he says:—

"I do hereby require and request the very Rev. Sub-Dean not to permit any of the Vicars-Choral, Choristers, or organists, to attend or assist at any public musical performances, without my consent or his consent, with the consent of the Chapter first obtained. And whereas it hath been reported that I gave a license to certain Vicars to assist at a club of fiddlers in Fishamble-street, I do hereby declare that I remember no such license to have been ever signed or sealed by me; and if ever such pretended license should be produced, I do hereby annul and revoke the said license. Intreating my said Sub-Dean and Chapter to punish such vicars as shall ever appear there, as songsters, fiddlers, pipers, trumpeters, drummers, drum-majors, or in any sonal quality, according to the flagitious aggravation of their respective disobedience, rebellion, perfidy, and ingratitude. I require my said Sub-Dean to proceed to the extremity of expulsion, if the said vicars should be found ungovernable, impenitent, or self-sufficient, especially Taberner, Phillips, and Church, who, as I am informed, have, in violation of my Sub-Dean's and Chapter's orders in December last, at the instance of some obscure persons unknown, presumed to sing and fiddle at the club above mentioned."

In frequent instances, a member of the choir of St. Patrick's was also a member of the choir of Christ Church; and, in such cases, a licence granted by the Dean of one cathedral would be practically useless, unless seconded by the licence of the Dean of the other cathedral; hence, notwithstanding Dean Swift's severe "exhortation," Handel eventually obtained the assistance of both choirs. However, the musical performances in aid of Mercer's Hospital were only given once a year in St. Andrew's Church.

These musical performances for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital were continued till about 1760, since which time its support depended very much on the benefactions of charitable persons, and the proceeds of charity sermons.

In 1740, the following were the physicians and surgeons, who gave their services gratis to Mercer's Hospital:—

*Physicians*.—Dr. William Stephens and Dr. John Anderson, who visit in their turn on Mondays and Thursdays.

*Surgeons*.—Messrs. Hannibal Hall, William

\* Rev. John Madden, F.T.C.D., Vicar of St. Ann's, Dublin, and Dean of Kilmore.

Dobbs, John Stone, George Daunt,\* and Rice Gibbon, visit daily in their turn, and all serve without fee or reward.

In 1749 (23 George II.), in compliance with the memorial of the then surviving trustees named in the aforesaid quadripartite deed (viz., his Grace Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, Charles Burton, and William Woodworth, Esqrs.; William Stephens and Francis Le Hunt, Doctors in Physic; and John Stone, Surgeon), reciting the above-named leases and deed; and by and with the consent of John Bowes (then) Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; and Boleyn Whitney, the governors were incorporated by an Act of the Irish Parliament empowering them to purchase lands, recover legacies, &c.

By the same Act of Parliament, the Right Rev. Thomas Fletcher, Bishop of Kildare and Dean of Christ Church, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, who were seized of a piece of ground adjoining the old churchyard of St. Stephen's, was empowered to lease the said ground to the governors of Mercer's Hospital. It is described as follows:—"Bounded on the east by Lovelane [now Lower Mercer-street], on the west by ground belonging to David La Touche, Esq., on the north by St. Stephen's Churchyard, and on the south by ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church now [1749] in the possession of Richard Baldwin, Esq., and the heirs of Benjamin Lee, extending in length on the east side of Lovelane to the ground belonging to the Chapter of Christ Church, 232 ft., and the like number of 232 ft. in length; on the west side from Lovelane to the ground belonging to the said David La Touche, 50 ft., and in depth on the north side 50 ft., the said piece of ground, at and under such yearly fee farm rent, to be referred to the grantor, and his successors, Deans of Christ Church, as may be agreed on; the statute of Mortmain or any other statute, &c. to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In Watson's Almanack for 1750, appears the following:—

"Mercer's Charitable Hospital in Stephen-street is supported by several charitable contributions, but its chief support is from the yearly benefit arising by the Cathedral service at St. Andrew's Church. Great numbers of such sick, maimed, or wounded persons, as appear to be curable and proper objects, are relieved. Physical and Surgical advice and medicine at the House. John Putland, Esq., present treasurer, and Dr John Anderson, Physician, visit on Mondays and Thursdays. Messrs. John Stone, George Daunt, Rice Gibbon, Joseph Shewbridge, Geo. Whittingham, and Rathhorn Mills, Surgeons, visit daily in their turns, and all serve without fee or reward.

"The number of patients received into the House from 30th Sept. 1743 to 30th Sept. 1749 were 327; the number of out-patients within the said time, were 4,174. The Trustees have built a considerable addition on ground given for that purpose by the Archdeacon of Dublin, which holds 40 beds, and convenience for Bathing and Sweating. Such persons who send old linen for dressing will do a great act of charity (it being much wanted), and the steward hath orders to pay the carriage."

The physicians and surgeons who attended this Hospital in 1766 were:—

*Physicians*—Archibald Hamilton, Meath-street, and James Shaw, Grafton-street.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. Geo. Daunt, 28 William-street; Rice Gibbon, Stephen-street; (afterwards in 17 Chancery-lane); Joseph Shewbridge, Crow-street; Geo. Whittingham, Grafton-street; Gustavus Hume, 3 Suffolk-street; Hen. Morris, Eustace-street; and Michael White, King-street.

Medical officers in 1803:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Edward Hill, Harcourt-street; and Dr. Francis Hopkins, William-street.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. Gustavus Hume, 63 Daw-

son-street; Sir Henry Jebb, Knt., 59 Grafton-street; Francis L'Estrange, 49 William-street; Gerald Macklin, 10 Leinster-street; and Frederick Jebb.

In 1872, Lady Foster's Alms-house, Nos. 35 and 36 Stephen's-street, which stood against the western wing of Mercer's Hospital (built in 1738 by Capt. Hayes), were taken down, and on the site a new front was added to the wing, by which its depth from front to rear was made equal to that of the main building, by bringing it out to the street in a line with the old building, bays having been opened in the original front wall, affording communication between the wards in front and rear, thus making it nearly double the size of the old wing, and capable of accommodating sixty beds. This improvement was made at the sole expense of the late William J. Napier, Esq., of 4 Merrion-square, South (son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.), at a cost of £2,000; and is called the "Napier Wing."

In 1879, the late Dr. Edward Ledwich, of 7 Harcourt-street, who for several years was one of the visiting surgeons of Mercer's Hospital, by a proviso in his Will, arranged, that if a surgeon was appointed within three months after his death, the money his representatives would have received, according to the rules of the Medical Board, and approved of by the Lay Board, was to form the nucleus of a building fund to erect a new wing to the Hospital, to be called the "Ledwich Wing." Dr. Montgomery A. Ward, 19 Rathmines-road, who was elected in the place of Dr. Ledwich, paid £1,400 for his position, the whole of which sum, having been paid over to the governors of the Hospital, together with other subscriptions, the present new wing, facing South King-street (and on the sites of two houses, Nos. 1 and 2 Mercer-street, and that of the old College of Surgeons), was erected in 1888, at a cost of nearly £2,000, and is named the Ledwich Wing. This latter wing contains three additional wards, besides a lecture theatre, medical officers' apartments, resident student's quarters, and nurses' and attendants' dormitories, the basement storey being fitted up for a dispensary. It is executed of red brick, with terra-cotta dressings, from designs by Mr. J. H. Brett, M. Inst., C.E., of Dame-street. (A perspective view of this new wing facing King-street, is given in IRISH BUILDER for 15th July, 1890, vol. xxii.)

The new wing is capable of accommodating 28 beds. With these two additions to the original building, which contains 34 beds, the Hospital affords accommodation for about 125 beds, of which, from want of funds, only 80 are at present occupied.

Mercer's Hospital receives no Government grant, with the exception of £43 5s., a grant from the Treasury, under the statute 5th George III.; and is dependent on the voluntary subscriptions of charitable persons. The total income of the Hospital for 1896 (including a grant of £300 from the Dublin Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund, £92 12s. 6d.), was £1,634 9s. 9d.; and the total expenditure £1,841 8s. 4d.

The total number of patients relieved in 1896 was: intern, 507; extern, 5,478.

Medical officers in 1896:—

*Physicians*—Thomas P. Mason, 45 Harcourt-street, and Hugh A. Auchinleck, 7 Harcourt-street.

*Surgeons*—Edward Stamer O'Grady, 33 Merrion-square, North; F. Alcock Nixon, 33 Harcourt-street; and Montgomery A. Ward, 19 Rathmines-road.

Resident Medical Officer—John Elliott, M.D., T.C.D., Dublin.

(To be continued.)

## KINGSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

THE annual meeting of above board took place on the 4th inst., under the presidency of Mr. A. S. Findlater, J.P., who was elected as chairman for the third year in succession. In the course of his address he said:—

Since the inception of that board in 1869, when his late grand-uncle had his name on the back of the bill which started that township as a township, he felt it as an imposed right to do what he could for the town. He gave his thanks to his Nationalist friends who had been kind enough to make that an unanimous election. He felt that the sooner all parties in Ireland forgot their little differences, and fought for their common good, the better. Proceeding to refer to the condition of their township, he said the board had succeeded in reducing their taxation in a remarkable degree, and was glad to be able to tell them they never had fewer vacant houses in the town. They were, from a capital point of view, in a better financial position than any other township he knew of. It would, perhaps, be a surprise to them to know that their borrowing power was £155,000, of which they had only pledged £62,000. In addition, the board had done a great deal of good work; and he would say that when the township was rebuilt, as it was bound to be in a few years, their valuation would increase very much, and yet the work they would have to do would not cost them more than at the present time. Once the leasehold question was settled, they would be able to keep their taxation at a very reasonable level. The next question was the housing of the working classes. He was glad to say that during the last year they had very wisely gone with the Artisans' Dwellings Company, mainly due to the influence of Sir Richard Martin, and succeeded in carrying a scheme which will not only mean a small profit to the township in the matter of taxes, but meet a very long-felt want in the town. He had no doubt that the Local Government Board would give their consent to the borrowing of the money, and allow them to pledge their rates in the way proposed at the last inquiry. The next thing was to see that the children of the poorer classes were properly educated. They had adopted the Compulsory Education Act, and they should all join heartily in the work, so that the poor children of their town should not grow up in ignorance, but be useful members of the community. Having referred to routine work in the committees, Mr. Findlater mentioned their relations with the Corporation on the water question, and said he believed the Lord Mayor was anxious to do what was just and right. They as a board, he thought, approached the Corporation fairly and justly. They proposed that the matter should be left to three arbitrators, and although they had not been approached yet on this point, he was satisfied that public opinion—in other words, the citizens of Dublin, the members of their own township and surrounding townships—would not permit public money to be wasted, and he trusted and believed that now was the time to settle the matter fairly. As the Lord Mayor had signified to him his anxiety to settle it, he did not propose to argue the question. He would like also to assure the public that the footpath question was now practically outside the realm of contentious politics. It was practically a settled matter, and he had no doubt that they would hear from the Local Government Board very soon, and that the public would learn that the much abused Kingstown Commissioners had not done very badly. In concluding, he hoped the various committees would work harmoniously and accomplish solid work during the year.

\* George Daunt Surgeon, 24 William-street, was one of the first surgeons to Mercer's Hospital, and continued in that office till his death, 4th May, 1786. He left by will a sum of money to endow a ward in the Hospital now known as "Daunt's Ward." Surgeon Daunt was buried at St. Bride's, where there is a magnificent marble monument to his memory, a description of which was given in the IRISH BUILDER for 15th November, 1895. His house in William-street is now occupied by Messrs. Bagots, Hutton, and Co.

ARTISANS' DWELLINGS IN BLACKROCK.—The tenders sent in for the erection of artisans' dwellings at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, were considered by the Commissionera on the 13th inst., when that of Mr. Christopher Jolly, Newtown Park, at £4,645, was accepted.

## THE YEW TREE IN IRELAND.

IN a recent issue of the *Irish Times* appeared the following letter from the pen of Mr. W. F. Burbridge, F.L.S., which we here reproduce:—

SIR,—Some weeks ago you kindly inserted a letter respecting yew trees in Ireland, which brought me many interesting replies and a considerable amount of valuable information as to the localities in which fine yew trees exist, and their actual dimensions. So far I find that there are thirty or forty trees at least in Ireland that girth from 10 ft. to over 20 ft., and in addition there are numerous very fine hedges, avenues, and cloister-like arches, both natural, and clipped in the fashion of long ago, as at Headfort, Kells. One of the finest natural avenues of yew trees is at Glencormac, near Bray, in which there are thirteen trees, the largest over 17 ft. in girth. Curiously enough no one has sent me the girth or other measurements of the great yew at Crom Castle, Lough Erne, which is one of the largest and most remarkable trees in Ireland or elsewhere.

## LIST OF REMARKABLE YEW TREES IN IRELAND.

No.	Locality.	Girth of trunk at 3 ft. above ground, except where otherwise stated.
1.	Gortnamara, Ballinasloe	22 feet at 5 feet
1.	"	"
1.	Loughcrew .. ..	" " at ground level
1.	"	" " 7 in. at ground level
1.	Yew Park, Clontarf	" " "
1.	Maynooth College ..	" " at 6 feet
1.	"	" " "
1.	"	" " "
1.	"	" " "
1.	"	" " "
1.	Carton, Maynooth ..	" " 6 in. at 4 feet
1.	"	" " at 3 feet
1.	"	" " at 2 feet
1.	Fornac, Co. Kildare ..	" " "
1.	Glencormac, Co. Wicklow	" " 6 in.
1.	Also 9 others	" " and upwards
1.	Rossanagh, Wicklow	" " "
1.	Killybegh, Castle, Co. Down	" " "
1.	Also 6 others	" " "
1.	Molra .. ..	" " "
1.	Carrigallen .. ..	" " 8 in. at 2 feet
1.	Muckross Abbey ..	" " at level of ground
1.	Rockmanshall .. ..	" " "
1.	Ballynure, Clones ..	" " "
1.	Crom Castle .. ..	Girth of trunk not known
1.	Milford .. ..	" " 13 feet
1.	"	" " "
1.	Another .. ..	" " "
2.	Johnstown House, Golden Ball, Dublin .. ..	" " 12 "

The great yew tree at Maynooth College, County Kildare, is supposed to have been planted in the grounds of Maynooth Castle by Maurice Fitzgerald, who built the castle in 1176.

At 6 ft. above ground the girth is 20 ft., total height 50 ft., circumference of branches 236 ft.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, when on a visit to the late Duke of Leinster, greatly admired this tree as one of the finest of its kind he had ever seen.

An old tradition has it that "Silken Thomas," the tenth Earl of Kildare, on the last evening he spent in the castle, when his fortunes and those of his house were dark as the gathering gloom, sat beneath its outspread branches which had sheltered so many of the Geraldines, and that there he played on the harp he loved, though his heart was full of forebodings for the future. If the voice of human song burdened by human sorrow could reach the dead, the strains of that harp might have found an echo in that of the sleeping warrior who first planted the ancient tree.

A few yards away stands two other healthy yew trees; one girths 14 ft. at 6 ft. above ground, and the other 12 ft. at the same height.

Two heights of the first is 26 ft., with a circumference of branches 111 ft. The other is 24 ft. high, with a circumference of 84 ft.

The other yews grow side by side in the College square, viz.:—one 14 ft. round at 5 ft. in height, height 30 ft., circumference 99 ft. The other is 11 ft. 6 in. at 5 ft. in height, 30 ft. high, spread 126 ft. Date of planting not known.

There can be no doubt but that the yew tree formerly formed natural forests in Ire-

land, and made a welcome shelter to both man and beasts in palæolithic times. It held a sacred place, and was consecrated by the priests who succeeded the Druids in Wales. Thus in an old Welsh law-book the comparative value between a consecrated yew tree and an oak tree, or a branch of mistletoe, is very marked, and shows that the importance of the latter especially was on the wane. A yew tree, when consecrated, was valued at £1, a mistletoe branch at three score pence, an oak tree at six score pence, while the yew tree, unconsecrated, is only set down at fifteen pence, thus showing that its value was not due to any material use made of it, such as it had for bow staves, &c., in later times.

In thanking you for kindly inserting my letter, and also those who have afforded me interesting information, I may say that I shall be very grateful for exact dimensions of the fine old tree at Crom Castle, near Lough Erne, or of other trees more than 10 ft. in girth not at present included in the accompanying list of Irish yew trees.—Yours, &c.,

F. W. BURBRIDGE, F.L.S.

Trinity College Botanical Gardens, Dublin.

## HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND SANITATION.

THE motor car and the bicycle have been discussed almost *ad nauseam* from every possible point of view but one, namely, that of sanitation. True it is that, at first glance, it is rather difficult to perceive where the room for this argument can be found; but, as a matter of fact, the question is a most important one, and our readers will therefore peruse with interest the following timely and pertinent remarks upon the subject, contributed to the Christmas Number of *The Road* by Earl Percy, who has long followed sanitation as a close study. In his presidential address to the members of the Northumberland Sanitary Institute, Lord Percy dwelt with some force upon the question of sanitation as applied to both cycles and motor cars; and it is these observations which we now reproduce for the benefit of those of our readers who may be interested in the matter. Unquestionably the subject is one which will continue to attract attention as the use of the auto-car and cycle becomes more general. If we dispense with the objection of refuse occasioned by the employment of horses (and which, however unpleasant from a spectacular point of view, cannot be condemned on any charge of danger to life and health), we are, on the other hand, confronted with the no slight nuisance of dripping oil and petroleum, flying sperm, or the creation of smoke and steam. It is to these and other highly important matters connected with the most recently introduced methods of locomotion that sanitary engineers and spectators will have to give their close attention, and upon their reports and experience all future legislation will doubtless be based.

It may seem almost frivolous, says Lord Percy, to refer to the bicycle and the automotor as likely to have a bearing on sanitary operations, but I believe that a little consideration will show that they may have a material, though probably gradual, effect upon the distribution of the people, not to be ignored in view of prospective requirements. There are still certain roads in the country known to the law as main roads as distinguished from highways, but for the last forty years this distinction has been theoretical or administrative rather than essential. Strictly speaking, the main roads of a country are the great arterial thoroughfares which carry the bulk of the traffic considerable distances. In this sense railroads have for long been the only real main roads in England. The smaller towns and large villages on the old routes have suffered; the traffic, which under a slower system of locomotion tarried temporarily or permanently with them, has gone past them.

On the other hand, railways, though they have contributed to swell our large cities, have at the same time to some extent relieved

their congestion. Thousands of artisans and others who crowded the towns in the days when their own legs, or possibly an omnibus, were the only means at their disposal to enable them to cover the distance between their homes and their workshops, have now been enabled by cheap trains to live a greater distance from their work, and in purer atmosphere.

But the bicycle and the motor car may do a similar work on a larger scale. The first is, and the second will soon be a far cheaper conveyance than a train, besides offering amenities of which the train cannot boast, especially if, as in London, the journey by rail has to be performed for a considerable distance under ground. For pleasure trips the bicycle is also preferable to the excursion train wherever it is unnecessary to cover great distances or to effect a great economy of time. It seems, therefore, quite within the bounds of possibility that the traffic on the old main roads may soon be largely increased, and the old inns and the towns and villages which lie upon them may regain some of the importance they enjoyed in the days of the mail coach. If so, a fresh distribution of the population will assuredly follow, demanding the renewed attention of those whose duty it is to provide for the health of the people, and it is of the highest importance that in striving to meet the existing conditions nothing calculated seriously to impede us in the adapting ourselves to altered circumstances should be attempted.

Such are some of the inherent difficulties confronting those who are responsible for public sanitation: difficulties which the researches undertaken and the instruction conveyed by members of the Institute assist us in solving. It is to them we must also look for some assurance as to the probable effect which some new departures are calculated to have on health, a matter somewhat disquieting to untrained intelligences. Is it true, as is occasionally affirmed, that the general use of electric light threatens to be prejudicial? The answer is usually in the negative, and we are reminded that there is no reason why, if judiciously handled, this form of illumination should tax our eyesight or our health more heavily than the methods hitherto in use. Theoretically this may be the case, but in practice the amount of light afforded by installations is sensibly in excess of that with which our fathers were contented, a fact which will be patent to anyone who, after living any length of time in streets or houses where the system is in vogue, returns to gas lamps in the streets, and oil or candles in the house, and there are not wanting those who declare that both their vision and their general condition have already suffered. Is this imagination, or has it at any rate some solid basis?

Again, may we be quite easy about the introduction of wood paving in our large cities? This is not a matter which troubles the minds of Northumbrians, for our Local Authorities cling in a most conservative spirit to stone and cobble. But as regards the Metropolis there has been no change better calculated to strike the mind of the most casual observer than this. The gain in many ways has been enormous. The streets are quieter, the roadway, if renewed with sufficient frequency (a point not always enough attended to), is smoother, and the traction, in dry weather at any rate, is easier. If it is more slippery than stone or Macadam, the consequences to horses of an accident are less serious. It has, no doubt, other advantages which I need not dilate upon, but certainly under the present system of watering and scavenging it loads the atmosphere with a very large amount of undesirable material.

If anyone will look out of their bedroom window in the early hours of a dry summer morning, they may see the sweepers endeavouring to guide the refuse into the side gutters, but raising an almost equal cloud of dust behind it, which is borne along upon the breeze. At such moments the question suggests itself irresistibly whether the free

and happy microbe is not being carried away also by the same current, to find a shelter where chance may guide or fortune may direct. Nor do its facilities for locomotion entirely disappear with the advance of the day, for it will be observed that in order to secure a firm footing for the traffic, the watercart for the most part confines its operations to the sides of the roads, and leaves the rubbish in the centre to be raised by every passing vehicle.

It is pre-eminently the part of scientific experience to advance on such topics, and all the more so in the full that prevails in the tide of parliamentary action, though indeed these matters are of a kind in which it is difficult for a Parliament to intervene effectively.—*Sanitary Record*.

TENDERS.

For the erection of a boarding school in the grounds of the Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, Galway. Mr. James Perry, M.E., architect:—

R. Lydon	..	..	..	£10,116	10	5
T. Ryan	..	..	..	9,324	0	0
J. Emerson	..	..	..	9,260	0	0
J. Castelloe (accepted)	..	..	..	8,653	0	0
T. Griffin	..	..	..	8,520	0	0

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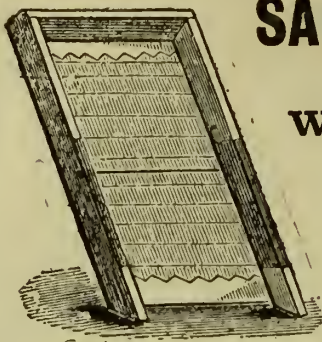
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A TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX  
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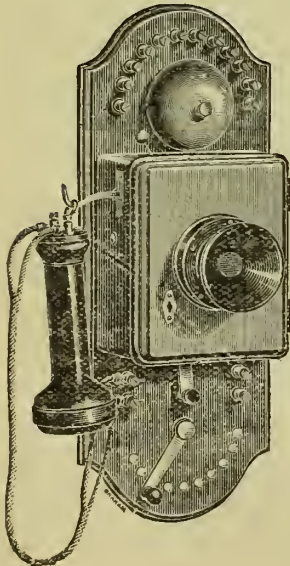
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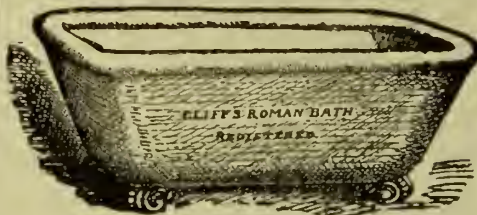
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

**THE** Congested Districts Board for Ireland hereby invite Tenders for the Construction of a QUAY at SNEEM, County Kerry, according to Plans and Specifications which may be inspected at the Offices of the Board (between 10 and 4 o'clock), or at those of Mr. SINGLETON GOODWIN, M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor, Tralee, or at the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks at Sneem.

A printed Form of Tender may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Board, and Tenders setting out a bulk sum for the work, and accompanied by a detailed Schedule of Prices and Quantities, shewing how that sum has been arrived at, must be lodged under cover with him not later than the 6th February, 1897.

The Contractor shall name in his Tender two solvent sureties who are willing to enter into a bond with him for the due performance of the work.

The Board will not defray any expenses incurred in tendering, and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

WILLIAM L. NICKS, Secretary.

Congested Districts Board for Ireland,  
23 Rutland-square,  
Dublin, 23rd January, 1897.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTOWN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Township of Kingstown are prepared to consider Tenders for the following WORKS in connection with the ALTERATIONS of the FOOTPATHS, viz:—

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- KERBING, &c.
- FOOTPATHS.

The Works are to be executed in accordance with Plans and Specification which may be seen here on any weekday between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m.

Copy of the Specification may be had on payment of £1, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

Intending Contractors may Tender for the whole or any part of the works.

The Contractor or Contractors whose Tender or Tenders may be accepted must enter into a Bond with two solvent Securities in the sum of £2,000 for the due execution of the works, but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, should be sent to me before 10 o'clock a.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, prox.

By Order,

JOHN DONNELLY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Kingstown,  
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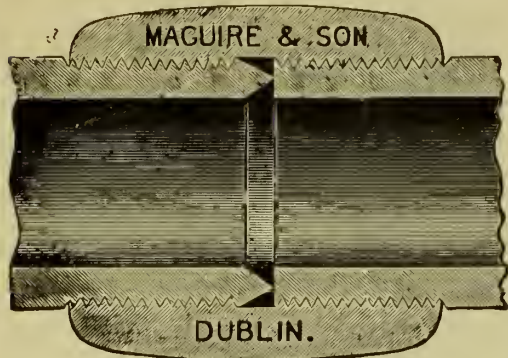
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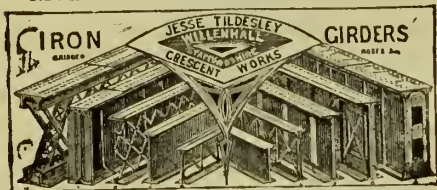
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title which have recently appeared in this  
Journal, the following subjects have been  
treated of in vol. xxxvii. :—

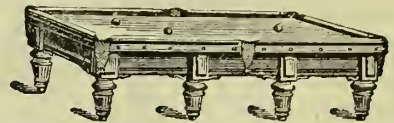
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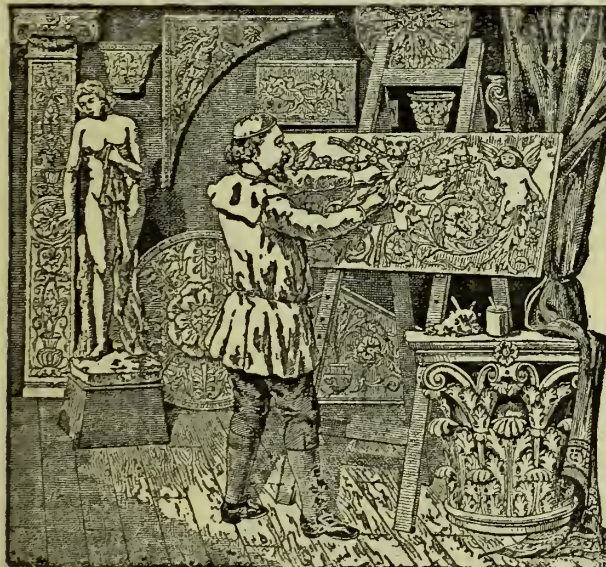
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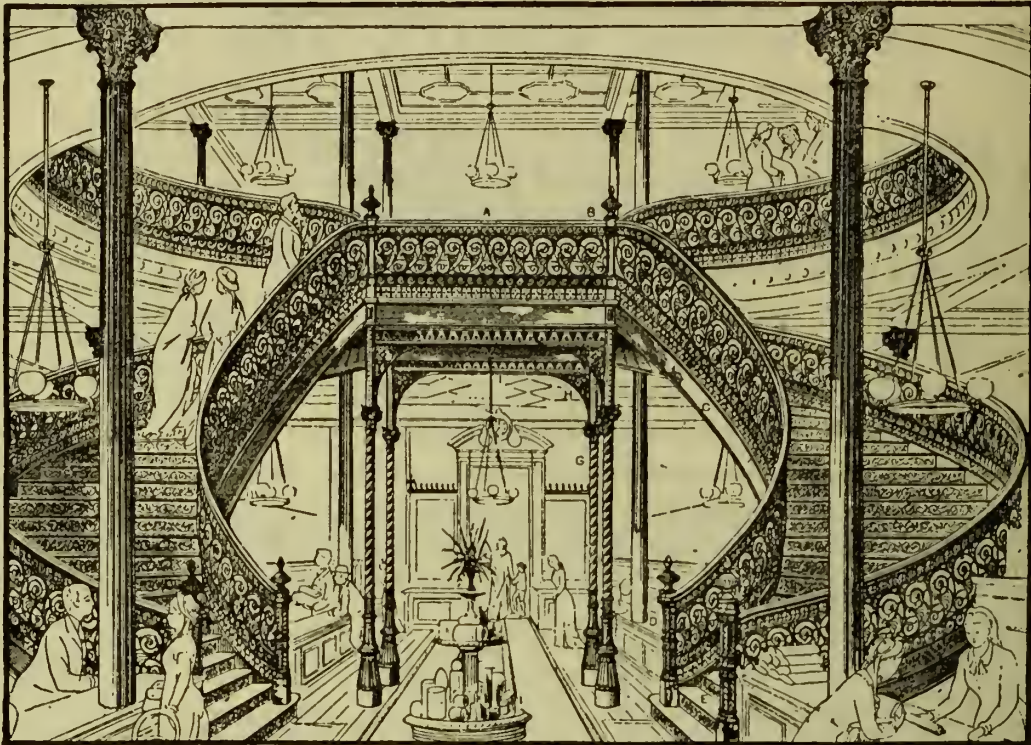


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 891.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.



WHEN a further advance is about to be made in the mode of travelling between our capital and that of Great Britain, it does not seem inappropriate, and I hope will not be without some interest, to take a review of the various routes and conveyances by which intercourse was maintained in past ages between the two cities.

It is now more than seven hundred years since Dublin became the seat of English Government in our country, and since, consequently, communication with London became a necessity for the purposes of the State. Although the land journey was attended with much toil and danger at that time, and for many centuries afterwards, when riding was the only mode of travelling, and roads were unfenced tracks, still the great obstacle to intercourse then, as it continued to be until the power of steam was discovered, was the narrow channel which divides us from the sister island. Without a favourable wind it could not be crossed, and even under propitious circumstances it bore a reputation which lent terror to the passage. Giraldus Cambrensis describes it as a most turbulent sea, full of conflicting currents, and scarcely ever, even in summer, presenting a calm surface to the voyager.

The route taken by the first English invaders, and by Henry II., on their several expeditions to Ireland, is well known, and it is unnecessary to dwell on it at length. Embarking on the coast of South Wales, they landed either near Wexford or Waterford, and approached Dublin by the "sloping sides" of the Glendalough Mountains. John, on his visits, followed the same route; but a more direct one, involving a longer sea voyage, but shorter land journey, was probably chosen from the earliest times by the ordinary traveller. Bristol, from the connection which existed between its inhabitants and those of Dublin, was at first the English sea town in most constant communication with our capital, and probably was the port most frequently used by travellers to London or other English inland towns. Chester was, however, also in direct communication with Dublin from a very early period. Amongst the disbursements for the army of Henry II. there appears a charge of 15s. 11d. for five carts bringing the clothes of the King's household from Stafford to Chester, no doubt for embarkation to Dublin; and in 1244 Henry III. issued a mandate to the Justiciary of Chester to have sixty does and twenty bucks taken alive in the King's parks nearest to that port, and sent to the port of Dalkey, to the Treasurer of Dublin, to stock the King's park at "Glencry." Dalkey was

then an important sea town. Even to the ships of that time, when fully laden, the port of Dublin was unnavigable, and, from proceedings with regard to custom dues in 1305, it appears that "large ships," when coming to Dublin with wine or other merchandise, were wont to touch at Dalkey, and there partly discharge. As regarded passenger traffic, Dalkey was the Kingstown of the period, and continued to be the chief landing-place for travellers to Dublin, until the seventeenth century. Many of the Viceroy's and their deputies disembarked there—Philip de Courteney in 1385, Sir John de Stanley in 1386, and Sir John Talbot in 1414. There also landed in 1384 Chief Justice Penros, and in 1418 Chief Baron Cornewalsh, and from thence sailed in 1488 Sir Richard Edgecombe, who had been sent on a mission to Ireland by Henry VII. Other landing-places were, however, used; Prince Thomas of Lancaster disembarked in 1402 at Bullock; Sir John de Stanley in 1413 at Clontarf, from whence sailed in 1416 Sir John Talbot; Sir John de Grey landed in 1427 at Howth, and Sir Edward Poyning's in 1494, at the same place.

The most constant travellers were those employed in the business of the State, and we can picture one of the first of these, a monk called Ralph de Norwich, who was despatched by Henry III. in 1219 as his emissary to the Justiciary of Ireland, waiting week after week at Bristol or Chester, afraid to launch in the small and crazy craft which was to bear him to the recently conquered country. To his dread of the savage Irish, there was added each day an increasing awe of the mighty ocean, and we can but hope that he considered the sum of ten marks, equivalent to about £100 of our money, which he received for his expenses while waiting for a favourable wind, as some consolation for his anxiety of mind during his sojourn by the sea. At the close of the thirteenth century, the King had a regular staff of messengers, and messages to Ireland seem to have been comparatively frequent. In *The Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of Edward I.*, the expenses of eight messages to Ireland are given. The ordinary amount allowed a messenger for going with haste and returning, together with his passage, was 13s. 4d. which would be equivalent to about £10 of our money. To a messenger going with great speed, double this amount, £1 6s. 8d., was allowed, and to a messenger both going and returning with haste, 15s. The court was moving about during the year, but the distance by land does not seem to have been taken into account, as the King was in such widely divergent places as Westminster and Kirkcubright, when messengers who received the ordinary rate were paid. A messenger to the Justiciary of Ireland, who was paid when the King was at "Flete" in Scotland, received 8s., and one who was paid at Carlisle, and had to visit Limerick, Kilkenny, Cork, "Respont," Drogheda, Waterford and Dublin, 10s.; but probably these payments were only the expenses of a single journey as was evidently 5s. allowed to a messenger sent by John Wogan, the Justiciary, "returning with letters of the King to the same Lord."

The earliest journey by the Chester road, of which I have been able to find an account, is that of Richard II., and his captors, after he was taken prisoner by Henry IV. in Wales, on his return from his ill-fated

expedition to Ireland. The account of this journey appears in the "History of Richard, King of England, by a French gentleman of distinction who was in the suite of the said King," of which there is a spirited translation in the *Archæologia*, by that learned antiquary, the Rev. John Webb, the editor of Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll. The French gentleman tells how, in the month of May, 1399, he accompanied Richard from London to Milford Haven, where they passed ten whole days pleasantly, while trumpets and the sound of minstrels were heard day and night, waiting for a north wind; how they set sail, and having landed at Waterford, proceeded to Kilkenny, and thence to Dublin, which he describes as a good city, abounding in merchandise and provisions, "so that it was said no store was dearer for all the army of the King"; how they remained there full six weeks "as much at their ease as fish in water," until tidings reached them that Henry of Lancaster had landed in England, and "was taking towns and castles for his own, and bringing young and old under subjection"; how Richard, as he had not sufficient ships at Dublin—then considered a rocky and dangerous haven—to embark all his soldiers, decided to return to Waterford; how he despatched the Earl of Salisbury to resist Henry's enterprise, who took with him the French gentleman, "for the sake of merriment and song," and landed at Conway, "the strongest and fairest town in Wales," where Richard joined them three weeks later; and how the Earl of Northumberland was sent by Henry of Lancaster, who had come to Chester, and took Richard by craft near Conway. The Earl of Northumberland then brought Richard to Rhuddlan, which the French gentleman describes as a very strong castle with thick walls and large towers surrounded by the sea and perched loftily on a rock. There they dined sumptuously, and immediately afterwards proceeded on by a toilsome and heavy road "over many a mountain and great rock" to Flint. This would be a journey of 35 miles from Conway, and there they alighted for the night. On the next day, the 22nd of August, Henry arrived, and having mounted Richard on a small and poor horse, to show that he was now a prisoner, conducted him back to Chester along a road by the sea shore, bare of hedge and bush, while horns and trumpets resounded, "until with difficulty could the thunder of heaven have been heard." On entering Chester, Henry lodged Richard in the castle, which was "right fair and strong." Four days later, the French gentleman tells us, Henry with his captive took the direct road to London, and arrived at "the fair little city" of Lichfield, where Richard tried to escape. Henry then rode on with all his host to the "very good city" of Coventry, where he sojourned two days, and next to St. Albans, "where is a very good town and abbey," and thence straight to London. It is impossible, however, that the journey of 181 miles from Chester to London can have been accomplished in three stages, and those of very unequal length, and the monk of Evesham, in his life of Richard II., says that Henry stopped at Nantwich, Newcastle, Stafford, Lichfield, Coventry, Daventry, Northampton, Dunstable, and St. Albans, but, as we shall see, these were not the stages used a hundred years later, nor are all the towns on the direct road from Chester to London.

(To be continued.)

# THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.S.A.I.

GRANGE.

SOME distance southward from the Grand Canal, between the eleventh lock (near Clon-dalkin) and the bridge at the twelfth lock, stands Grange Castle, very much modernised, and having attached to it, on the east side farm buildings, and on the west side a modern house. At its N.E. corner projects the usual tower, which still contains two small slit-windows usual in stair-towers. The battlement as usual slightly projects. The north side of the castle appears to have been plastered over, and has very modern windows pierced in it, filled with glazed sashes. There is also a slated roof, and up the eastern wall runs a modern flue, surmounted with modern chimney-pots. Yet, in spite of all this, the form of the old castle stands clearly out still, and graces its modern partners.

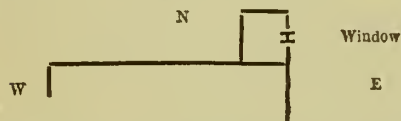
If anyone who has examined this castle can supply some details or description of it, I hope he will do so.

In referring to points of the compass, I should state I do so only in a rough and general way, and not at all exactly or by compass.

D'Alton makes no mention whatever of this castle in his "History."

BALLYOWEN.

On a cross-road leading from the high road at or near Ballydowd Hill, to the road from Esker to Clondalkin, stand the remains of what must once have been a rather large castle. Modern farm buildings nestle under it, and support and shelter themselves by its stronger ruins that still defy the hand of time. I was not able to get to it.



This small diagram will indicate what remains of the old part, as far as I could see. The tower at the N.E. corner is lofty, and rises several feet above the north wall. It contained the stair or steps now gone. About two-thirds of way up in the centre of this tower on the east side, is a rather large window. The north wall is apparently intact, but is so thickly covered with ivy, save for a few feet near the ground, that what windows were in it cannot be seen. The line of the top is broken, but whether by battlements or windows is not very clear, thanks to the profuse ivy, but I think I saw a window-opening near the tower. At the bottom, and about the centre of this wall, is a low circular-arched doorway, about 3½ ft. wide, the key-stone having somewhat the form or shape of a lozenge, or perhaps a head or face, but defaced. This doorway is built up, but the arch and jambs clearly appear, not covered by ivy. There were one or two other apertures also, but they seemed modern. Opposite the doorway, to the north, and a short distance from it, is a well surrounded by a semi-circular wall, and entered by an iron gate. Water is still drawn from it.

D'Alton, at p. 645 of his "History," merely mentions that there were the remains of a castle tenanted by a farmer. He then proceeds to quote some references to the lands of Bally-

owen from old records and inquisitions, and gives the names of some of the owners at different dates; amongst others he quotes one, from which it appears Robert Rochfort obtained a patent for the castle, town, and lands of Ballyowen so late as 1703, the previous owners, Peter and William Nottingham, having been attainted in 1638.

(To be continued.)

## THE MILESIA DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 13.)

ACCORDING to Rev. Dr. Keating,<sup>1</sup> the consort of King Laeghaire was named Aongus, daughter to the general who commanded the army of King O'Liathan, and by her he had a son, whose name was Lughaidh. Tradition has it, that she became a Christian, and that she favoured the religion and rites introduced by St. Patrick.

In 453, and in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, Laeghaire waged war against the Leinstermen, and the latter were defeated. The year following was celebrated the great festival of Teamhair.<sup>2</sup> At this Convention of the States, laws long obsolete were revoked, and new laws were established.<sup>3</sup> According to Rev. Dr. Keating, the monarch there resided in a house known as Moidh-chuarta, while the kings of the other chief provinces of Leinster,<sup>4</sup> Munster,<sup>5</sup> Ulster,<sup>6</sup> and Connanght<sup>7</sup> had separate houses provided. When assembled on the affairs of the kingdom, all the delegates summoned met in the great hall of Moidhchnarta, where every member sat, according to his rank and profession, in the order of precedence, which had been prescribed.<sup>8</sup>

The Borumha tribute was a continuous cause of discontent and war between the monarch of Ireland and his Leinster subordinates. The exaction and its mode of collection being both unjust and arbitrary called frequently for the exercise of force when its payment was refused or evaded. Some such difficulty arose, A.D. 457<sup>9</sup> or 458,<sup>10</sup> when Laeghaire led an army into Leinster, when he was completely defeated at a ford on the River Barrow,<sup>11</sup> and then known as Ath-dara, or the "Ford of the Oak." The place is stated to have been in the plain of Magh Ailbhe. The monarch of Ireland was taken prisoner by the Leinstermen—then commanded by Criomthan<sup>12</sup>—who only ransomed him on condition, that he should restore the cattle he had seized, and moreover, that he should swear by the Sun and the Winds, the Day and the Night, the Sea and the Land, never again to march into their province, or to demand the Borumean tribute.<sup>13</sup>

However, like most treaties which are only observed so long as policy or necessity obliges, the monarch was false to his engage-

ments, and about two years and a-half after his oath had been taken, he once more levied a force, and marching to Sidh-Neachtain, where the Boyne had its source, he seized a prey of cows, to assert his claims for the Borumean tribute. But, this violation of the treaty previously made, with its sanction by a solemn oath, was thought to have provoked the vengeance of the Pagan elements<sup>14</sup> against him; for soon afterwards, when he reached Greallach-Daphill,<sup>15</sup> by the side of Cassi<sup>16</sup> in Magh Liphi,<sup>17</sup> and between two hills called Ere<sup>18</sup> and Alba,<sup>19</sup> he was killed.<sup>20</sup>

In accordance with a custom prevalent in those times, the body of the king was brought to Tara, and there interred in a standing position, with his weapons and face turned towards the Lagenians, as if in an attitude for fighting with them.<sup>21</sup> The place of his interment was on the south-east of an external rampart, afterwards taking its name from him and known as Rath-Laeghaire. Most generally, that monarch's death is placed by our Irish historians at A.D. 458.<sup>22</sup> Other writers have it at a later period.<sup>23</sup>

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "ILLICIT COMMISSIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—Whilst agreeing with the sentiments contained in "Architect's" letter upon the above subject in your last issue, I think the writer takes too pessimistic a view of the principles obtaining in his profession, and occasionally uses too strong language to bolster up his wild accusations.

Every moral preceptor desires a "horrible example" with which to give point to his remarks, and as from the tone of the letter, I can guess the writer, so do I know he has chosen me to fill this post, when he mentions "the assistant who wishes for a chief assistant's perquisites," &c. This gentleman lately called upon me, and, after a long dissertation upon his own sense of honor, practically asked me was I also amongst the elect. To check his eloquence, I replied, my one object in life was to obtain all the illicit, degrading, and detestable commissions possible. When such a remark is taken as a text upon which to write a diatribe against his profession, then "Architect's" sense of humor must have become

14 This account of Laeghaire's death is drawn from the *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, where it is stated, that unlike his father Neill, Laeghaire never went on any naval expeditions, because it had been prophesied regarding him, how death was to overtake him between Ere and Alba, which had been interpreted between Ireland and Scotland.

15 At present, this place does not seem to be known.

16 Elsewhere we do not find allusion to this ancient place, which is said to have been in *Ui Faelain* by Archdeacon Lynch in "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. ii., cap. ix., pp. 4, 5.

17 Meaning the Plain of the Liffey.

18 Not identified in any modern denomination.

19 Not identified.

20 Both the Annals of Tighernach and the Annals of Ulster, as also those of Clonmacnoise, agree in those circumstances recorded of his death.

21 In his "Antiquities of Tara Hill" Dr. George Petrie quotes the statement that Laeghaire could not believe in the Christian religion on account of his father Neill's prohibition, and because of his desire, that his son and successor should be buried on the height of Tara, in the manner of warriors preparing for battle; quia utunter Gentiles in sepulchris armati prumptis armis facie ad faciem nusque ad item Erdathe apud Magos, id est, iudicii diem Domini.—See pp. 145, 146.

22 See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 144, 145. Archdeacon Lynch never departs from their dates, although in a few instances he cites with approbation the chronology of other annalists.

23 Down to the eleventh century, the Four Masters frequently depart from the common era, sometimes five years, and but rarely six. In most cases their chronology differs four years. See Rev. Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," tomus iii., p. 106. Understood of the dates of accession and death of kings, those assertions are nearly correct. The Four Masters always style the year after a king's death, the first year of his successor's reign. Hence, to find their first year of any king, you must add one to their obituary year, as furnished by Archdeacon Lynch. Such discrepancy affects but slightly the absolute order of events, as the same chronological differences run constantly through certain periods. Moreover, in the lengths of the monarchs' reigns, Archdeacon Lynch and Roderick O'Flaherty differ only in twelve cases, and in six of these by one year only. As a historical author, the latter ends his "Ogygia" with the reign of Kifig Leaghaire.

1 See "General History of Ireland," Book ii., pp. 345, 346, Duffy's edition.

2 See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 140, 141.

3 See Archdeacon Lynch's "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. ii., cap. ix., pp. 4, 5.

4 He lodged in Lung Laighneach, or the House of Leinster.

5 He lodged in Lung Muimneach, or the Munster House.

6 He lodged in Eachrnis Uladh, or the Ulster Palace.

7 He lodged in Coisir Chonnachtach, or the Connanght Residence.

8 See Rev. Dr. Keating's "General History of Ireland," Book ii., pp. 343 to 345, Duffy's edition.

9 According to the "Annals of the Four Masters."

10 According to the "Annals of Ulster."

11 A cairn was there erected on the brink of that river, in which the heads of the slaughtered Ultonians were interred.

12 He was son to Emma Ceannsellagh, who became a convert to the Christian religion, at the arrival of St. Patrick in his territory.

13 In the *Annales Ultonienses*, the following account is given. "An. 458. Cae Atea Dapta poe Laozaine ne Laozaine, in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est, jurans per Solem et Ventum se boves eis dimissurum."—Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," Tomus iv.

sacrificed to his desire to pose as an angel of light.

The means by which this modern Hercules desires to set about his cleansing, also shew this lack of humour. Imagine members of any educated body coming forward and publicly parading their principles, the horns, doubtless, to be led by our friend. Let "Architect" remember that the shout is usually in inverse ratio to the moral tone of the shouter. Under this wonderful scheme, any man possessing common modesty is to be a black sheep "writ large."

Again, any proposal to make the Architectural Association the keeper of the architectural conscience would meet with strenuous opposition, and there is nothing in Rule 2 of its Constitution to shew that it is within the province of our Association to teach architects how to manage their private concerns. Let such matters as these be left to each individual's conscience, one might add, common sense; and if "Architect" does mean to do good, let him name an offending member. Then when an action is naturally brought, let him make good his assertions.

This would indeed be in better taste than indiscriminate mud-throwing, which might lead casual readers to imagine the members of our profession to be a bad lot, both body and soul.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that "Architect" might profitably spend an hour or so with "Martin Chuzzlewit."—Yours, &c., "OCULUS."

#### ELECTION OF ENGINEER TO THE BRAY TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS.

THE above election took place on the 30th ult. About thirty applications were received. The result was decided in the first round of voting, the numbers being as follows:—Mr. A. Price, B.A., M.I.C.E., six votes; Mr. R. M. Butler, M.R.I.A.I. (Bray), four.

The result of the election turned on the question of previous experience in deep-sea engineering works; none of the candidates except the selected one having anything to shew in that especial line, Mr. Price was elected. One of his strongest supporters, however, has informed our reporter that had any other question been the question of the hour, the voting figures would have been reversed, although the choice would have rested between the same two individuals.

#### PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

##### THE ROYAL CANAL.

IN the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Tuite,

Mr. Hanbury read a telegram from the Board of Works, which stated in reference to the works recommended by the Board of Trade on the Royal Canal, all the requirements of General Hutchinson and Major Marindin have, with the exception of warehouse accommodation, either been carried out or are in hand or arranged for. The maintenance reports of the engineers of the Midland Railway on the Royal Canal up to the 31st ultimo mark satisfactory progress toward the fulfilment of the Board of Trade recommendations. There does not seem at present any necessity to put in force the powers of the Board of Control.

Mr. Tuite—If I furnish the right hon. gentleman with satisfactory proof that the work is not being carried out, will he order a further inquiry? Might I also ask whether the steam launch used by the Board of Works was not one of exceedingly narrow beam, and whether he has received the protest of the trades against the manner in which the inspection was carried out?

Mr. Hanbury was understood to reply that he would make further inquiry.

Mr. Tuite subsequently asked whether the Board of Trade would take steps to put in force Section 38 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, which makes it illegal for railways to charge competition rates inasmuch as they had recently reduced their rates on certain bagged articles to Mullingar to compete with the rates on the Royal Canal which runs alongside their system to that town?

Mr. Ritchie—If an application is made by any person interested in the traffic of the canal, the Board of Trade will be happy to consider it under Sub-Section 3 of the section referred to in the question, with a view to putting the trader in a position to carry his complaint to the Railway and Canal Commissioners.

##### CLARE ABBEY AND CANON ISLAND.

Mr. Hanbury, in reply to Mr. O'Keeffe, said that Clare Abbey was vested in the Board of Works in December, 1896, and works of preservation were under consideration. Canon Island had not yet been vested in the Board, but negotiations with the owner were proceeding.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Lurgan Weaving Company are about to erect 29 dwelling houses in Lurgan, from the plans of Mr. Henry Hobart, architect, Dromore, Co. Down.

Mr. Foster Nolan, Greencastle, Co. Donegal, is the architect for the five dwelling houses to be erected in Moville.

Faughan Reformed Presbyterian Church is about to undergo renovation, from the plans prepared by Mr. William Baker, architect, Orchard-street, Londonderry.

A new glebe-house is proposed to be erected at Ballinastow, Co. Wicklow, for Rev. W. R. Scully. Mr. J. F. Fuller, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

The Kingstown Township Commissioners, in order to carry out the works in connection with the alteration of the footpaths of the township, have advertised for tenders for same, which they will receive and consider on the 15th inst.

The Congested Districts Board for Ireland have resolved to carry out the work of constructing a quay at Sneem, Co. Kerry, the plans for which may be seen at the Board's offices, and at those of the County Surveyor, Mr. S. Goodwin, C.E., Tralee. Tenders will be received up till 6th inst.

A fine monument has been erected at Easky New Cemetery, to the memory of the late Captain James Caulfield Beamish, J.P. It is of polished grey granite, highly finished, and is enclosed with massive Ballyknockan granite curb, which supports a handsome iron railing. The inscription reads as follows—"Sacred to the memory of James Caulfield Beamish, J.P. Born 1847, died 18th May, 1896." The entire workmanship is by Mr. L. F. Harrison, sculptor, 29 Great Brunswick-street.

A new pulpit has been erected in Barnet Church, Hertford, and was dedicated by the Bishop of St. Albans on Sunday morning. The pulpit was designed by Mr. J. C. Traylen, A.R.I.B.A., architect, of Stamford, and has been carefully carried out by Messrs. Harry Heus and Sons, Exeter. It is of the finest oak, and consists of an extended octagon-shaped body projecting well out from the east wall of the nave, and is approached by stone steps on the south side. Above the pulpit is a richly-carved canopy with fan tracery work, and having emblems of the Agnus Dei and Holy Dove. The cornices are enriched with *patere* and cresting work. The canopy is supported by buttressed uprights, with the intervening spaces filled with tracery work. The church being dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the text "Make straight the way of the Lord" runs round the canopy. There are six niches in the body of the pulpit, which are filled with

statues of prominent preachers in different periods of English Church history, and the idea is set forth in their grave and reverent attitudes. The rich lace-like canopies over them are very delicate and elaborate. The pulpit is in keeping with, and forms a notable addition to, the other beautiful work with which the Chancel Estate Trustees have recently adorned the church.

#### GUARDIANS' JOBS—A REVELATION!!

IN a report of Mr. J. E. Ellis, auditor, L.G.B., read at a recent meeting of the guardians of Mitchelstown Union, we find the following:—

"Attention has been called to certain payments made to the contractor for building the Galbally Dispensary residence. It appears that although the contractor has received the entire sum of £850 named in the contract, the contract is so far from being carried out that it will take at least £175 to finish the work. It appears also that the guardians can have no remedy against the contractor, who has failed to carry out his contract, or his securities, inasmuch as the person they employed to superintend the work gave a certificate for every payment, including the final payment of £50, and the entire time fixed in the contract for completing the work had been considerably extended, without any consent from the securities. The Guardians, under the contract, had the power, which, in my opinion, they should have exercised, of retaining £127 until they were satisfied of the completion of the contract. This state of affairs has arisen through the Guardians having appointed as clerk of works to superintend the building a man of 80 years of age, resident in the district, who admitted to me that he never before had any experience of work done under a qualified professional man. (2) That he gave certificates which he knew to be for sums in excess of the value of the works done, instead of being 15 per cent. less, and (3), that he was compelled by the Medical Officer of the district and others, to issue false certificates. The small remuneration he accepted—1 per cent on the outlay—if there was nothing else, ought to have convinced the Guardians that they were not employing a proper man for the work. The £50 I have surcharged to the Guardians who signed that cheque, and I have surcharged £77 10s.—the balance of the sum which should have been retained, to the guardians who signed that cheque. I shall not take any steps to enforce those surcharges, so as to enable the guardians to consider whether they can recover the whole or any part of the sums lost, from the Clerk of Works, on whose false certificates several payments were made. Although the guardians who attended my audit pleaded that the final cheques were issued through ignorance, it afterwards came to my knowledge that they were on more than one occasion warned by the Clerk, and they so far knew off he wrong they were doing as to call for a verbal guarantee from the Medical Officer before they could sign the last cheque. Admittedly, all the irregularities committed in the matter arose from the interference of the Medical Officer, not only in forcing the Clerk of Works to give the certificate he did, but in leading the guardians to give excessive cheques. J. E. ELLIS."

The Clerk then read the surcharges.

Mr. Therry, J.P.—Mr. Ellis says in his report that the charges were issued on "false certificates." There could be a criminal prosecution on the matter, if that were so.

Mr. O'Dwyer protested against the statement of Mr. Ellis, that the Clerk of the Union cautioned them not to sign the cheques. The Clerk did not do so, though it was his duty to inform them of their liability.

The Clerk—I told you and all the guardians not to sign these cheques. I warned you of the danger you were incurring. The board passed a resolution to send Mr. Murray, our engineer, to inspect the premises, and they rescinded it next meeting. If Mr. Murray was sent down, he would tell you of the real state of affairs.

Ultimately it was agreed to consult the solicitor in regard to the liability of the Clerk of Works.

SALE OF SLATES.—Messrs. Ramsay, Browne, and Co., Northumberland House, have received a large consignment of best blue slates, which, as will be seen by our advertising columns, they are offering at advantageous rates.

NEW NATIONAL BANK,  
AND MANAGER'S RESIDENCE,  
HIGH-STREET, BELFAST.

OWING to the dilapidated buildings on and surrounding the site (almost the oldest in the city), a great deal of time and care had to be taken when sinking for foundations, piling, and underpinning the walls all round to a depth of nearly six ft., this latter dangerous work being executed carefully, without any mishap. The depth to bottom of excavation is 5 ft. 6 in. below level of footpath, and the building rests on over 200 piles, none of which are less than 40 ft. in length, when driven, and heads cut off, having railway irons and massive longitudinal and transverse timbers framed and bolted to tops of piles, and the remaining spaces filled in with concrete, so as to make a solid, massive foundation. The whole of the floor spaces between walls are—to prevent the possibility of any damp arising—filled in with a layer of concrete 2 ft. deep, made level on top to receive the mosaic and wood block floorings, and all walls are covered with Messrs. Engert and Rolfe's patent anti-damp course. The sewerage pipes are metal, specially prepared, and glass enamelled inside, made by Messrs. Cameron and Robertson, of Glasgow. A large inspection chamber (Messrs. Harriman's patent) has been built in front under footpath, and a similar one in yard at rear, with glazed buff bricks, having hinged metal air-tight man-hole covers, for easy examination.

All the terra-cotta, which is of a very enriched description, was modelled and manufactured by the staff of Mr. J. C. Edwards, of Ruabon, from special designs. He also supplied the dark red facing and white enamelled bricks, and the former makes a good contrast with the buff terra-cotta.

The name of the company, and the year in which it was established, formed of ornamental enamelled terra-cotta blocks, are fixed on each gable in a very conspicuous position, 75 ft. above footpath, having ornamental trusses and scroll pediments over same.

This part of the work is built in cement, together with the whole of the front wall and chimneys from foundation to top.

There are also three bond-cores built all round in cement, equally spaced asunder in each storey, having four tiers, galvanized hoop iron bond worked in each; and under joists of all floors, galvanized plates of wrought-iron chain-bonds are also laid in cement, all these bond-cores are in the greatest possible unbroken lengths, properly lapped, and firmly rivetted at joints, so as to prevent settlement.

The patent treasury, though small, is not surpassed in strength by any in Ireland. It is formed of heavy steel plates, and rails rivetted together, and the space between are filled with iron cement concrete, the whole forming an absolutely impregnable compound body. This apartment has a patent undrillable, unbreakable, compound steel burglar-proof door, fitted with a pair of self-locking steel ventilating gates on the inside. The walls of hook-room are lined inside with white enamelled brick, fitted with patent ventilated wrought-iron shelving, and has a steel fire-and-thief-resisting door.

Both treasury and book-room are lighted by electricity, and each door is controlled, and keyholes locked up by a night bolt, operated from manager's bedroom in front part of buildings, and this portion of the work was

done by Messrs. Chatwood and Co., of Manchester.

The buildings throughout are fireproof, as all roofs, beams, joists, and lintels are rolled steel, together with the large rivetted box-girder fixed across banking chamber, 32 ft. long, 3 ft. deep, and 18 in. broad, in one span, carrying rear wall over banking chamber, and weighs upwards of seven tons. The floors and roof are all formed of concrete, as well as steps of front staircase, and the surfaces of floor are finished with oak and red wood blocks.

This steel and concrete work of front block and flat over banking chamber, has been done by Messrs. Homan and Rodgers, of Manchester.

The outer surfaces of front roofs, together with the roofs of turrets, are covered with Patent Stamped Copper Tiles, and scroll copper cresting on ridge, and the latter ornamental copper gutters, gilded copper finials, and lightning conductors.

A moulded zinc and metal ornamental dome frame 11½ ft. in diameter, is set on flat over rear portion of banking chamber. The copper work and dome frame was done by the patentees, Messrs. Ewart and Son, of London.

Two patent hand lifts are fixed in the premises, by Messrs. Clark, Bunnett and Co., of London; one in connection with office to raise ledgers to store-rooms, and another in residence, to raise coal, wood, and other articles to kitchen, and will probably be worked hereafter by electricity. The portable division, or extra thick self-coiling wood shutter between drawing and dining-rooms, this firm also supplied.

The wooden ceilings and partitions, which are few in number, are made fireproof by covering them with Banks' Patent Helical Steel Lathing, which is the newest material of this description.

The banking chamber, and stores for old ledgers, and room for stationery, are heated by Messrs. Musgrave and Co., on their most recent principle. The special arrangement for the proper ventilation of the first apartment is also placed in the hands of this firm, who also made the ornamental wrought-iron enclosure to front stairs.

The fittings of banking chamber are dark polished oak, except the tops of counter and desks, which are mahogany. The counter takes a segmental shape, the pilasters and panels in front all richly moulded and carved. The surfaces of walls and angles are broken up by panelled and moulded oak pilasters, running from floor to entablature, having carved caps and fluted shafts. A framed and moulded oak dado extends all round the walls 6 ft. 6 in. high, having both plinth and capping. The entrance porch has ornamental pilasters, and turned elaborately carved columns at each side. The glass in upper panels of doors is protected by neat wrought-iron hinged grilles. The other inner doors are oak, with trimmings and linings to agree.

The space for clerks and counter is divided on top of framing by foliated grilles of wrought-iron, and the panels contain monograms, and have solid effective lamp standards to correspond.

The ceiling of banking chamber is executed in the best fibrous plaster, specially modelled, by Messrs. Goodall of Liverpool, divided into two bays with deep moulded ribs to form panels, and have rich ornamentation. A hold moulded and enriched entablature runs round opening of dome light, and another

similar in angles of walls along box girder above frieze.

The whole of this fibrous plaster is decorated in a most artistic manner, including entablatures, frieze, cornice, ceiling and enriched panels, metalled and finished as old Venetian gold, and entablatures metalled and lacquered, the frieze being in two shades of old ivory color. The whole of the surface of all the walls between bottom of frieze and top of dado, is carefully and neatly covered with Patent Tynecastle Canvas, and all decorated, and painted to approved shades of color, as directed. This latter portion of the work, together with the oak fittings, was erected by Messrs. Gillow and Co., of Lancaster and London.

The building is lighted throughout by electricity and gas, all the fittings for the banking chamber and other main rooms are of the most recent description, arranged on the combination principle to suit both gas and electricity in each fitting, and the lamps are fitted on the top of the standards before mentioned. The wiring switches, and cut outs for this part of the work, and also the fittings for upper rooms, Messrs. Laing, Wharton, and Down, of London, fixed.

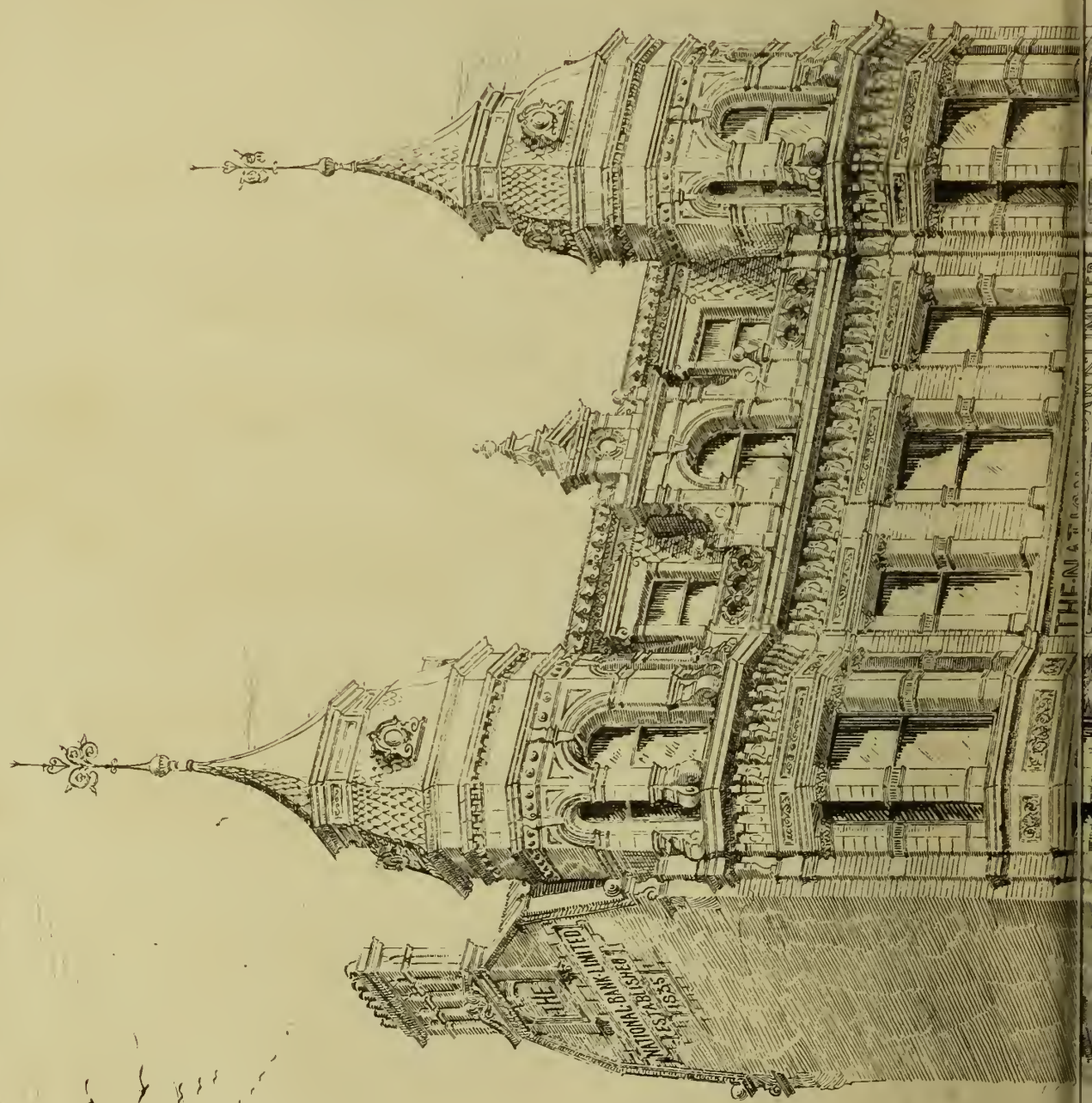
The ornamental wrought metal work along desks, combination fittings for banking chamber, and enriched wrought metal and bronze grilles to enclose front doors, and outside knobs and plates, were supplied by Messrs. Singer and Sons, of Frome, Somerset, from special designs. The combination fittings of metal and bronze required for other places, will be supplied Messrs. Winfield, of Birmingham.

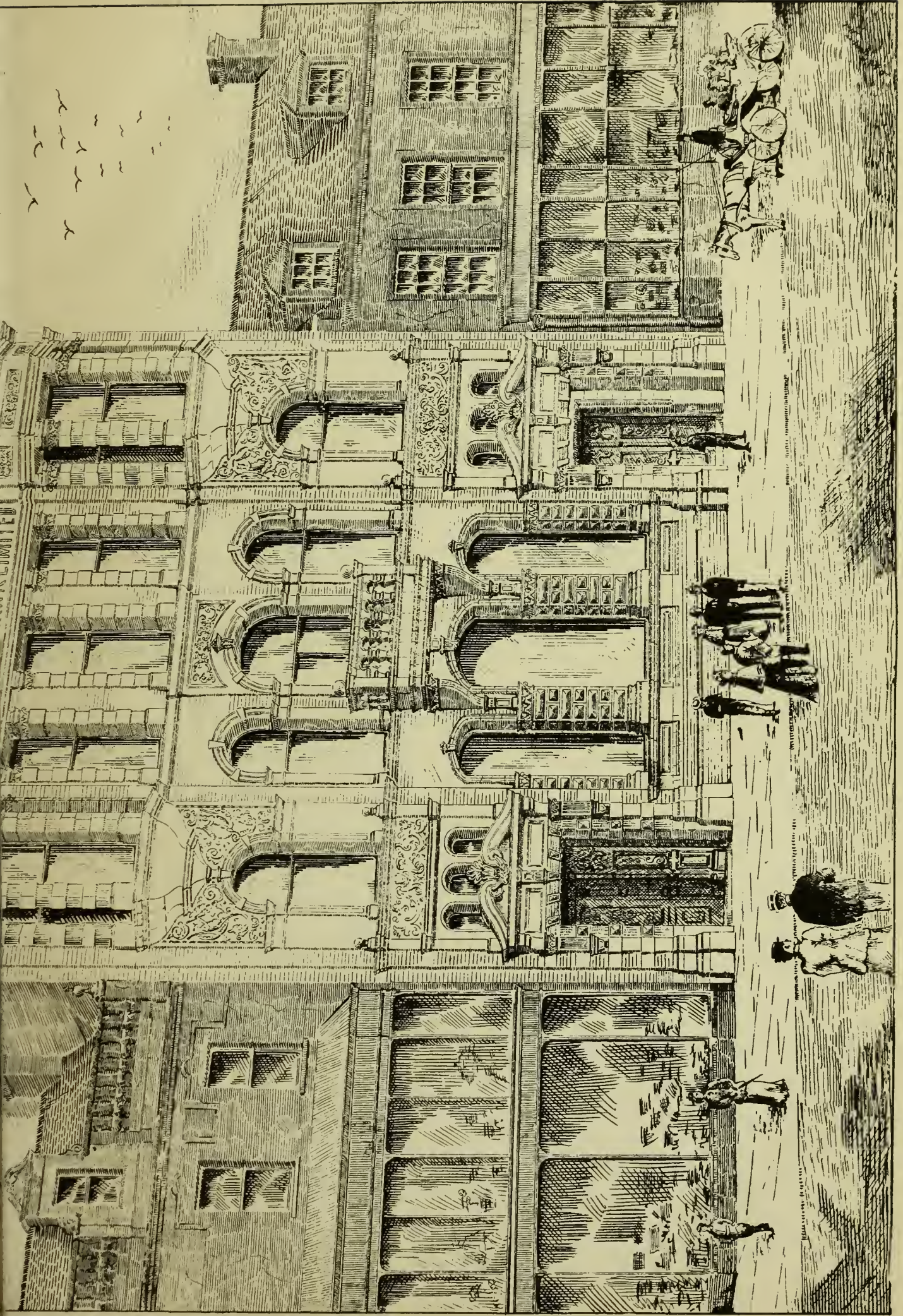
The banking chamber is 44 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 18 ft. high, having the manager's apartments over in front block, and kitchen, pantries, and large yard at the rear. The entrance porch and public space in front of counter is laid with pure white Roman marble mosaic flooring, having effective borders and centres, by Mr. J. F. Ebner, of London. The floors of lavatory, w.c.s., and coat and hat-room, are laid with handsome encaustic tiles, and the walls, from floors to ceilings, are treated similarly in faience, and have a neat dado in each. Messrs. Wolliscroft, of Hanley, supplied the tiles for kitchen, pantries, and corridors. The rear part of banking chamber is lighted by a stained glass dome, which presents to the eye a singularly beautiful and effective object, differing from the stereotyped dome, in not having the longitudinal plates of glass from base to top, but the ironwork containing the stained glass being arranged in geometrical form. The work is executed to harmonise with the style of the building, and consists of bent plate stained glass, and painted and stained leadlights, the latter representing the arms of the four provinces of Ireland, Dublin, Belfast, and the arms of the National Bank, Ltd., and also allegorical subjects, as Commerce, Manufacture, &c. The whole of this and other special work was executed, and including the hending of the plate glass, by Messrs. Carlisle and Wilson, in their premises, North Street, Belfast.

The lavatory in connection with banking chamber is fitted up in the most improved manner, containing Messrs. Doulton's "Simplicitas" w.c.s. and urinals, the latter having white enamelled backs, and rouge marble sides and tops, and self-flushing cistern of similar marble, and plate glass fronts and sides. The lavatory hasins are Messrs. Morrison and Ingram's patent,

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having D bowls, ornamental metal frieze, and rouge marble tops. The other sanitary matters in the building are also done in a similar manner, and all ventilated on the latest approved system. All this work was executed by Mr. John Dowling, of Belfast.

The chimney-pieces, grates, tiled hearths, and range were supplied by Messrs. Riddel, of Belfast.

The special window and door fastenings and locks were made by Messrs. Charles Smith and Sons, Ltd., of Birmingham.

The general contractors entrusted with the erection of the building were Messrs. H. and J. Martin, of Belfast, who had to proceed slowly with the operations, and use every necessary precaution, so as to prevent any damage being done to the adjacent old buildings, and to avoid any accident from taking place, in which they were successful.

The upper portion of front block is fitted up with framing having stiles and rails of yellow pine, panels pitch pine, and mahogany mouldings. The architraves on first floor have mahogany columns, with caps, annulets, and heads boldly carved, and ornamental entablature over revolving partition all polished, the upper rooms being furnished in a simpler manner.

The two entrance doors and frames, which are of a very massive character, were also made by this firm. The frames are Riga oak, carved on outer edges, stiles and rails of doors are also oak moulded, and sunk, having selected teak panels elaborately carved, and the whole of the exterior faces are highly polished. The whole of the carving was executed in an artistic and spirited manner by Mr. J. Edgar Winter, of Belfast.

The plaster work is of an ornate description, also carried out from special designs; the ceilings are thrown into panels by moulded stucco ribs, and have enriched pateras and centre pieces, and a moulded dado, in Keene's cement, is carried round walls of staircase.

The height of the building from footpath to main cornice is 60 ft., and to top of finials of turrets 85 ft.

All the contracts were carried out in a very superior and up-to-date style, to the entire satisfaction of the architect, Mr. William Batt, M.R.I.A.I., Garfield Chambers, Belfast, and under his superintendence, and in accordance with his competitive design, which was selected by the directors, and the premises will very shortly be ready for occupation.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE Building Construction Class of the above has been started, and has met with considerable support. The syllabus of the whole course has been arranged by the sub-committee as follows:—Bricks and Brickwork, including Foundations; Iron and its Construction in Roofs, Girders, Columns, &c., and Elementary Graphic Statics; Masonry, including varieties of Stones; Cement, Mortars, and Concrete; Carpentry and Timber Framing; Fireproof Floors; Sanitation and Ventilation; Roof Coverings; Shoring, Scaffolding, and Underpinning. The instruction will consist of lectures on the above subjects, illustrated by diagrams, models, and samples, and should be of great advantage to students of architecture, engineering, and surveying, not only in their ordinary work, but also as a good preparation for the technical examinations of their respective institutes, and also those of the Science and Art Department and the Engineering Schools of Trinity College, the Royal University, and the Royal College of Science.

The meetings of this class are held every Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m., at 22 Clare-street, and are free to members of the Association.

#### HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 18.)

##### ARTICLE NO. XII.

##### (13.) *Hospital for Incurables, 1744.*

THIS benevolent institution owes its existence to a Charitable Musical Society, which gave concerts in Crow-street Music Hall, in 1742, for the relief and maintenance of poor insolvent debtors, who were confined in the several City Marshalseas, of the Four Courts, "Black Dog" prison, &c. whose debts they paid, and, according as the funds allowed, gave each prisoner, on his release, a sufficient sum of money to enable him to make a new start in business.

The members of this society, Mr. (now Sir) J. T. Gilbert informs us in his History of Dublin, "met once in each week for private practice; once in each month they held a more public meeting, to which a select number were admitted by ticket; and once in each year they made a public display of their talents for the benefit of some charity, to which all persons who paid were admitted. On these occasions crowds were naturally attracted, as well by the talents as by the consequence of the performers. They saw on the stage all rank obliterated, profession disregarded, and female timidity overcome, in the cause of charity; while noblemen, statesmen, lawyers, divines, and ladies, exerted their best abilities, like mercenary performers, to amuse the public."

The principal members of this Charitable Musical Society were:—

*President*—The Earl of Mornington (father of the Duke of Wellington).

*Vice-President*—Kane O'Hara (a relative of Lord Tyravley, eminent for his artistic talents, and a skilful musician, and known as the author of the celebrated burletta of "Midas").

*Leader of Band*—The Earl of Mornington.

*Violin Players*—John Neale (State Surgeon, whose proficiency on the violin was so extraordinary, that George II. expressed a wish to hear so celebrated a musician. He was accordingly introduced at St. James's, and delighted the king with his performance); Edw. B. Swan; Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton; Count McCarthy; Rev. Dean Bayley;—Connor; Dr. Hutchinson.

*Tenors*—Cauldeler, &c.

*Bassoons*—W. Lee; Col. Lee Carey, &c.

*Violoncellos*—Earl of Bellamont; Hon. and Rev. Dean Bourke (afterwards Archbishop of Tuam); Sir John Dillon.

*Flutes*—Sir Charles Bingham (subsequently created Earl of Lucan); Captain Reid;—Watson; Rev. Joseph Johnson.

*Harpsichord*—Right Hon. W. Brownlow; Dr. Quin; Lady Freke; Miss Cavendish; Miss Nichols.

*Lady Patronesses*—Countess of Tyrone; Countess of Charleville; Countess of Mornington; Lady Freke.

*Lady Vocal Performers*—Right Hon. Caroline Russell; Mrs. Monck; Miss Stewart, Miss O'Hara, Miss Plunket.

*Gentlemen Vocal Performers*—Hugh Montgomery Lyons, Thomas Cobbe.

[The above-named noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen who formed this society, were designated by the Dean of St. Patrick's a "club of pipers and fiddlers," mentioned in our article on *Mercer's Hospital*.]

The society, on its first institution, disposed of the produce of the annual subscription, at the close of each year, in such charitable uses as the exigencies of the season required; and the increase of their fund encouraged them to consider of some more extensive and permanent manner of applying it, which was effected in the following manner:—The committee of the society's charity had observed in the course of such distribution, several unhappy creatures to labour under disorders deemed incurable, whose cases excited most particular compassion; it was therefore resolved to apply the surplus fund of the

society towards opening an institution for the reception and support of such poor afflicted persons whose cases were pronounced to be incurable, and which was to be named a "*Hospital for the support of Incurables*."

A committee having been formed, they rented a house on the "Blind Key" (now Lower Exchange-street), from Henry Thwaites, at £16 a-year, which they fitted up as a Hospital; and on the 23rd of May, 1744, it was opened for the reception of 28 persons, being as many as the house taken for the purpose could contain. The committee appointed to take charge of the Hospital having observed, that, among the class of incurables applying for admission to the house, were many vagrants, whose disorders were attended with the most offensive sores, or such deformities, disgusting to all, and dangerous in their effects to beholders; that the city was infested by such, who resorted thither from all parts of the kingdom, and who took a most barbarous and unjustifiable method of exciting compassion, by obtruding on the sight of beholders their shocking deformities. These were augmented by several impostors who exhibited their artificial deformities, such as having old bones protruding through their ragged garments, which they sought to impose on the passer-by, as a withered limb, so caused by some incurable disease. With a view therefore to the good of society, the governors of the Hospital thought proper to confine their scheme to the reception of such incurables as were shocking to the sight, hoping, by that means, to banish impostors, and at the same time to provide a comfortable house for those whose infirmities had rendered them proper objects for relief, and after their death to be decently interred.

The following were the first medical officers of the Hospital:—

*Physicians*—Francis Le Hunte; Constantine Barbor.

*Surgeons*—John Nicholas, Surgeon-General; Patrick Kelly; John Stone; Richard Houghton.

The new undertaking soon met with the deserved encouragement, and was warmly supported by most of the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

At length, such was the great success and utility of the charity, and such the moral relief of the public thereon, that towards the establishment thereof, a clause was obtained in an Act of Parliament, granting a power to take up and confine all "sturdy beggars" and impostors under the above description. But as this could not be enforced with a proper degree of efficacy (the Hospital being in a ruinous condition, and capable of containing but a small number), the governors postponed the execution of the act, until they could have a house capable of containing a sufficient number.

The governors, in an advertisement in Watson's "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack," for 1750, appealing for aid to the public, say:—"As this noble design is put into execution, and so cheerfully supported, as to enable the Governors to erect 24 beds, they flatter themselves that many who despair'd of its success, will now willingly contribute to its support. The wretched are here maintained, their infirmities palliated, and the public in a great measure freed from those disagreeable sights, so frequently heretofore met with in our streets. But as the fund of the Society is so small, and the use of the Charity so extensive, well disposed Persons are invited to assist the charitable undertaking.

"Benefactions for the use of the Society are received at the Bank of Messrs. Kane and La Touche, in Castle-street; by Thomas Adderley, Esq., or any other member.

"The Governors of this Charity finding the expense of Incurables too great for their Fund, have come to a Resolution for the future, to take none into the House. but those miserable objects who are offensive to sight; and request all Gentlemen, especially the Ministers and Churchwardens of each parish, that they will send their Beadle with

such persons to the Hospital; and for his encouragement, he shall receive a reward, if demanded, of half a guinea, to be paid by the Treasurer, after the admission of such objects shall have been confirmed by the Governors, who meet every Wednesday at the Hospital."

In 1751, the governors purchased from Mrs. Alice Jervis, a house and garden on the north side of Lazar's-hill [now Townsend-street], on the sites of which they erected a large building, presenting a front of hewn mountain granite, surmounted by a triangular pediment, having an aperture for a clock, which, however, had never been erected. In the summer of 1753, the new Hospital was opened. It consisted of six wards, each capable of containing 14 beds (besides officers' apartments), into which they removed the patients, 36 in number, from the old Hospital. Immediately after opening the new Hospital the governors made another appeal to the charitable public, in which they say, that "as the expense of building and furnishing has nearly exhausted the Fund of the Hospital, it is hoped the Public will please to consider the necessity of enlarging their fund, to enable the governors to carry on this useful Charity. A Benefaction of £1,000 given by John Bolton, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, since deceased, hath enabled the governors to open a new ward, by the name of BOLTON'S WARD, to contain 12 patients, and those are to be such Incurables only, as have always been inhabitants and house-keepers of Dublin, and by misfortune rendered incapable of supporting themselves under their distresses. Benefactions are received at all the Banks in Dublin, and by Thomas Adderley, Esq.; the treasurer, or any other member. The governors will take no incurable, but miserable objects who are offensive to sight, until such time as they are enabled to increase the number of patients; And therefore request that no other may be recommended by any Gentlemen or Lady, for by the Rules of the House they must be rejected. At the same time, they beg that all Gentlemen, especially the Church Officers of each parish, may send their Beadles or Constables to the Hospital, with such objects, who expose their deformity through the streets, to the danger of women with child, and the annoyance of every one; and for his encouragement, he shall have half a guinea reward."

The medical officers who attended at the new Hospital, were:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Constantine Barbor.

*Surgeons*—John Nicholls, Surgeon-General; John Stone; Richard Butler; Richard Houghton; and Henry Morris.

*Chaplain*—Rev. Michael Heatly, A.M.

The utility of the Hospital was soon recognized by the Irish Parliament. In an Act (5 George III., cap. 20), for establishing Public Infirmaries in Ireland, it was provided that £50 per annum be granted out of the Public Money to the Treasurer of the Hospital for Incurables on Lazar's-hill, to be applied by the governors and governesses in the payment of physicians and surgeons; and the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin were authorized to present annually £50 more for providing food, medicine and other necessities, repairing the building and furniture, and paying the rent.

Watson's Almanack for 1777, announces that "THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, on Lazar's-hill, is attended by:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Constantine Barbor, Glasnevin.

*Surgeons*—William Ruxton, 4 Hoey's-court, Surgeon-General; Henry Morris, 21 Eustace-street; Philip Woodroffe, 2 St. Andrew's-street; and James Tasker, 2 Jervis-street.

"Since the opening, 533 miserable creatures have been admitted, 42 are now in house. They are maintained, furnished with cloaths, linen, and other necessities; and when they die, are decently buried. Vagabonds, who will not be subject to the Rules of the House, are sent to the Work-house at the Hospital's expense.

"Benefactions are received at all the

Banks in Dublin, and by Thomas Adderley, Esq., Treasurer, or any other member."

In 1780, this excellent charity languished in an obscure and negligent manner, owing to the governors of the Hospital having had lent out part of their funds on securities, and had considerable difficulty in again recalling them; so that the Board were constrained to resolve "that when the number of patients is reduced either by death or dismissal to thirty, that number be not increased until the funds of the Hospital will admit it."

Hence, but two of its wards were occupied by a few patients of both sexes, who were so ill provided with clothing, and other necessities, that they exhibited an appearance, almost equally squalid and offensive with those wandering about the streets of the city.

In the year 1773, an Institution called the "*House of Industry*," was established by Act of Parliament, in Channel-row, for the relief of the poor, and prevention of street-begging, and committing all "strolling vagrants and vagabonds" to hard labour, &c. It was also a Hospital for the relief of aged and infirm persons, lunatics, and incurables, of which more hereafter.

In 1782, the governors of the Hospital for Incurables, finding themselves unable to occupy the wards of their extensive building, and unwilling that four spacious wards should remain idle and useless, proposed to the governors of the House of Industry to give them accommodation for such of their patients as were deemed incurable. Their proposal was accepted, and about 120 incurable patients were drafted from Channel-row (now North Brunswick-street). This plan, which, probably, was dictated by a benevolent spirit and from a sense of public utility, proved very unfortunate in its consequences. The class of patients sent from the *House of Industry* were necessarily of the lowest description; they brought with them all the vicious and immoral practices of early habits, and soon introduced among the established patients of the house, who were selected from decent classes of society, their own evil habits and propensities. In a short time the hopeless irregularities and profligacy of the house induced the governors of the Hospital for Incurables, from a despair of managing it as they intended, to come to a resolution of surrendering the whole establishment to the *Governors of the House of Industry*. But when the resolution was brought before the Board that "the house and funds of this charity be transferred to the *House of Industry*," great opposition was fortunately aroused, by which the motion was defeated by a very narrow majority. On the question being put "that the lease of this house and property thereto belonging, be transferred to the Governors of the House of Industry," there appeared—for the motion six votes, against it six votes; whereupon the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the motion. An objection was, however, made to the vote of one of the governors as not having been duly elected, which step providentially saved the Institution. Amongst those who voted against the motion were Arthur Wolfe (afterwards Lord Kilwarden), and Arthur French, the treasurer.

Owing to the death of several of the original members of the Board of Governors, and to the business engagements of many others, a great falling off in the attendance at its meetings took place, to the evident disadvantage and probable ruin of the charity; whereupon, in 1783, the ranks of the governors were reinforced by the election of new members, who appear to have invigorated its proceedings. A standing committee of eight members was elected, who undertook to meet every alternate Wednesday, in order to prepare the business of the Hospital and all its accounts for the inspection of the Board, which, for the first time, fixed its meetings monthly, and arranged to meet on the first Wednesday in every month. One of the first resolutions passed by the Board of the new governors was "that the proceedings

relative to the transferring the lease and property to the House of Industry be annulled and expunged from the minutes."

In 1785, Arthur Wolfe,\* a gentleman who took a deep interest in this and kindred institutions, notified to the board an anonymous donation of £1,000 in eleven debentures, to be held on these terms:—"That the said debentures be inalienable, and that the interest thereof be applied in and towards the support of the Incurable Hospital in such manner as the governors should direct." The same anonymous benefactor, in 1786, presented to the Hospital a further sum of £2,000, to be applied for the use of the charity, upon the same terms with the former gift; and in the following year a further sum of £1,000, upon the like trusts. The name of this anonymous friend was not disclosed until after his death in 1798, when Lord Kilwarden informed the board that the sums in question, amounting to £4,000, were the gifts of Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Curragh-town, in the County of Meath.

In 1787, one of the governors, Mr. John Cumming, made a donation of £600, the same being in satisfaction of a legacy intended by him for the institution, in trust, to apply the interest and produce thereof in support of the patients who shall be from time to time received into the Hospital, but nevertheless to preserve the principal sum as a perpetual and inalienable fund.

The good example set by Mr. Charlton and Mr. Cumming was followed up in 1791 by a legacy bequeathed to the charity by a gentleman who also desired to preserve his incognito. This anonymous donor was Theobald Wolfe,† Esq., of Blackhall, in the County of Kildare, and No. 67 Aungier-street, in the City of Dublin, a cousin to Lord Kilwarden, father of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, who gained imperishable fame by his elegy on the death of Sir John Moore. His name, also was not made known till after his death.

Lord Kilwarden, the executor of his cousin, in conjunction with the treasurer, thought it his duty to inquire strictly into the internal management of this charity, and to correct all its imperfections and abuses. In this work of reforming the Hospital, the good Lord Kilwarden was ably supported by new governors, who were equally animated for the improvement and better organisation of the institution; and who, from their respectability and exalted positions, were well adapted for the work they had taken in hands. These new governors included the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne; Major-General Charles Vallancy; the Hon. and Rev. John Hewit, Dean of Cloyne; the Rt. Hon. Theophilus Jones; Sir Fielding Ould, Knt., M.D.; his Grace Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin; the Marquis of Waterford; the Rt. Hon. John David La Touche, &c. A standing committee of eight members was selected, who undertook to meet every alternate Wednesday, in order to prepare the business of the Hospital and its accounts for the inspection of the board, which, for the first time, fixed its meetings monthly, and arranged to meet on the first Wednesday in each month. This superintendence they continued till a thorough reformation was effected; a system of perfect order and regularity was restored, and the comfort and convenience of the patients more attended to in the articles of their food and clothing. In this thriving state of affairs the Hospital continued till the year 1792, when a material alteration took place in its establishment, after the following manner.

In the year 1769, small-pox—that most dreaded of all epidemics—visited Dublin, in conjunction with measles, which continued with great virulence during the year 1770, by

\* The Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe was appointed Solicitor-General, 10th May, 1786; Attorney-General, 12th August, 1788; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 2nd July, 1797; and created Baron Kilwarden, 3rd July, 1798; and advanced to the VISCOUNTY OF KILWARDEN, of Newlands, 29th December, 1800. His Lordship was assassinated in Thomas-street, on the 23rd July, 1803.

† Theobald Wolfe lived in 67 Aungier-street, and was godfather of Theobald Wolfe Tone, from whom he took the christian name Theobald Wolfe.

which great numbers of the citizens fell victims. Then, as now, on the first outbreak of such epidemics, the citizens of Dublin devised several plans, in order to be able to combat with such outbreaks before their fatal results would lay hold of any particular part of the city, none of which, from its then unsanitary state, was able to withstand such periodical attacks. At length, during the vice-royalty of the Earl of Buckinghamshire (1777-80), a piece of ground containing about 14 acres was purchased near Donnybrook, and about midway between the road leading from St. Stephen's-green to Donnybrook and the road leading to Miltown, now known as Ranelagh-road, neither of which was then built on, and consisted entirely of pasture and meadow lands. Here the city authorities built an isolated Hospital for the reception of none but small-pox patients, which was named the "Buckingham Hospital." Any person looking over Rocque's Map of the Co. of Dublin, made in 1757, will see that no better site for such a hospital could be selected; but whether it was used as a small-pox hospital, we cannot say. It is very probable it had not been so used, for, in looking over the "Tables of Deaths" compiled by the late Sir William R. Wilde, given in Part V. of "Census of Ireland," 1851, we find that no such outbreak of small-pox visited the city again till 1821.

In 1779, the governors of the *Lock Hospital*, which was then in George's-lane (and of which more in a future number), purchased the Buckingham Hospital on the Donnybrook-road, to which they removed their patients.

In 1792, his Excellency John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being desirous of establishing a *Lock Hospital* on a large scale in the city, proposed to the governors of the Hospital for Incurables to exchange their house and premises on Lazar's-hill [Townsend-street], for the house and lands on the Donnybrook-road, then used as a *Lock Hospital*. This judicious proposal was readily accepted by both parties; for, although the Buckingham Hospital was by no means so large a building, or so well fitted up for the purpose as that in Townsend-street, yet it being so advantageously situated in the centre of fourteen acres of good land, and in all other respects more suited for the class of patients sheltered within its walls, it proved to be a good exchange. The land on which the Hospital on the Donnybrook-road stands, was held for lives renewable for ever, at the annual rent of £73, while the rent of the Townsend-street premises was but £18 9s. 2d. However, the exchange on the whole being deemed advantageous to the incurables, where the unhappy patients have the enjoyment (if we can make use of the expression) of pure air and rural retirement, supplying to their hopeless misery the only solace their state is susceptible of.

"It cannot be doubted (says Mr. Cheyne Brady, in his History of the Hospital for Incurables\*) that our predecessors exercised a wise discretion in exchanging the close noisy atmosphere of the city for the comparative quiet of this suburban residence, situated in the centre of green fields, where the remaining years of the incurable inmates would at all events be cheered by the fresh air and quiet of the country."

At this period it appears that the expenditure of the Hospital for the preceding three years had amounted to £2,173 10s. 5d., while its income during the same period was only £2,059 19s. 9d., leaving a deficiency of £114 10s. 8d.

In 1794, the number of patients in the house was thirty-two, at an expense of £280 9s. 2d., which gives £8 12s. as the annual cost of maintaining each inmate. The gross annual income at the same time being £453, and the expenditure £392.

The early managers of the Institution do

not appear to have been so stringent in their rules for the admission of suitable objects as their successors, for we find, in 1795, that several persons who did not come within the description of proper objects had gained an entrance. To remedy this evil, the Board resolved that four of the female patients, being able to work, should be employed at the discretion of the Board, and on their refusal be dismissed, and that two idiotic patients be dismissed as soon as any competent provision for their maintenance elsewhere be procured. This state of things led to the more particular resolution:—

"That no person be admitted in future without previous inspection by the Board at large, and a certificate from two at least of the medical gentlemen who attend the house; and that in deciding on the pretensions of candidates for admission, respect be had—first, to their deformity, or to the misery of their complaint; secondly, to their age, giving preference to the older; and thirdly, to good character, attested by respectable persons."

In the year 1800, the governors were incorporated by Royal Charter, and the house and lands on Donnybrook-road, and the various securities belonging to the Hospital, were conveyed to the corporate body. They were also empowered to make such bye-laws as were not contrary to its spirit; with power of appointing officers, &c. The governors named in the Charter were: Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Theophilus Jones; Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.; Rev. Wm. Ould, D.D.; Rev. Henry Lomax Walsh, D.D.; Edward Hill, M.D.; Robert Perceval, M.D.; Rev. Arthur McGwire; John Wallis; Robert French; George Stewart, Surgeon-General; Thos. Smith, surgeon; and Solomon Richards, surgeon; "and such others as shall from time to time become benefactors or annual subscribers to the support of the said Hospital, to be elected governors thereof . . . to be a body politic and corporate, and to be called 'The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables near the City of Dublin.'" The Charter further ordained that every person who shall subscribe and pay at one entire payment, any sum not less than twenty guineas to the use of the said Hospital shall, from the time of such payment and donation, be a member or governor of said Corporation for life; and that every person who shall pay any sum not less than five guineas shall be a member or governor for one whole year from the 1st day of January next ensuing such payment made.

In 1806, General James Lyons, of the City of Lincoln, bequeathed a sum of £1,000, under the express condition of increasing the establishment by building an additional ward for the accommodation of consumptive patients. In compliance with the General's Will, a plan was prepared by Mr. Chapman, and approved of, at an estimated cost of £939; and the wing, containing fourteen beds, was erected.

Amongst the various steps taken to increase the funds of the charity, we find proposals for benefit-plays and charity sermons. Of the result of the former there is no entry to be found; but the charity sermons at one time were an unfailing source of revenue.

In 1811, a sermon in St. Ann's Church, Dublin, produced £83, and another in St. Mary's, £122; while, in the following year the charity sermon in St. Ann's realised £208. In 1813, the collection in St. Ann's amounted to £198; but the largest sum contributed after any charity sermon to the funds of this Hospital, appears to have resulted from an appeal by the Rev. James Dunn, in St. Peter's Church, in 1815, when the collection amounted to £626.

In 1819, a second addition was made to the Hospital, consisting of a ward in the upper storey to hold eight beds for consumptive patients. The expense of this enlargement was defrayed by the proceeds of a charity sermon preached by the Rev. James Dunn, who was appointed assistant chaplain to the institution, in recognition of his services.

In 1826, a charitable lady presented £200 to the Hospital, the interest, at 5 per cent., to be paid in monthly instalments to a patient named John Bermingham, and after his death the principal to fall into the funds of the institution. His decease took place in 1859.

In 1836, a third addition was made to the building, consisting of two wards, each containing twelve beds. This enlargement cost the sum of £924.

In 1845, a charity sermon was preached in St. Ann's Church by Archbishop Whately, who was for many years a governor of the Hospital, and, as evinced by several contributions, took a warm interest in its affairs. The sermon, which produced £91, was published at the request of the governors. In 1854, a sermon preached in the Magdalen Asylum by the Rev. A. M. Pollock, realized £225 for the Hospital. In the same year the trustees of the fund intended for a testimonial to the Countess of Eglinton, appropriated the sum of £83 15s. 2d. to the use of this charity; and in commemoration thereof, Ward A was called the "Eglinton Ward," and a marble tablet placed over the door.

In 1858, the sum of £894, the reversionary bequest of Elizabeth, Lady Hutchinson, was paid to the treasurer; and in the same year the charity sermon at the Magdalen Asylum, preached by the Rev. A. M. Pollock, produced the large sum of £272. In his sermon he strongly recommended the members of his congregation to visit the institution, and judge for themselves; and he thereby induced several ladies to interest themselves in the charity. Consequently, a bazaar was organized, in 1862, by some influential ladies, which proved most successful, the proceeds amounting to the sum of £614. In commemoration thereof the sum of £300 was funded for the support of a bed in the Eglinton Ward, to be called "the bed founded by the bazaar of 1862," and a tablet was erected over the bed, to record the circumstance under which the money was raised.

In the years 1863 and 1864, there was a large accession of governors to the institution and a great increase in its funds, principally owing to the praiseworthy exertions of Frederick Stokes, Esq., J.P. In consequence of the addition to the funds, it was resolved to erect a new ward at the west end of the Hospital, to be exclusively reserved for consumptive patients. This was accordingly built by John Nolan, of Meredyth-place, from designs by Mr. John McCurdy, C.E., architect, at a cost of £1,400. The trustees of Bishop Stearne's Charities contributed £140 towards the expense. Funds continuing to come in, it was further resolved to build another wing at the eastern end of the Hospital, which, accordingly, was erected in 1878, by the same builder, at a cost of £1,200.

(To be continued.)

[In our next we purpose giving a description of the Jubilee Wing of this Hospital.]

#### THE PRIMATE GREGG MEMORIAL IN ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

At a meeting of the committee having charge of above, it was resolved that the memorial window in the Cathedral should, if possible, be erected at the east end, and the matter was referred to the Dean and Cathedral authorities, who undertook to consult their architect, Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A. The Dean brought up his report, and the resolution arrived at by the Cathedral Board. It was decided that a suitable east window could not be erected unless room were given by removing the existing ceiling in the chancel, and substituting for it an open roof of oak. The architect's report was adopted, and the Memorial Committee requested to take measures to collect the amount required for the larger window, the estimated cost of which, exclusive of the alterations in the roof, was estimated at about £650. Designs for the mullion, and glass were submitted to the committee, which now resolved to endeavour to carry out the project.

\* "History of the Hospital for Incurables," by Cheyne Brady, Esq., M.R.I.A., with a Sequel by "C. R. T." 12mo, Dublin, 1875.

## CARRICKMACROSS WATER SUPPLY.

AN inquiry has been held by Mr. Charles P. Cotton Engineering Inspector, Local Government Board, at the Workhouse, Carrickmacross, respecting a project for a supply of water to the town, at a cost of £3,500. Mr. Blackader, solicitor, appeared for the sanitary authority in support of the scheme. Mr. Carr, solicitor, appeared for the owner of lands proposed to be taken, in connection with the works. The necessity for a better water supply was proved by Dr. Cullen and Mr. T. Phelan, Chairman of the Board of Guardians. The nature of the scheme was explained by Mr. W. G. Strype, C.E., who, in conjunction with Mr. Comber, C.E., had carefully inspected the several possible sources of supply available in the vicinity of the town. The scheme would give an ample supply of pure water with good pressure. It was proposed to use petroleum engines to pump the water from the spring into a service reservoir; as the supply was unlimited, the necessity for much storage was avoided, and the expense therefore would be comparatively small. Mr. Phelan said the guardians expected to receive about £100 a-year for water from the workhouse, the Great Northern Railway Company, &c., and that sum would meet the cost of maintaining the works.

## THE DUBLIN ARTISAN'S DWELLINGS COMPANY.

IN the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, we find the following particulars:—

Since the cessation of the strike in the building trade, at the end of last August, the building operations have progressed satisfactorily. On the Anghrim-street site, 12 houses have been handed over during the half-year, and the contractors hope to complete the remaining 9 houses by the end of February next. The whole of this area will then be occupied by 258 houses and cottages, and 3 shops. At Rialto, 12 cottages and 3 special houses have been handed over by the contractor, during the half-year. The remaining 55 houses are in course of completion, and it is thought that if the weather holds good the whole will be finished by the end of next April. Arrangements have been made for the erection of 10 additional houses and 10 cottages on a portion of this site, next the South Circular-road. A small plot of ground situated at Blackpits has been acquired, on which it is proposed to erect 25 houses. The company now own 2,176 dwellings. Under the item of expenditure, "Repairs and Cleaning," there is an increase, owing to some extensive sanitary alterations at Buckingham Buildings. The total rent received for the half-year was £13,401 6s. 8d., showing an increase, as compared with the previous half-year, of £413 9s. 4d. The total revenue for the half-year amounts to £13,435 5s. 5d., leaving, after providing for all expenses, including interest on Board of Works Loans, a balance of £6,703 6s. 11d., out of which a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, is recommended, which will absorb £3,791 5s. 0d., and leave a balance of £2,912 1s. 11d. to be carried to the Depreciation Fund, which will then stand at £46,247 13s. 2d. It is the practice of similar companies to make up their accounts yearly instead of half-yearly, and as annual accounts enable shareholders to form a more accurate opinion of the working of the company, and a better comparison with kindred companies, your directors think it desirable to adopt this practice, but with the intention of paying dividends half-yearly as heretofore, retaining the fullest power to do so. By one of the articles of association of the company, it is provided that the number of trustees shall not, at any time, exceed four; or be less than three in number. It appears to your directors that no present necessity exists for

filling up the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of three of the trustees named in the article referred to. By another article it is provided that the number of the directors "shall be never greater than thirty, nor less than seven." This, in the opinion of your directors, is an unsuitable arrangement. With a view to the amendment of the articles of association, relating to these several matters, your directors are giving notice of the holding of an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held immediately after the ordinary general meeting, at which the resolutions, of which a copy is sent herewith, will be submitted for consideration and approval.

## LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a Special Jury.)

*Trimble v. Dickson.*—This was an action in which the plaintiff, Mr. Wm. Trimble, of 25 East Bridge-street, Enniskillen, sought to recover £400 in respect to damages caused to his house by defendant, Mr. John W. Dickson, chemist and druggist, of Darling-street, Enniskillen. Mr. Trimble is a newspaper proprietor and printer, and his case was that he is lessee and occupier of the house and premises known as Nos. 6 and 7 East Bridge-street, and that defendant, by his workmen and servants, during the erection of new premises on a plot of ground adjoining, took away the support from his (plaintiff's) house, the result being that its gable and walls were weakened and injured. Plaintiff also alleged that defendant trespassed on the gable wall of his house and premises in the course of his building operations, that he cut into the wall for the purpose of constructing flues and chimneys and the side walls of his (defendant's) new premises. Defendant pleaded that he did not do the acts complained of, that he did them by plaintiff's leave, that the gable wall was not plaintiff's, and that plaintiff did not sustain the damage alleged. The legal arguments having, after two days' hearing, concluded, a settlement was come to, by which defendant agreed to pay plaintiff £200 and a sum for costs, all proceedings to be stayed, including an action for injunction which had been instituted, and which was to have come before the Vice-Chancellor.

## QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Justice Holmes, and Mr. Justice Madden.)

*The Queen (Lynam) v. Turner, R.M., and other the Justices, Louth.*—This was an application on behalf of Mr. Lynam, County Surveyor, County Louth, to have a conditional order for a *mandamus* made absolute, compelling Mr. Turner, R.M., and other justices of Louth to state a case for the court. Mr. Lynam, under the Act 14th Vict., summoned Mr. Michael McGowan, of Carlingford, stone shipper, for placing stones on a public road, to the inconvenience of the public. The case came on before the magistrates, who dismissed it with 30s. costs, on the ground that the Carlingford Pier, where the stone were deposited, was not within the section under which the summons was brought. The magistrates were requested to state a case, but they refused to do so, on the ground that they had decided the matter on a question of fact. The Carlingford Pier is under a special set of bye-laws, approved of by the Board of Works, providing for offences committed on or in the neighbourhood of the pier. The County Surveyor proceeded under an Act which had reference to county roads, and the question which the court had now to determine was whether the magistrates were right in deciding that the pier was not a county road. Mr. Molloy, Q.C., and Mr. Jackson (instructed by Mr. W. R. Rogers, of Dundalk), appeared for Mr. Lynam. Mr. Dickie (instructed by Mr. R.

Dickie, of Dundalk), appeared for Michael McGowan, and in support of the magistrates' decision. The Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court, holding that the pier was not a county road, and therefore that the magistrates were right in their decision, and consequently the court refused to make absolute the *mandamus* applied for.

## DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a Common Jury.)

*Kate Merrigan v. The Dublin Southern District Tramways Company.*—Action brought for recovery of damages laid at £500, for injuries sustained on the 14th September last, by plaintiff, a married woman, through the alleged negligence of defendants, while she was a passenger on their electric tramway between Kingstown and Dalkey. Defendants denied negligence, and pleaded contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff, and they lodged £30 in Court as sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim. Counsel for plaintiff—Serjeant Dodd, and Messrs. Gordon, Q.C., and F. J. Denning. For defendants—Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., Dunbar Barton, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. F. M. Feely. Dr. McArdle and Dr. Wright were examined for plaintiff. Dr. Meldon and Dr. Anderson, medical officer to the company, were examined for the defence. The jury found for the plaintiff £60, including the £30 lodged in court.

## DUBLIN CITY SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. the Recorder.)

*Byrne v. Dublin United Tramway Company.*—Bernard Byrne, car-owner, claimed £50 damages for injuries sustained by himself, his carriage (a *vis-a-vis*), and his horse, by means of a collision with one of the defendants' electric cars, at Sandycove-avenue on the 12th October last.

Mr. J. E. S. Condon (instructed by Mr. F. Clinch and Messrs. Dunne and Son) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. E. A. Ennis (instructed by Messrs. Ennis and Son) appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiff said he was driving on the day in question out of Sandycove-avenue into the main road between Kingstown and Dalkey, when he saw the tramcar coming along very fast from Dalkey. He could not get out of the way, on account of a van which was standing in his way, and he put up his hand motioning to the driver to stop, but the tramcar came on, struck one shaft of his vehicle, turned it round, knocked down the horse, and threw him on the ground under the horse's feet. He was knocked senseless, his head severely cut, his body bruised, and he was under medical treatment for about three weeks.

Mr. Thomas F. Bergin deposed that the tramcar was going at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Constable 39 F. examined by Mr. Ennis for the defendant, said the tramcar passed him just before the collision, and he did not think it was going so fast as 15 miles an hour.

The Recorder—It is as plain as light that they go at that rate, because if they did not they could not go from Dalkey to Haddington-road,—having regard to the number of their stops,—in an hour and a few minutes. I have seen them myself frequently doing it. A speed of eight miles an hour is all that is allowed them by Act of Parliament.

The driver of the tramcar stated that the plaintiff was not looking in the direction of the tramcar at all when he came out of the avenue, and the consequence was that the *vis-a-vis* ran into the tramcar.

The Recorder—You might as well say that if a steam-engine ran down upon me I ran into it?

His Honour gave plaintiff a decree for 30 guineas, of which nine were to be given to Dr. McDermott, medical witness, besides five guineas for other witnesses.

### INCREASED WATER SUPPLY FOR DUNDALK.

It is understood that a committee of the Town Board who have been considering questions raised at Tuesday's meeting relative to the water supply—especially in regard to the demand for manufacturing purposes—have decided to recommend that Mr. Richard Hassard, C.E., the designer of the water-works system, be asked to estimate for laying a new line of pipe from the reservoir to Dundalk. The demands for water consequent on the growth of the town and the increase in manufactures using it, have grown to proportions far greater than the promoters of the scheme anticipated; and for the past few years complaints of defective pressure have been frequent. At the extreme southern end of the town, and at the top of the higher houses, the supply has sometimes failed, and this is set down to the draught at the railway works, the Distillery, Pork Factory, Brewery, &c., during working hours. It has been stated that the pressure is defective even at night, and that this was shown at a recent fire; but this could only arise from some leakage in the conduits, as there is at night hardly any demand on the mains. The cost of a new conduit we have heard variously estimated at from £2,000 to £6,000. It would be a big expend ture; but it appears to be necessary, and as the commissioners seem determined to adhere to the already low rates fixed in the bye-laws for water used in manufactures, the increasing revenue from that source ought to pay for the required loans.—*Democrat.*

### THE TIMBER TRADE IN DUBLIN.

For the past few weeks (says the *Timber Trades Journal*) business has been rather quiet, consequent to a large extent upon the unfavourable weather for outdoor operations. The arrivals are partially nil, and large consignments to the country being noticeably absent. Some firms are taking advantage of this usual dulness at the present season to get through with stocktaking. The only recent arrivals have been the *Dunmore Head*, from New Orleans, with 1,346 Canada butt staves, 14 oak logs, and 421 coffin oak boards to the order of Messrs. T. B. Allen and Co.; and the *Lord Londonderry*, from Baltimore, with 29 poplar and 43 pine logs to order. The consignments to come forward include flooring cargoes for most of the importing firms, which will probably open the season, to be followed by a large consignment of St. John deals per steamer, the latter shipment introducing a new factor into the trade of Dublin, viz., the importation of wood goods from St. John by steamships. Messrs. Locke and Wood's auction of wood goods took place on Tuesday, 26th at 5 Berseford-place. The attendance was numerous, and a large quantity of goods was disposed of, though not, perhaps, quite as much as might have been expected under the circumstances. This was probably due to the desire on the part of the buyers to ignore the advance, and buy only such lots as were necessary to cover immediate demands. Some important buyers, who were expected, failed to make an appearance, which in itself was calculated to put a different complexion on the total amount of the goods disposed of. Prices were fairly maintained. Mr. George Bell was auctioneer.

### DALKEY TOWNSHIP BOARD.

At the monthly meeting of the Dalkey Township Board, in the Town Hall, Mr. R. KEATING CLAY, J.P., presided, and the following members were present:—Messrs. C. Eason, S. S. M'Comas, J.P.; G. D. Beggs, J. Lecky, B. Phillipson, W. A. Maxwell, M. Casey, J. L. Smallman, J. Leahy, P. MacDonnell, C. Higginbotham. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Clay, wrote, enclosing copy of the Bill about to be introduced into Parliament by the Port and Docks Board.

Mr. Clay pointed out that in this Bill it was proposed to put upon the township and the metropolitan districts an increased bridge tax. Heretofore the townships had only been paying for the repairs to the bridges down to O'Connell Bridge. Now it was intended to increase the tax in order to meet the expense of repairing a bridge, making a new bridge, and the maintenance of the quay walls.

Mr. Leahy—We won't pay it. We don't want them.

Mr. Eason said the Port and Docks Board also sought control over Dalkey.

The Chairman—Yes; they at present have jurisdiction from Sutton on the north to Bullock Harbour on the south.

In reply to a commissioner,

The Chairman said that at present they were only paying for maintaining the bridges. The Port and Docks Board now proposed to reconstruct Butt Bridge, build a new bridge at Sheriff-street, and put the cost on the townships, as well as that of the maintenance of the quay walls. He thought that this was unjust to the townships, and that the latter should be relieved from the present bridge tax. They had to pay for going over the bridges in Dublin.

Mr. Leahy—We should make them pay for passing over our roads.

The following resolution was then passed, on the motion of Mr. M'Comas, seconded by Mr. Smallman:—

That this Board, having observed that the Port and Docks Board Bill provides for an extension of the jurisdiction of that Board to Dalkey, and also for the taxing of the township for the alteration or rebuilding of Butt Bridge, and other works specified in the bill, strongly protest against these provisions as seriously injurious to the interests of the township. The board also appoint the chairman, Mr. Eason, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. M'Comas to wait upon the Port and Docks Board upon the subject of this resolution, and if necessary to interview the Citizens' Committee who are acting in this matter.

### PROPOSED DESTRUCTION OF KILMALLOCK CASTLE.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, it was proposed by Mr. George Coffey, seconded by Mr. J. J. Digges La Touche, L.L.D., and passed unanimously:—

That the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland has heard with regret that a presentment has been passed by the presentment sessions for the Liberties of Kilmallock, for the purpose of taking down the King's Castle at Kilmallock.

The Council is surprised at the contemplated act of vandalism, inasmuch as the preservation and protection of ancient and historic monuments are recognised as a matter of great public interest, and trust that, now public attention has been directed to the subject, the presentment will not be proceeded with.

The Council would further suggest that steps be immediately taken to place this interesting monument in charge of the Board of Works, for protection under the "Ancient Monuments Protection Act."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is announced that the first weekly Part of a People's Edition of Cassell's "Old and New London," including "Greater London," will shortly be published. It will contain a large Coloured Map of London, scale four inches to the mile, brought up to date as far as practicable, and clearly showing the Railway Stations, Tramways, Parks, Public Buildings, Theatres, etc., of the Metropolis.

THE SANITARY STATE OF CARRICKMACROSS.—The Local Government Board forwarded to the guardians of Carrickmacross Union the following extract from Dr. Clibborn's report dealing with the sanitary condition of the union, and requested the guardians' attention thereto:—"A considerable number of houses in Carrickmacross town are without proper sanitary accommodation. In many cases manure and other refuse is removed through dwelling-houses. Sanitary Authority would, I think, do well, in the first instance, to order their sanitary sub-officer to make a house-to-

house visitation, and report on number and situation of houses unprovided with proper privy and septic accommodation." The sanitary sub-officer was directed to make the required visitation, and report to the board on the 23rd February.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that a very large preponderance of tramways in the United Kingdom is now owned by local authorities who are the proprietors of 370 concerns, as against 316. On capital account the expenditure by other than local authorities has been £10,887,985, and by local authorities £4,308,008. In Ireland the total authorised capital is returned at £1,960,329, of which £1,492,481 is paid up. The capital expended is given at £1,511,347. The largest totals to individual Irish companies in authorised and paid-up capital, are—Dublin United, £750,000 and £666,110; Belfast-street, £470,000 and £306,000; Dublin Southern District, £310,000 and £210,000; Dublin and Blessington, £120,000 and £97,070.

THE FREE LIBRARY, DUNDALK.—The offer of £600 made by the Town Commissioners, on behalf of the Free Library, for the old Grammar School premises, has been accepted by the Commissioners of Education; and steps are about to be taken to raise a loan, on the security of the Library rate, to acquire and fill the premises. They will require a good deal of improvement and alteration—the more so as of late the buildings have fallen into a dilapidated condition. It is to be hoped (writes the local *Democrat*) that the Library Committee will make the most of the opportunities afforded by this place. One of the things that ought to be done would be to turn the large enclosed yard in front—which used to be the playground of the school—into a playground for the children of the crowded neighbourhood adjacent—the area embracing Chapel-lane, Bachelor's-walk, and the lanes and courts lying between them. This would not cost much, and would be a great public benefit. The upper part of the wall might be replaced by a light railing, and some shrubs and trees planted inside—and perhaps in the adjacent Seatown graveyard; and this place would soon become a real beauty spot in the heart of a not too handsome neighbourhood. The library, no doubt, will be installed in the large schoolroom for the present. By-and-bye when money becomes available, new buildings designed for the purposes of library, museum, gymnasium, &c., will, no doubt, replace the present pile; and the adjacent grounds laid out as a small public park.

### TENDERS.

For the erection of artisans' dwellings at Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Messrs. Millar and Symes, architects:—

R. F. Lidwill .. ..	£5,475 0 0
J. Lawlor .. ..	5,330 0 0
M. Meade and Son .. ..	5,270 0 0
M. Glynn .. ..	5,119 0 0
G. Dixon .. ..	5,107 0 0
S. Worthington .. ..	4,989 0 0
E. and K. Warren .. ..	4,949 0 0
J. Pemberton .. ..	4,788 0 0
W. Conolly .. ..	4,750 0 0
C. Jolley (accepted) .. ..	4,645 0 0

### Illustration.

NEW NATIONAL BANK AND MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, HIGH-STREET, BELFAST.

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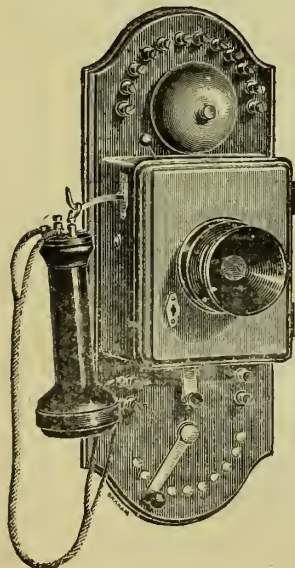
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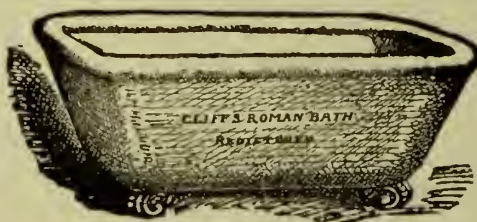
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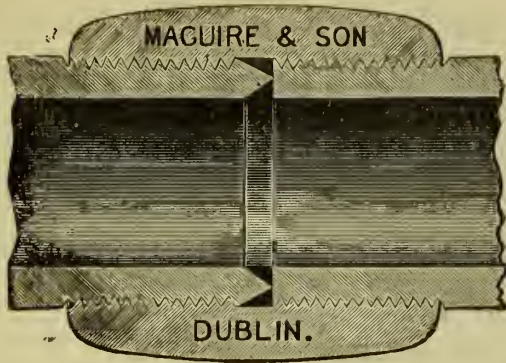
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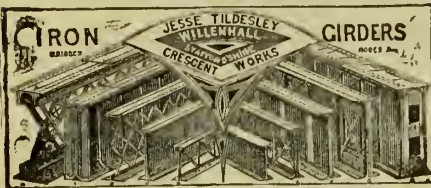
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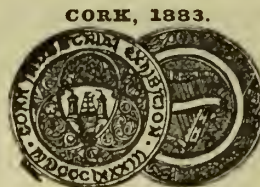
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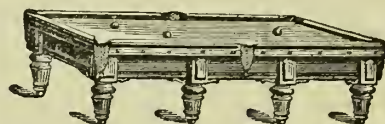
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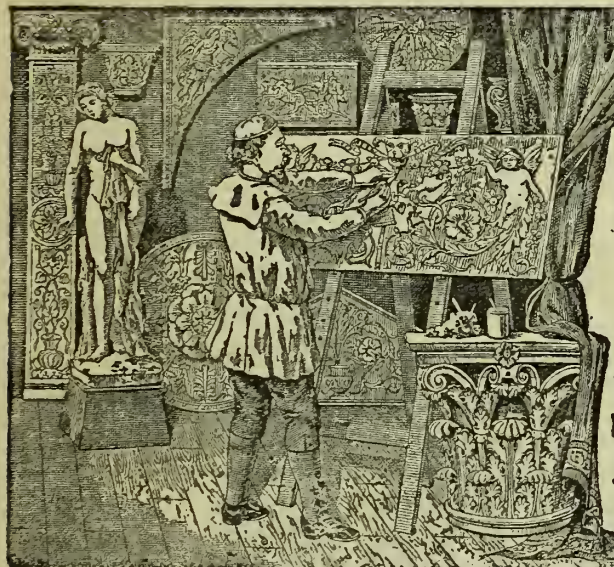
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VOL. XXXIX.—No. 892.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 21.)



N the reign of Henry VIII. the State Papers, from which much information about the journey can be derived, become available, and there is frequent mention in the correspondence of that period, of the delay and inconvenience caused by the sea passage. Holyhead had been discovered to be the port nearest to Dublin, and seems to have been generally used. In February, 1535, one Edward Beck, writing from thence to Mr. Secretary Cromwell, says that he has been driven back from the coast of Ireland by bad weather; and in September, 1537, Sir Anthony St. Leger writes from the same place that he has tarried upon the coast "this three weeks and more." Even in summer, we find travellers writing that there has been no wind to pass into Ireland for a month.

It is in a paper preserved amongst the Irish State Papers that the first detailed account of a journey from London to Dublin is to be found. This paper is headed "Exbursements made for the Charge in Conveying the Kyng's Theasure, by me, Walter Cowley, from London in to Ireland." Walter Cowley was Solicitor-General for this country from 1529 to 1546. The paper bears no date, but is calendared under the year 1540, and no doubt the disbursements are those made by Cowley on a journey in February of the preceding year, as there is a letter of his still extant, dated from Chester on February 18th, 1539, in which he announces his safe arrival there with the King's treasure. Cowley was a member of the Kilkenny family of that name, who are remarkable as being the ancestors of the Duke of Wellington, and about whom an interesting paper was read by Mr. John G. A. Prim, before the Society of Antiquaries, when known as the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Mr. Prim, in mentioning Walter Cowley, says that he was several times sent to England to transact weighty affairs for the Irish Government, and thinks that on two occasions he was intrusted, when returning, with the charge of treasure; but I believe the particulars which Mr. Prim gives refer to one and the same journey of which we are now treating.

The first item in the account is 3s. 8d. for "Baggs and sowing of the same," and then we find 9s. 6d. "for ower dyners two days in the towre, at the tellynge of the money," and 12d. "for rewarde to the tellers." The treasure was to be carried, as was then usual, on a horse's back in panniers, and 16d. was expended "for two hampers to carry the money in." There was considerable delay waiting for letters, which Cowley was to convey, as well as the treasure, to the Irish Government, and the treasure was sent on in advance with one Richard Hough, while

Cowley remained in London "awaytinge the dispatche with the treasure." This Hough was a much trusted messenger, and was on one occasion sent by the Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, to convey a verbal report to Mr. Secretary Cromwell on the state of Ireland. The horses for such a journey as Cowley was about to undertake were hired from hackney-men. These men were subject to frequent impositions, and were protected, so early as the fourteenth century, by legislation requiring the hire of the horses to be paid in advance, and inflicting heavy penalties on anyone selling or purchasing their horses, which were branded in a special way. Cowley's party probably consisted of seven persons, and "for vii. horsys hyred" to take them as far as Chester, a sum of 51s. was paid. Also 19s. was paid "for retournynge of theym to London with a man," and 9s. "for horsemete in London and to the hakeney men duringe fyve days that they awaytyd for ower rydinge." The luggage of the party was carried on pack horses belonging to a "carrier," who received "for his charge duryng viii days abydinge ower dispatche," 47s. and for the actual carriage to Chester of the "vii loode," 53s., as well as for Cowley's "nowne caryage," or luggage, 10s.

Cowley and his party set out from London on a Tuesday, and proceeded as far as St. Albans, a journey of 21 miles. On Wednesday having paid 12s. "for ower soper at Seynt Albons, drynckynge in the mornynge, and to the hostere and chamberleyn," they set out for Brickhill, where they paid for their dinner, bait for their horses, and attendance 5s., and proceeded on to Towcester, where they stayed for the night—a day's journey of 39 miles. On Thursday, having paid 7s. 6d. "at Tesser for ower supper, for fyre, and horsys and in the mornynge," they set out for Daventry, where they paid 4s. 6d. for their dinner and bait for their horses, and afterwards proceeded on to Coventry—a day's journey of 31 miles. On the way they expended "at the Bayte before we came to Coventre," 2s. 8d. There is also a charge of 5s. entered under Towcester, "for shoinge ower horsys there and by the way to Chester." The heavy clay roads and imperfect smith's work made constant shoeing a necessity, and there is a further charge of 2s. 4d. "for shoinge the horsis at Chester." They spent the night at Coventry, at one "John Fysshers," and had to pay "nought saynge to the servants," 12d., and for the horses and attendance on them 20d.

On Friday they set out for Lichfield. There they overtook Richard Hough; he had his own horses, and was accompanied by other persons, to what number it is impossible to ascertain, but they are now included in the payments made by Cowley, which are nearly doubled. The first charge for the entire party is "at Lychefelde, where we all mette for ower dyner there, and horsys" 8s. Then the charge "at Uxleybridge that nyght and in the mornynge, horsys and attendance" is 14s. Uxleybridge is now called Wolseley Bridge, and is distant from Coventry 37 miles. On Saturday they set out for Stone, where they paid for their dinner and horses' bait 8s. 6d., and proceeded on to Nantwich, a day's journey of 33½ miles. On Sunday, having paid 14s. for their lodging "at Nantewyche that nyght and on Sunday, on the mornynge" they set out for Chester, a short day's journey of 20 miles.

Cowley remained at Chester for five days. During his stay there, negotiations about the hiring of a ship were carried on, and he evidently embarked the heavy luggage of the party before he left, as there is no further charge for its conveyance by land. Possibly the ship in which he embarked the luggage went round the coast to Holyhead, and was the one in which he and his party eventually crossed. There is a charge of 40s. paid "to the shipmaster in parte of paymente of ower freight," and of 5s. 4d. expended "in makynge chere and in money to the Master and Maryners duringe ower beinge at Chester." There is a further payment, also evidently connected with the hire of a ship, of 3s. 4d. "to Dormer for brynging a man from Lyrpoley." While at Chester, Cowley had to change 15 l. and there was a loss of 15s. 10d. which is duly charged; at the end of the account we find also a charge of 3 l. "lost in Exchange at London." Music helped to pass the time, and a sum of 2s. was given "to the wayts or mynstrells at Chester." "To the weyff for vittayle and ower Borde, and for them that resorte to us duringe vi days in Chester," 3 l. 5s. was paid, and "for fyre and to the servants of the house at ower departure," 20d.

Dormer, who was sent on the message to Liverpool, was evidently one of those who accompanied Richard Hough; there is a payment of 6s. 6d. "for Mr. Hogh's horsys and Dormer's horsemete" at Chester, separate from a general one of 8s. 4d. for "horsemete." He does not seem to have stood high in the esteem of the Government of the day, for Lord Deputy Grey, writing in April, 1538, says that he has set good "spials" about Dormer, who he remarks has neither money nor jewels, and while they were at Chester together, Cowley wrote to Mr. Secretary Cromwell, praying that the suit of Matthew King for Dormer to have the office of bailiff of Kildare, might not have effect. Matthew King was also one of the party, and there is a charge of 20s. paid to him "when he Roode before from Chester to Conwey." He afterwards was given office in Ireland. In the reign of Edward VI. he was Constable of Dungarvan, and built and repaired the castle there. In Mary's reign he suffered great losses, but on the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, he was appointed Clerk of the Check and Keeper of the Muster Roll of the Irish Army. While holding these offices he was accused of negligence, as well as of lewd dealings and untruth; but through the support of the Earl of Leicester which he experienced "in great need," he retained the office, at a salary of 4s. a-day, until his death, in July, 1587.

On the Friday after their arrival at Chester, Cowley and his party set out for the "Fery of Conwey," and accomplished the long journey of 47 miles in one day, paying the sum of 14s. for their "horsis hyer from Chester to Conwey, and 3s. 4d. for ower Bayte at Rutland [Rhuddlan], horsis and attendance." "On the next morrowe," having paid 8s. "for Ferryng to Conwey, Caryage of ower packs to ower hoosts, ower dyner, horsemete and attendance" and 6s. 6d. for "xi horsis from thens to Beawmarres, and for ii mens hyer," they proceeded on by the pass of Penmaenmawr—notorious even two hundred years later as one of the most dangerous roads in England—and were ferried across

the straits to Beaumaris, for which they paid, together with "beringe ower stuffe to the towne," 2s. 6d. The distance from Conway Ferry to Beaumaris was only 13 miles, but the difficulty and danger of a journey across sands and mountains account for the shortness of the stage. They rested at Beaumaris on Sunday, and on Monday having paid 16s. for their lodging and for their "horsis and attendance," they started "Erly" for Holyhead—a journey of 27½ miles from Beaumaris. The sum of 15s. was paid "for xii horsis and iii men to the holly hedde," and 12d. "by the way to the holly heddwards for dryncke."

Seven days were spent at Holyhead waiting for a favourable wind. Richard Hough and those with him had ridden the same horses the whole way from London, and they were now sent back to Chester in charge of one "Thomas the messynger." He received 12d. while at Holyhead, 3s. 8d. "for conveyinge Mr. Hogh's horsys backe to Chester," and 22d. "for his vittaille browght wt hym." The other payments are "to Mr. Broke there" 6s. 8d., and "in chere and money to the Master and maryners there at Sundry tymys," 10s. On the Monday after their arrival at Holyhead they set sail, having paid "for ower vittayle and borde there vii days," 42s., and arrived probably that evening at Bullock. The payment for the ship is thus entered:—"Item more for the Transportynge of the King's money owte of Inglande in to Irelande by see as apperith by bylle, vi li xvs. st."; and there is also a gratuity charged of 6s. 8d. given "to patryk the maryner." For their suppers "the nyght we landyd at Dalkey at Blowyckó," and for their dinners in the morning, 8s. was paid; and for "horsys to carry the money and men to Dublyn," 5s. 8d. The Lord Deputy was then in the North of Ireland, and Dormer was paid 10s. for his expenses "rydinge to Drugheda" with the despatches.

Cowley now "delyveryd to Mr. Hogh for the Conveyinge of the King's Thesure from London to Lichefelde, and for other his charges at London and for hyer of his horsis," 4l. 19s., and paid to Dormer for his charges 48s. 4d. In all, the journey from London to Dublin occupied exactly twenty-one days or three weeks; and the total expense amounted to 61 l. 5s. It is unfortunate that the exact number of persons who accompanied Cowley cannot be ascertained, but there is a charge at the end of the account, which shows the ordinary cost at that time of a journey to London by a single traveller:—"Item more delyveryd to Richard Hough for his charge for freight, and in Conveyans of the Councells' letters to London, 10 l."

(To be continued.)

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

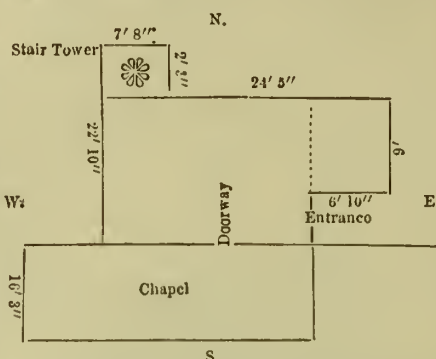
### SEVENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

#### LUCAN.

IN my last two articles I turned from the north part of the county to describe some castles to the west of the County Dublin, and I continue with this one, which stands close to the modern mansion in Colonel Vesey's Demesne—a beautiful demesne which extends from Lucan to Leixlip, on both sides of the Liffey. The castle consists of a square with two projections. The subjoined diagram will explain it better than words

could do, and also gives the external measurements, so far as I was able to take them at a recent visit; but it is *not* drawn to scale *at all*, and merely gives the eye a rough idea of the ground plan:—



The present entrance door is evidently modern, and the only old doorway in this castle is the one between it and the attached chapel, now built up, but the arch of which is apparent, both on the castle side and the chapel side. The stone steps leading to the top of the castle are situate in the small projecting tower, as shown in the diagram. The other projection contains small chambers, according to the different floors. On the ground floor, in the wall opposite the present entrance, are some recesses, rather suggestive of ecclesiastical uses than of anything else. In the small chamber off the ground floor, some of the old wattles still remain embedded in the mortar of the roof. The first floor is intact; it is lighted by several windows, and has also a fireplace. The floor of the second storey has disappeared, but it is covered by what at first sight, when one first steps out on it, appears a flat roof, but which is very probably the floor of another storey, as on one side the battlements rise much higher than is usually the case, and have two openings like windows, but so covered with ivy as not to be easily examined further. On this top floor there is also a small chamber, occurring in each of the other floors below. Nearly the whole of the tower is closely covered with ivy. The internal measurements of the first floor are, 12 ft. 8 in. in width by 19 ft. 2 in. in length. The stair turret rises several feet above the top of the castle, and the idea is rather suggested that it once rose still higher, being reached by some stone steps. The immediate proximity of the chapel or church, which is actually built against the castle on the south side, is remarkable, and the communication between the two by a doorway suggests that this chapel was a private one for the convenience of the owner of the castle. Mr. Reid, Col. Vesey's steward, takes great interest in the antiquities of the demesne and the family. He stated that, in his opinion, there were originally four towers connected by a wall, and added that, at one time during the digging of some ground between the castle and the river, a great many bones were turned up. There are three narrow windows in the west wall and two in the south wall.

This account is far from full or complete, but it is better than none, and I never saw any other fuller account. Dalton quotes several early references to Lucan, which was a manor. In 1609, Sir Wm. Sarsfield was seized of the manor, "two castles," &c. It would be of interest to know where the second castle is—perhaps where Mr. Hill's Woollen Mills now are [*vide* Ordnance Sheet.] In 1667, Sir Theophilus Jones obtained by

patent the manor "castle," &c., of Lucan; and in 1700, one John Green claimed a sub-interest in the "castle" and great white house at Lucan, but failed to prosecute his claim.

These are the only mentions of the *castle* in Dalton's ancient references.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "ILLICIT COMMISSIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—It is with reluctance I have to reply to your correspondent, "Oculus," who has chosen to publish a letter, of interest only to myself, with nothing to commend it but its spiteful and *unchecked eloquence*, which at once characterises a writer without argument. Your readers, no doubt, will first ask what "Oculus'" principles really are; he condescends to agree with my sentiments, and yet he evidently writes with the object of disagreeing with my principles, but utterly fails to straight-forwardly state his own, and endeavours to ridicule away his argument with me. *Perhaps* he is to be commended for not wishing to *publicly parade his principles*, and I do not purpose posing as an *angel of light* to your readers, but my *sense of honour* may have been entirely lacking during our conversation. "Oculus," no doubt, would like your readers to imagine my calling upon him to put forward my *sense of honour*, instead of telling them at once that the subject was accidentally mentioned during a friendly conversation, which led to an argument earnest enough (and perhaps eloquent), but certainly *unchecked* by the words he now wishes to ridicule away. I purposely omitted mentioning the arguments brought forward by "Oculus," and it is not my place nor my wish to publish any personal conversations; but if "Oculus" cares to defend, in your columns, any of the practices I mentioned in my letter, I am sure he would have replies from much more able pens than mine. We do not need to merely *imagine any educated body coming forward and publicly parading their principles*, when such a body as the Royal Institute of British Architects can openly condemn in the *London Times* what Sir Edward Fry characterises as "a disgrace to our civilisation"; and as "Oculus" has taken practical steps to become a member of this body, I hope he has also read its Royal Charter. "Oculus" really does admit that good can be done, and his excellent advice *might* be taken by one quite ignorant of the laws relating to libellous actions, and this therefore needs no further comment. He at once comes to rash conclusions, and suggests my *horrible examples* to be taken from himself. Let him think so if he wishes; but, perhaps, he would have curtailed his ill-chosen language had he known my letter was practically written before I had the least idea of his opinions on the subject. I might possibly be benefited by referring to "Martin Chuzzlewit," but my opinions of right and wrong, legal and illegal, would not be shaken, and after all the correspondence which took place in the *London papers* during August, September, October, and November last, we are yet without one to defend "Illicit Commissions." Such extracts as this, from a letter by Sir Edward Fry (better known as Lord Justice Fry), might interest your readers, and be of benefit to "Oculus":—"Is it not possible that the great professions of engineers and architects may bestir themselves, and consider whether something cannot be done to check practices which the honourable members of their callings admit and deplore? Is it too much to hope that a great body of honest and straightforward manufacturers and traders, who find themselves hampered and vexed by the dishonest practices of those around them, can pluck up heart of grace to expose and put down what I know harasses them from day to day." "Oculus" desires that

everyone should enjoy his own individual conscience, and by doing so, follows about the only one argument raised by those who resort to the practices; but in most cases it is neither *conscience* nor *common sense*, but a sacrifice of all honourable business transactions, to the one object of obtaining money in any way they can, such so-called *individual conscience* I contend, has no more right to go unchallenged, than has that of a burglary or other misdemeanour; and all forms of "Illicit Commissions" are well deserving the penalties they are liable to and mentioned by Sir Edward Fry in the *Building News* of the 2nd of October last. I much regret having had to write in the strain I have been compelled to, and especially as I have, for some short time, been closely associated with "Oculus" professionally; but I have endeavoured merely to reply to his statements.—Yours, &c.,

AN ARCHITECT.

### PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS.

SIR Henry Trueman Wood, M.A., Secretary of the Society of Arts, contributes the following interesting particulars respecting the latest improvements in Photography, and which is published in the *Journal* for 29th ult. :—

I am anxious to make, through the medium of the Society of Arts *Journal*, at all events a preliminary announcement of a very remarkable process for producing photographs in colours which was brought to my notice the other day. To say that it enables photographs to be produced in natural colours would not, perhaps, be precisely true, since colouring media are employed; but the result of the process is a photograph in the colours of nature—a faithful reproduction in colour of the object photographed—and so, for all practical purposes, it may be said that the long-sought object of photographic research, photography in colour, has actually been obtained. The inventor is Mons. Villedien Chassagne, of Paris, who has developed a process originally suggested by Dr. Adrian Dansac. The following is his method :—(It must be premised that he keeps secret, at all events for the present, the nature of the four solutions he employs.) A negative is taken on a gelatine plate prepared by treatment with one of his solutions. This is developed and fixed in the ordinary manner. It shows no trace of colour. From it a print is taken on glass or paper, the plate or paper being specially prepared by treatment with the same solution. The transparency or the paper print in no way differs to all appearance from an ordinary positive, and shows no trace of colour by transmitted or by reflected light. It is then washed over successively with three coloured solutions, blue, green, and red, and it takes up the appropriate colours in the appropriate parts, these three colours giving, by their various combinations, all varieties of hue. How it is that this power of selective absorption is given to the components of the photographic image (principally, of course, metallic silver) is, it appears to me, the interesting question connected with the process. The action is certainly previously unknown, and it will, as certainly, repay scientific investigation. As I declined to be convinced by mere inspection of the finished results, M. Chassagne was good enough to demonstrate the whole process for my benefit, and by the kindness of Professor Thomson, of King's College, the demonstration was allowed to take place in the laboratory of King's College on two mornings last week. Professor Thomson and Mr. Herbert Jackson, of King's College, were present on both occasions, and Captain Abney on the second. I must not speak for those gentlemen, but I believe they were as much impressed as I was myself by the remarkable nature of the process and its results. That such results should be obtained by such a process seemed *a priori* in the highest degree improbable,

but obtained they certainly were. The photographs taken by ourselves were poor, the light (on the morning of Wednesday 20th) being extremely bad. Nevertheless the positives (made by one of ourselves on the following day) showed with perfect distinctness, when treated as above described, the colours of a bunch of flowers I had bought at Covent Garden, on my way to King's College, and of various other test objects. Our own experiments were confined to gelatine films, but M. Chassagne treated with complete success some paper positives he had brought from Paris. These looked like ordinary silver prints toned with gold, but I omitted to ask about the toning. Further experiments and independent investigation (for which M. Chassagne has kindly promised me the materials) will, no doubt, throw further light on the nature of the process, but I cannot believe that any investigation will throw doubt on its genuine character, for it was carried out under test conditions last week, the sole reservation being the nature of the materials employed. I hope that a fuller account of the method may shortly be presented to the Society in the form of a paper, but in the meantime it appeared to me that members of the Society would be interested by having placed before them the first information about so remarkable and promising an invention.

### INTERESTING "FINDS" IN MARSH'S LIBRARY.

At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy on the 8th instant,

The EARL of ROSSE in the chair,

Rev. G. T. Stokes, D.D., read a paper on "An Original Indulgence issued by Cardinal Wolsey, and certain other literary finds lately made in Marsh's Library." In the course of his remarks, Dr. Stokes said that when the late Archbishop of Canterbury was in Dublin, he visited Marsh's Library, and on being informed that it contained the library of the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet, said that could not be so, as the Bishop's library, stated by Bennett to be unequalled in the world, was in Hartlebury Castle. However, he (Dr. Stokes) had succeeded in convincing the Archbishop that the majority of Bishop Stillingfleet's books were included in Marsh's Library. But Marsh's Library contained more than Stillingfleet's collection. It was a composite institution, in fact, containing three large episcopal libraries, but Stillingfleet's collection was the basis of the whole, which also included the books of Bishop Stearne, of Clogher, and Archbishop Marsh, one of the greatest of Oriental scholars. Within Marsh's Library were also the manuscripts that belonged to that eminent canonist, Dr. Dudley Loftus, who lived in what is now called Upper Exchange-street. For many years this library was the only public one in Dublin, and it continued to be such down to the earlier years of the present century. Its contents were largely ecclesiastical and historical, and it contained the concentrated wisdom of past ages. As an instance of this, the speaker mentioned that if the Bombay Government would only communicate with him, he could send them extracts of the concentrated opinions of physicians concerning the plague which existed in India in the days of Charles I. and Charles II. These extracts would, perhaps, be of use at the present time. The mother of all our public libraries—Marsh's—had been left behind by newer libraries, to such an extent that when he (Dr. Stokes) was appointed as its librarian, a few years ago, he found that, for the previous twelve months, the number of visitors had been two.\* However, this fact had tended rather to the advantage of the library. Formerly, when it was a popular place of resort, several valuable works had been lost. Thefts of rare books were so

common, that an order was made that every reader, on leaving, was to be searched. This order was still in force, and was still exhibited on the walls, with the date 1779 attached. Still the library possessed treasures which even the British Museum did not contain, and would be glad to get. During the Christmas holidays he found, whilst searching through it, breviaries, manuals, missals, &c., to the number of thirty or forty, some of which were unknown in any of the great British collections. Similar books, old volumes in England, had been printed on the Continent, but one of the collection which he exhibited was printed in 1524, in London, by one Richard Pensen, the first printer in England after Caxton. The most curious discovery undoubtedly was the Indulgence granted by Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Compieggia to all who would contribute alms towards the completion of Hereford Cathedral. It was found pasted in between the binding of one of the books in the library. It was similar to the indulgence granted in connection with the re-building of St. Peter's, Rome, the granting of which caused Luther's protest against Papal authority. The document he had found was issued at least fifteen years before there was the slightest rumour of religious differences in England, and, as such, was a curious and unique possession amongst the remains of the past stored in Irish libraries. He had intended to call attention to other matters in connection with his researches in the library, but considered it better to defer their consideration to some other occasion, as he always preferred to send his audience away longing rather than loathing.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Frazer, Rev. Dr. Haughton, Dr. J. Kells Ingram, Professor Barrett, Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L., and others took part.

Rev. Dr. Stokes, replying, mentioned that there were 30,000 or 40,000 books in the library.

A resolution to refer the paper to the Council for publication, was passed.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE ordinary meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., at the Grosvenor Hotel, Westland-row,

Mr. R. CAULFIELD ORPEN, in the chair.

About forty members attended. The lecturer for the evening was Mr. W. J. Fennell, of Belfast, whose subject was "Some Old Buildings in Antrim and Down," illustrated by lantern. The lecturer said the district he had chosen was poverty-stricken in respect to old buildings of architectural interest. The City of Belfast has no ancient buildings—the nearest old building being the diminutive ruin at Holywood, County Down, once the extensive monastery of the Franciscans, 1200 A.D. He then briefly described the old churches of Newtownards and Movilla—the latter one of the oldest churches in Ireland, said to date back to 550 A.D. Grey Abbey, he said, is the ruins of an old Cistercian Abbey, A.D. 1193, and on plan was almost exactly the same as Byland Abbey, and having passed through numerous hands, it was at last sold by Lord Dufferin to the Montgomerys, who now well care for it. The lecturer next came to Dundrum, and having described its castle, he passed on to the district of Downpatrick, near which is the old Cistercian Abbey, known as Inch Abbey. At Carrickfergus there is the fine old Church of St. Nicholas, reported on by Mr. Drew about twenty years ago with a view to restoration, and he (Mr. Drew) kindly brought down his plans to the then Architectural Association of Ireland, and explained his views. It is to be hoped that other members of the profession would "go and do likewise" for this Association. Leaving Carrickfergus, the lecturer proceeded to explain the round tower at Antrim, 92 ft. high and 50 ft. circular at base, one of

\* Thom's Almanac for 1857 states that "The number of readers ranges from 1,200 to 1,500 annually. The number of volumes actually used by them in the same period is about 7,000."—ED. I. B.

the best-preserved towers in Ireland. Travelling as far north as possible, and arriving at Ballycastle, are seen the ruins of the Abbey of Bun-na-margey. The commander of the English, Sir William Stanley's forces, encamped in this abbey, and was attacked by the Scots. Close to this abbey is a peculiar structure closely resembling a Gate-House. He then went on to describe the interesting and picturesquely-situated stronghold of the MacDonnells, Dunluce Castle.

Mr. Thomas Drew having proposed, and Mr. A. I. M'Gloughlin seconded the vote of thanks, which was supported by Mr. W. G. Doolin, the Chairman announced the next meeting for the 16th inst., when Mr. F. Batchelor will lecture on "Hospitals and Hospital Construction." The drawings done by members of the Advanced Classes of Design (the subject being a "Village Public-house") were hung in the room, and attracted much attention. These drawings Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan has kindly promised to criticise at the Class Meeting to be held on the 15th inst. The next subject, "A Country Church to seat 200 in an agricultural district," was announced; these drawings to be delivered before noon on Monday, the 22nd inst., and will be criticised by Mr. Drew, at the Class Meeting to be held on the 1st prox.

### THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 22.)

OILIOLL Molt, the son of Dathi, son to Fiachra, succeeded in the sovereignty of Ireland A.D. 459.<sup>1</sup> During his reign, Domhangort, son of Nissi, King of Alba or Scotland,<sup>2</sup> died A.D. 462, or 466 according to the "Annals of Ulster."<sup>3</sup> In the year 463, the great Feis or Feast of Teamhair or Tara was celebrated by Oilioll Molt.<sup>4</sup>

In 464, the Leinster men appear to have revolted against him, and a battle was fought at Dumha-Aichir, meaning Aichir or Heber's Mound, which place has not been identified with any modern denomination. About this time, also, a renowned warrior, Conall Gulban, son to Niall of the Nine Hostages, and founder of the Cinel-Conaill or Tyrconnell dynasty, having gone upon a raiding excursion into Magh-Slecht,<sup>5</sup> seized on a great prey of horses. The Masraidhe, an ancient tribe of the Firbolgs, had been seated in that locality, and by them he was pursued and overtaken at Loch Saloch, near Fenagh, in the County of Leitrim. There he was slain, and buried at Fidhnach Maighe-Rein.

In the year 465 the Feis of Teamhair was again celebrated by Oilioll Molt. This year is recorded likewise the death of Eoghan,<sup>6</sup> son to Niall of the Nine Hostages, and it is stated owing to grief for the loss of his brother Conall Gulban. He was buried at Uisce-Chain,<sup>7</sup> now Eskakeen,<sup>8</sup> in the barony of Inishowen, and County of Donegal. In the year 467, the death of St. Benen or Benignus,

the disciple and successor of St. Patrick, in the archiepiscopal See of Armagh, is recorded.<sup>9</sup>

We find entries of a *Dorngul*<sup>10</sup> or Boxing Battle at Bri-Ele,<sup>11</sup> or the Hill of Croghan<sup>12</sup> in the north-eastern part of the present King's County, at the years 468,<sup>13</sup> 473,<sup>14</sup> 475,<sup>15</sup> 178.<sup>16</sup> This appears to have been nothing more than a pugilistic encounter between the champions of Leinster and Meath, and probably it was an athletic exercise thus repeated several years in succession.<sup>17</sup> Again, in the years 468,<sup>18</sup> 470,<sup>19</sup> 474,<sup>20</sup> and 476,<sup>21</sup> our Annals record a battle at Dumha-Aichir by the Leinstermen, against Oilioll Molt. It seems likely that here are to found some errors of date and repetitions.

In 472 died Toca, son to Aedh, and chief of Crioch-Cualann,<sup>22</sup> or the territory known as Feara-Cualann or Fercoulén.<sup>23</sup> In 474,<sup>24</sup> died Eirc, son to Eochaidh Muirreamhar, ancestor of the Dalriadic Kings of Scotland.<sup>25</sup> In 475, died Conall Cremhthoinn,<sup>27</sup> son to Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom descended the Clann Colmain, and the race of Aedh Slaine.<sup>28</sup>

In the year of Christ 478, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters," was fought the celebrated battle of Ocha, near Themoria or Tara, but in 482 or 483, it is noted and recorded in the "Annals of Ulster."<sup>29</sup> Various accounts of this engagement are extant, but they are not sufficiently clear to inform us regarding its details.<sup>30</sup> A confederacy appears to have been formed against the monarch by the forces of Leinster and of the Dal-Araidhe.<sup>31</sup> In this battle the

<sup>9</sup> In the "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>10</sup> In the old English translation of the "Annales Ultonienses," as preserved in the British Museum, Clarendon, Tom. 49, Ayscough 4795, the term *Dorngul* is rendered "the handle skirmish."

<sup>11</sup> It is stated in the Book of Lecan, that this remarkable hill received its name from Eile, daughter to Eochaidh Feidhleach, Monarch of Ireland. She was at first wife of Fergal, son to Magach, and afterwards, she married Sraibhenn, son to Niul, one of the Errians in Munster.

<sup>12</sup> It rises close to the boundary of Westmeath County.

<sup>13</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 143, 149, and nn. (n. w.)

<sup>14</sup> According to the "Annales Ultonienses," where it is recorded as *Dorngul by Ele*.

<sup>15</sup> There the "Annals of Ulster" have it "*Bellum Bri-Ele, sic in Libro Cuanach inveni*."

<sup>16</sup> Also in the "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>17</sup> However, Dr. O'Donovan hardly doubts but that three of those entries refer only to a single battle, and that they are a repetition of date.

<sup>18</sup> At this date the "Annals of Ulster" state, "*Bellum Dumha-Aichir For Oihill Molt, sicut inveni in Libro Cuanach*."

<sup>19</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 143, 149, and n. (x.)

<sup>20</sup> See "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>21</sup> See *ibid*.

<sup>22</sup> This territory is for the most part included in the present County of Wicklow.

<sup>23</sup> It appears to have been co-extensive with the manor of Powerscourt, in the barony of Half Rathdown, in the northern part of Wicklow County, but anciently the territory of Cualan had a greater extent.

<sup>24</sup> See Ussher's "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," Index Chronologicus, pp. 522, 523.

<sup>25</sup> See Roderick O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," pars iii., p. 465.

<sup>26</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 143, 149, and nn. (a. b.).

<sup>27</sup> He was ancestor of the O'Melaghlinns, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Colmain, and of other families, who formerly were powerful in Meath. The "Annals of Ulster" record his death at A.D. 470. From this Conall seventeen Irish monarchs descended.

<sup>28</sup> He was monarch of Ireland from A.D. 599 to 605. There were nine monarchs of his race. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family of his race took the surname of O'Kelly Breghli. They were seated in the great plain of Breglia, in the eastern part of ancient Meath. See Roderick O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," pars iii., cap. xciii., p. 430.

<sup>29</sup> According to the old translation in the Clarendon Manuscript, tom. 49: "482. *Bellum Ochre, in quo cecidit Ailill Molt manu Luath mic Laogaire et Muriert mic Erc. A Concobaro filio Nessa usque ad Carmac filium Art anni 808. A Carmac usque ad hoc bellum 206. ut Cuanach scripsit*."

<sup>30</sup> "483. *Jugulatio Crimthainn mac Euna Censelaich, Regis Lagene, mic Bressail, mic Cathair Moir. Et hoc anno the battle [called] Cath Ocha, secundum alios, by Lagad and by Murtagh mac Erc, and by Fergus Cervail, mac Connell Crimthainn, and by Fergus Lon, the King of Dal-Araidhe*."

<sup>31</sup> According to the Synochronisms of Flann Mainistreach, from the coming of St. Patrick forty-three years had elapsed to the battle of Ocha. As the first event is generally allowed to have been in 432, so the latter should have happened in 475, according to his calculation. See "Chronicles of the Picts, Chronicles of the Scots, and other early Memorials of Scottish History," by William F. Skene, LL.D., p. 18.

<sup>32</sup> Certain Irish verses, attributed to the Prophet Beg Mac De, state, that the Dal-Araidhe were victorious in this battle, where many battalions were cut off.

death of Oilioll Molt occurred. According to one statement,<sup>32</sup> he fell by the hand of Iolland, son to Dunluing, King of Leinster, while another account has it, that he was slain by Crimhthann, King of Leinster.<sup>33</sup> The chiefs arrayed against him were Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, Muirheartach Mac Earca, Fearghus Ceirbholl, son to Conall Cremthainne, Fiachra, son of Laeghaire, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Creamhthann, son to Enna Cennsealach, King of Leinster. As a territorial reward for his aid in that battle, the Lee<sup>34</sup> and Cairloegh,<sup>35</sup> were bestowed on Fiachra.<sup>36</sup>

(To be continued.)

### LAW.

#### THE BELFAST BRICK-CLAY CASE— IS BRICK-CLAY A MINERAL?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S JUDGMENT.

On Thursday last, the Vice-Chancellor delivered judgment in the action which was brought by the Countess of Shaftesbury and others against Major W. Francis Annesley Wallace and Mr. John Fraser, for a declaration that on the true construction of the exceptions and reservations contained in two fee-farm grants of 2nd June, 1831, all brick-clay on and under the premises thereby granted is reserved to the grantor, the third Marquis of Donegal, and vested in the plaintiffs as his successors in title, and that they, and not the defendants, are entitled to work the same, making compensation for damage caused to the grantee under the grants, and accordingly praying an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, agents, and workmen from working the brickclay or converting it to their own use, or depriving the plaintiffs of it. The grantee was the late Mr. William Nevin Wallace. His estate and interest devolved on the defendant, Major Wallace, who denied part of the premises comprised in the grants to the defendant, Mr. John Frazer, for the purpose of working the brickclay thereon for sale. The plaintiffs complained that the raising of clay and the manufacture of bricks as exercised were in violation of the fee-farm grants, and were causing permanent injury, and were acts of waste. The defendants denied that brickclay was reserved by the terms of the reservation in the grants, and alleged that, so far from the acts complained of being waste, any clay raised or removed was required for the development and beneficial use of the lands as building sites, thereby enhancing the value of the estate.

The Vice-Chancellor first dealt with the rights of the respective parties under the grants; and, secondly, with the general claim for waste arising from the relation of grantor and grantee. The two leases of 1826 for lives renewable for ever which had been converted into fee-farm grants were in the same terms, and, in fact, printed, the form being that apparently in use on the estate. These granted part of the townland of Ballyaghagan, in the parish and barony of Belfast, to the lessee, except and reserving out of the demise, amongst other things, "all mines, of lead, ore, tin, and other minerals, coal, and all quarries of marble, freestone, limestone, and building stones, slates, and other quarries whatsoever, save so much as might be used for building or improvement

<sup>32</sup> That of Animosus, author of the Fourth Life of St. Brigid, as published by Colgan in "Trias Thaumaturga." See lib. ii., cap. xii., p. 551.

<sup>33</sup> According to the Life of St. Kieran in the "Codex Killkeniensis," cap. xix. See Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ," p. 460. Also nn. 25, 26, p. 464. The same account is given in the Bormha-Laighean.

<sup>34</sup> The territory of Lee was on the west side of the River Bann, and it was included in the present barony of Coleraine, County of Londonderry.

<sup>35</sup> Dr. O'Donovan thinks this to have been a mistake for Ard-Eolaigh, but he observes that the place is unknown to him. Colgan mentions Carrig Eolaigh as being in the diocese of Derry, "ad margiem Europi Feculii." See "Trias Thaumaturga," Quinta Vita S. Columbae, lib. i., n. 49, p. 450.

<sup>36</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 148 to 151, and nn. (d, e, f).

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 144, 145.

<sup>2</sup> According to the "Annals of Clonmacnoise."

<sup>3</sup> "Anno Domini cccclxv. Domangart mac Nissi quierit."

<sup>4</sup> On the authority of the Book of Cuanach, the "Annals of Ulster" have this record.

<sup>5</sup> Dr. O'Donovan has identified this place with the plain around Ballymagauran in the north-west of Cavan County. We think, however, it is rather to be found in Leitrim, where the celebrated Magh-Slecht or Moy-slecht was known as a favourite place of Pagan worship, until St. Patrick levelled the idols, especially the Crom-dubh. See Canon O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. iii., Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, chap. x., pp. 580 to 584.

<sup>6</sup> From him descend the Cinel-Eoghain or the Race of Eoghain, and their territory was known as Tir-Eoghain, having its equivalent in the modern County of Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> Colgan states, that formerly a monastery had been here, but that in his own time it was a chapel. See "Trias Thaumaturga," p. 495.

<sup>8</sup> Rendered in English "the beautiful water," from a clear well beside an old ruined chapel, and it gives name to the townland. This was the birth place of the celebrated John Toland, whose real name was O'Tuathalain. See "Harris' Ware," vol. ii., "Writers of Ireland," p. 278, and p. 281.

on the premises thereby demised," and the reservation also includes marl, fuller's earth, gypsum, bogs, turf mosses, and turbaries. The fee-farm grants contained identical reservations, with a power of entry for the grantor to search for, dig, and carry away all mines, minerals, marl, coal, building stones, slates, fuller's earth, &c., on or upon any portion of the demised premises, excepting the dwelling-house and the yards, making or allowing to the lessee reasonable amends or satisfaction for the damage done to the soil. The plaintiffs contended that brickclay is a mineral within the terms of the reservation, and it must be that the word "minerals" in a deed, uncontrolled by any restrictive context, or by the nature of the transaction, or by custom, would be thus correctly interpreted, as held by Lord Justice Mellish, and fireclay was, therefore, a mineral unless there was something in the present case to restrict its ordinary meaning. The defendants relied on the word "minerals" being preceded immediately by the words "all mines of lead, ore, tin, and other minerals," as restricting the general meaning of minerals to minerals obtained by mining only, and did not include brick clay, which was practically obtained by digging away the upper surface, and, therefore, was not a mineral to be obtained by mining. The expression "mines and minerals" was inaccurate, and the word "mines" had been extended to include the mineral substances lying in the mines. There was nothing on the face of the deed showing any reason for excluding from the reservation such minerals as might be ordinarily obtained by digging from the surface, and that appeared from the proviso for entry to "dig, search for, and carry away," making reasonable amends. In this case, therefore, he held that the words in the clause of entry reacted on the words of the reservation. Nor did he find any sufficient reason for applying the *ejusdem generis* rule to restrict the meaning of the reservation to minerals raised by mining in the limited sense. Supposing the defendants' view as to the grammatical construction was correct, still he did not think it deprived the word "mines" of its wider though less accurate signification. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the construction of the words of the reservation must depend on the whole deed taken together, and on that principle he had arrived at the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to the brick clay, and he should make a declaration of such right in the terms of the prayer of the statement of claim. The other branch of relief was on the ground of waste in digging for brick clay, and selling large quantities of bricks manufactured of it. If he was right in the view already expressed on the first question, this point would not be of much importance; but if his view on the construction of the reservation was erroneous, still the plaintiffs might be entitled to relief on the ground of waste, whether brick clay was reserved or not. If reserved, it was waste to dig it; but if not reserved, still the question remained were the acts complained of waste? The lands were granted as agricultural holdings and were now being converted into building sites. He was relieved of going into the question whether such conversion was waste, the plaintiffs disclaiming any desire to interfere with building on the lands. This view carried with it the right to lay out the lands for building sites, which necessarily involved the right to dig out the sites. If he believed the defendants were only preparing the ground for a site, and making the clay into bricks to erect houses thereon, he should on the strength of the concession made by plaintiffs' counsel be bound to hold that these acts were not waste. But a very different aspect was put upon the acts of waste by the evidence. The defendant Frazer took the land expressly for brick-making, turning the clay into bricks and selling them off the premises without regard to their use in building on the premises. Already he had taken 550,000 bricks off the

land, and he had a large quantity ready for sale to anyone wanting them. He took the place for brickmaking for fifteen years. Hence he (the Vice-Chancellor) held that the defendants had committed waste by removing the brick clay and converting it into bricks for sale, and by selling such bricks.

After a brief legal discussion, the Vice-Chancellor made a decree declaring the rights of the plaintiffs as prayed, and granted an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, agents, and workmen from working the brick clay for the purpose of sale or any other purpose save that of *bona fide* preparing the lands for sites for building and making bricks to be used solely for the purpose of such buildings, and from removing brick clay or any bricks so made from off the lands. He gave judgment, with costs, against the defendant.

#### IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO THE USE OF LEVEL CROSSINGS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

(Before the Vice-Chancellor.)

*The Great Northern Railway Co. (Ireland) v. McAllister.*—This was an action by the Great Northern Railway Company for the purpose of restraining the defendant, a farmer at Mountpleasant, near Dundalk, from using a level crossing on their line at Mountpleasant, as a road for traction engines and wagons connected with a stone quarry on his lands. The crossing was made in 1845, and connects the defendant's farm, which is served by the railway. The plaintiffs alleged that up to 1895 the crossing was simply used as a cattle pass, and that the use of it for the purposes of the quarry would have the effect of interfering with the working of the railway, as there is a gradient of one in 100, and a curve on the line at the point in question. The defendant relied on his rights under the 68th Section of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845, and contended that he was entitled to use the crossing for any purpose he liked. The defendant supplies stones to the Dundalk Town Commissioners under a contract. The quarry has been in use for a considerable number of years, and Mr. Greenhill, engineer of the railway, had, at the request of the defendant, made up the crossing, for the purpose of enabling a traction engine to pass; but the plaintiffs alleged that their engineer did so under the belief that it was merely to allow the defendant to bring in a traction engine on a particular occasion, and not to use the crossing as he has since done. The Court granted the injunction, the Vice-Chancellor observing that it was the duty of the railway company to take the steps they had taken to protect the rights of their shareholders.

#### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN LIVERPOOL.

THE fifth annual report of the Technical Instruction Sub-Committee states that well-marked progress has been made during the year in several directions. There has been an increase in the number of evening continuation schools, which for the first part of the present session had an attendance of over 5,000 scholars. The entries to the evening science, art, and technological classes showed a great increase on the previous session, and rendered still more apparent the inadequacy and inconvenience of the existing accommodation. At the same time, however, important steps were taken in the latter part of the year towards improving this accommodation by the opening of the special classrooms and workrooms provided in connection with the new Everton branch library buildings, by the provision and equipment of a new chemical laboratory in the old picture gallery of the Royal Institution, and lastly, by the selection of the plans for the new Central Technical Schools to be erected on the very convenient site at the corner of Byrom-street and William Brown-street. A new centre for the continuous training of girls in domestic sub-

jects—a complete Housewifery School—has been successfully established. In two of the Secondary Schools new chemical laboratories have been built, and in a third the existing laboratory has been considerably improved. The classes in the recently incorporated districts, which were taken over on the extension of the City boundaries, have been consolidated, and as far as possible, correlated to one another, and to the general scheme of Technical Instruction in the City. A new Natural History Museum has been built at University College in connection with the Zoological Department, and Professor Herdman intends to devote a portion of this museum to an economic fisheries collection, and to give in connection therewith lectures and practical demonstrations on the food, spawn, enemies, &c., of fishes, which will be useful to fishermen and others interested in our sea fisheries. There are at present 533 evening classes being held in science, art, technological, and commercial subjects in connection with the Committee's scheme of Technical Instruction. In addition, there are classes in technical subjects held during the day in 38 different schools and institutions.—*Education.*

#### OBITUARY.

MR. DAVID McDOWALL,  
SAW-MILL PROPRIETOR.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. David McDowall, which took place at his residence, Bank Villa, Belfast Terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin, on Tuesday last. The deceased (who was about 82 years of age) was a native of Johnstone, N.B., and brother of Mr. John McDowall, of Messrs. McDowall and Son, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, of that town. As far back as 1834, he established the Patent Saw and Corn Mills Company at Montgomery-street, which was the first steam saw-mills in Ireland, and continued to occupy the same site since that date, the only interruption being a short temporary occupation of premises at Newcomen Bridge, as the result of a serious fire. In the old days, before wood-working machinery had reached its present developments, having received a very extensive order for greenhouse rafters, for which no suitable machine was to be had, he constructed one on his own premises to manufacture these, and this is supposed to be the first planing machine put to practical purposes. The funeral took place last Friday morning, when the remains were interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. The trade was well represented, most of the important members being present, and the numerous wreaths which decorated the coffin testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by those who were brought into contact with him. Particularly deserving of mention was the harp-shaped wreath presented by the employees of the firm, some of whom have been in the employment for upwards of forty years. The business will in future be carried on by his grandsons, who have been associated with him in the management of the concern for a great many years.

**ACCUMULATOR CHARGING.**—The St. Pancras Vestry, considering the probable great demand there will be soon for charging accumulators for motor cars, have fixed the price for charging them at 2d. per unit, subject to certain regulations as to the times at which their central stations will be prepared to do this. Of course, they are only able to do it at this low figure because the most of their machinery is lying idle for the greater part of the day, and it pays them to run it, and sell electricity at a trifle more than the bare cost of production. We expect that very few companies will be able to underbid them. At this price it would pay a good many people, who are large consumers, to have a wagon load of accumulators, which they could send one morning a week to get charged, and then use the electricity for ordinary lighting purposes. It would certainly pay a good many small manufacturers to buy a motor and a barrow load of accumulators, especially where the power is only wanted intermittently.—*Builder.*

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 31.)

ARTICLE NO. XIII.

(13.) *Hospital for Incurables, 1744—continued.*

## The Victoria Jubilee Wing.

IN 1887, the Jubilee Year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the foundation-stone of "The Victoria Jubilee Wing" was laid, Wednesday 29th June, by the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales,\* in presence of his royal brother, Prince George of Wales, his Excellency Charles Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, several noblemen, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. David Drummond, J.P. read the following address:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.—"May it please your Royal Highness, We, the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, hail with pleasure your arrival in Ireland on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. We feel deeply grateful to your Royal Highness for having so graciously acceded to the unanimous wish of our Board that you should lay the first stone of the addition to the Hospital, thereby showing your Royal Highness' sympathy in the effort to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-creatures. The Hospital was founded in 1743,—being more than one hundred years older than its kindred institution at Putney,—and, from a very small beginning, the number of beds has increased to 180, which are now fully occupied. The accommodation of the Hospital being found inadequate, it has become necessary for the comfort and ease of the inmates to enlarge the building. In the wing of which your Royal Highness is now about to lay the first stone, special arrangements will be made for patients afflicted with consumption, and diseases of the chest. This wing will be named 'The Victoria Jubilee Wing,' as a memento to the long and happy reign of her Most Gracious Majesty."

His Royal Highness having cordially replied, Mr. Drummond then said:—"I hold in my hand a mandate from her Majesty, which I shall read. Before doing so, however, I wish to say that it was through the intercession of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant us permission to call the Hospital 'THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.'"

After Mr. Drummond had read the royal mandate, which was dated Whitehall, 28th June, 1887, Prince Albert Victor placed in a cavity prepared in the foundation formed for the first stone, a bottle, hermetically sealed, containing copies of the Charter of the Institution and by-laws; the last Report issued by the governing body; a copy of the address presented to his Royal Highness; a programme of the proceedings of the day; a history of the hospital, by Mr. Cheyne Brady, and a piece of parchment containing the following:—

"Hospital for Incurables, Dublin,  
This stone of the new Victoria Jubilee Wing  
was laid by His Royal Highness  
Prince Albert of Wales  
on the 29th June 1887,  
in the Jubilee year of her  
Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

D. Drummond, Chairman.  
J. Rawson Carroll, Architect."

Beside the bottle, his Royal Highness placed a number of current coins handed to him by Mr. William Watson, Hon. Treasurer, in the unavoidable absence of Major Warren, Vice-chairman of the Board of Governors.

The stone having been lowered in its

proper place, Mr. Carroll presented Prince Albert Victor with a silver trowel, an appropriate gift from Messrs. Waterhouse & Co., Dame-street. The trowel, which was of chaste design, bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to His Royal Highness  
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,  
on the occasion of his  
laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria  
Jubilee Wing of the  
Hospital for Incurables, Dublin,  
29th June, 1887."

Before quitting the grounds, the Royal visitors inspected, with great interest, Mr. Carroll's plans for the new building.

The new wing is erected on the Pavilion system, on the Hospital grounds, opposite the old premises, to which it stands at right angles. The contractors for the building were H. and J. Martin, Grand Canal-street; and the architect was Mr. J. Rawson Carroll, F.R.I.B.A. The cost of these buildings, including structural alterations in the original building, and furnishing, &c.; and also an auxiliary wing (or rather an extension of the wing which was built in 1878, making it the same length as the Pavilions to the Jubilee Wing), was £17,000. And in 1894 another Pavilion was built on the south side of the Victoria Jubilee Wing, of the same length and parallel with the other pavilions, at a further cost, including furnishing, &c., of £6,000, from designs by same architect.

The whole Hospital as it now stands, is capable of containing 213 beds. Nos. 3 and 8 Wards are reserved for cancer patients; and Nos. 4 and 9 for consumptive patients. There are at present 197 patients in the house—71 males and 126 females. There is one patient 54 years in the house; and another who is 44 years bed-ridden. The youngest patients in the house are a boy, aged 8½ years, and a girl aged 10.

The original building, including the east and west wings, is now occupied by a board-room, matron's-rooms, dispensary, men's day-room, &c., all on the ground floor; and the upper storeys are fitted up for the Resident Medical Officer's apartments, nurses' sleeping-rooms, &c. There are no patients now in these old buildings.

At the rear of the western wing is a spacious dining-hall, adjoining which is the kitchen, both being on the ground floor.

All the old buildings are connected with the great Jubilee wing by corridors, about 400 feet in length, on each storey, with tiled fireproof floors, leading from the western wing which was built in 1876. The wards are divided by panelled wooden partitions, about six feet high, into small cubicles for one or two occupants, affording them privacy when they desire it. Over the door of each of those compartments is a small tablet, with the patient's name and date of admission written on it.

Of late years an arrangement has been adopted, as far as practicable, of appropriating the wards to patients according to their religious persuasions, that is to Protestants of all denominations, and to Catholics; not that any disunion prevailed amongst them—the contrary is the fact—but it was done partly with the view of holding religious services in the wards.

The wards are heated with hot-water pipes, as well as having two fires in each, and are well ventilated on the newest principle.

There is a scullery or kitchen adjoining each ward, also a bath-room and lavatory. The other sanitary arrangements are separated from the wards by corridors—stone staircases communicate between the upper and lower storeys, at one end of each pavilion, and there are external iron staircases at the other ends, to be used in case of fire. There is also a hydraulic lift for the use of very feeble patients, and for raising coals. A large day-room for female patients is placed opening off the connecting corridor between two of the pavilions. Over this is a verandah, which is used as an airing ground by the patients on the upper storey, and it is partly covered by a glazed

roof, the gift of Mr. T. A. Farrell. The pavilion system has been adopted throughout for the wards, with the result, that there is thorough and ample light and air.

There is a very complete laundry attached to this Hospital, fitted up with all the most modern appliances; the drying is done partly by steam, as is also the washing.

This Hospital formerly enjoyed a Government grant of about £6,000 annually, but had been gradually reduced, and is now confined to the sum of £250 per annum from the Concordatum Fund.

The Hospital receives an annual grant of £350 from the Corporation of Dublin, who are represented by three of its members on the Managing Committee.

The total income of the Hospital, from all sources, last year, including bequests, donations, and other variable items, was £9,428 19s. 9d.; and the total expenditure, £9,368 19s. 9d.

The present medical officers are:—

*Physicians*—John H. Chapman, F.R.C.P.I., 122 Pembroke-road.

*Honorary Consulting Physician*—John J. Cranny, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

*Hon. Consulting Surgeon*—John Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I.

*Resident Medical Officer*—George J. Houghton, L.R.C.P.I., and L.R.C.S.I.

*Registrar*—Thomas Edward Grey.

*Lady Superintendent*—Miss Burt.

(To be continued.)

## THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF GOTHIC.\*

IT is now one hundred and twenty-nine years ago since the Royal Academy of Arts was founded by his Majesty George III. It was founded at the request of Sir W. Chambers, his architect, and in the charter granted by his Majesty, and dated December 10, 1768, it was provided that there shall be "a Professor of Architecture who shall read annually six public lectures, calculated to form the taste of the students, to instruct them in the laws and principles of composition, to point out to them the beauties or faults of celebrated productions, to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and for the critical examination of structures."

At that time, the tide of the Italian Renaissance was still flowing, although there were slight signs of reflux in the growing admiration for Gothic. Horace Walpole altered Strawberry Hill in the Gothic taste in 1750, while, in the very year of the Royal Academy's foundation, Milizia published his lives of the architects, in which the works of Palladio were held up as the standard of taste. The Dilettanti Society, in 1762, published the first volume of Stewart's "Antiquities of Athens," and subsequently the "Antiquities of Attica and Ionia," and is, I believe, still publishing works on Greek architecture. At any rate, the researches of Pullan on the Temples of Apollo Sminthens, of Bacchus at Teos, and Minerva Polias at Priene, or one at least, was published in the year 1881.

Wilkins published his "Antiquities of Magna Græcia" in 1807, Inwood the "Erechtheum at Athens" in 1827, Penrose the "Parthenon" in 1847, 1851, 1888. Sir C. Fellows published his works on Lycia, Caria, and Lydia, in 1839-1847; J. Pennethorne "The Geometry and Optics of Ancient Architecture" in 1878, Sir C. Newton and Pullan on the "Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Onidus, and Branchidæ" in 1862-63; Cockerell and Donaldson their supplements to Stewart's "Athens" in 1830, and Cockerell his "Temple of Jupiter Paubellennius and Apollo Epicurnus" in 1860; and in the same year Falkner published his "Classical Museum," not to speak of foreign publications. I need hardly speak of Hittorff's Restoration of the Temple of Empedocles at Selinus, 1851, nor of Abel

\* Royal Academy Lectures, by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A. Lecture I, From the Builder.

\* His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor d. unm. 14th January, 1892, in the 28th year of his age.

Blouet's scientific expedition to the Morea and to Macedonia, 1831-1838.

There is no task more difficult than that of unravelling the causes of certain movements among mankind. And this is even more difficult when it is a purely intellectual movement. We speak of the Renaissance as if it were a change of taste that could be as precisely dated as a revolution or a battle, while it had been led up to for centuries, and we can only be certain of its existence and preponderance long after it had begun. In this case of the Greek movement, one prime factor in it was the enthusiasm of Winckelmann, who began to write on Greek sculpture when he was at Dresden, and afterwards published his history of ancient art about the middle of the last century, and he found sympathisers who had come to much the same conclusions before he wrote. From attention being called to the perfection of Greek architecture in 1762 and subsequently, a wave of Greek taste swept over most of the countries of Europe. The Elgin marbles were purchased by the British Government, and placed in the British Museum in 1816; even children who saw them were struck by the beauty of the Panathenaic frieze, and doubtless this revelation of beauty to the public prolonged the call for imitation Greek architecture.

The admiration, however, of Gothic increased in England partly owing to Sir Walter Scott's novels, and partly to the efforts of such men as John Britton, Rickman, the second Pugin, and to the enthusiasm of the Ecclesiological and other societies. This admiration became so prevalent as to strongly influence public opinion, so that in 1840 it was determined that the Gothic style should be adopted in the new Houses of Parliament. Even before this, the very champions of Classic architecture were so affected by the increasing admiration for Gothic that the great Wilkins himself dabbled in it, and Sir James Pennethorne and Professor Donaldson tried their hands at it. Decimus Burton, once a well-known Classic architect, who persisted in his creed was so far forgotten that, when he died a few years ago, his name and works were almost unknown.

A passion for the study of Gothic spread largely in society; antiquaries, clergymen, undergraduates, heads of houses, and other amateurs; architects, as well, employed their spare time and holidays in making notes on Gothic buildings in England and abroad, measured and drew out the mouldings of different dates, and a few of the more learned endeavoured to solve the mysteries of Gothic construction. In 1841, Professor Willis read an admirable paper at the Royal Institute of British Architects, called "The Construction of the Vaults of the Middle Ages," really a treatise on Gothic stonemasonry, greatly admired abroad, and still studied by architects in this country; while the Gothic flame was still burning, fanned by Mr. Ruskin. In 1854-68 was published by that Cuvier of Gothic architecture, Viollet-le-Duc, his "Dictionary of Architecture," now of world-wide celebrity, which may be said to have completed the Gothic conquest. Casts of figures and foliage from the Gothic cathedrals and churches were collected at the Architectural Museum, and masons were encouraged to copy them; while during the professorships of Scott and Street at the Royal Academy, Gothic was pronounced to be the only true architecture in the world; and that eccentric genius, W. Burges, was never tired of advocating its universal adoption. Casts of Gothic figures and foliage were collected at the South Kensington Museum and even at the Royal Academy. There was a long struggle between those who were getting their living by paraphrasing Classic and Renaissance buildings and by those paraphrasing Gothic buildings; hard words were bandied about, and "Pagan" and "Papist" were affixed by their opponents to the rival practitioners. A truce was at length concluded, and a practitioner was allowed to paraphrase Classic, or Gothic, or both, with-

out having an offensive epithet bestowed on him. Students were allowed to compete for prizes at the Royal Academy, and at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in either style, much to the disgust of those brought up in the belief that Renaissance was the only admissible style.

Owing to the large increase of travelling, the publication of architectural works, and the multiplication of photographs, the desire for novelty, and the absence of any proper teaching, all phases of architecture from Greek days downwards, if we except the Egyptian Hall and Angelo's School of Arms, were in turn adopted. This produced two results. The first was this: that the public looked on architects as persons keeping an architectural costumer's shop, at which colourable imitations of every past style could be procured. The public still believes that Gothic has a stronger ecclesiastical flavour than any other style, and that Renaissance is more adapted for municipal buildings; so it has a Gothic architect for its churches, and a Renaissance one for its other buildings. Some of the wealthy and some of the eating-house keepers occasionally desire their rooms to form an architectural pattern book, each room being of a different style or phase of a style, a Gothic chapel, a Græco-Roman hall, an Elizabethan dining-room, a Louis XIV. drawing-room, a Louis XV. boudoir, an Early French Renaissance morning-room, a Roman library, and a Moorish smoking-room, with perhaps a Chinese, Indian, and Japanese room thrown in. The other result was that thinking men interested in architecture began to ask themselves what architecture was, beyond designing habitations or shelters for men and animals, factories for making goods, warehouses for storing them, and shops for selling them; why the buildings of certain countries, and at certain epochs, had always been admired; why the shapes and details of buildings at successive epochs were so different from one another; and why at so brilliant a period as this of the nineteenth century, when men's minds are so active and so restless, nothing but paraphrases of bygone styles were to be met with, even in important buildings. They soon saw that some of the differences in past styles were brought about by the greater number of men's wants, and by the greater complexity of society; that some were owing to an increased knowledge of materials and of their powers, and to advancement in the art of building. A good many thought that when every part of a building exactly answered its purpose, and when every redundancy had been pared away, and each part took its shape according to the work it had to do, an architecture would arise of itself without further trouble, more wonderful, more perfect, and one that caused more exalted emotions than any that the world had seen; but it became apparent that this was a wrong hypothesis. The wonderful iron structures of our engineers have surpassed all that was done before in the world in a scientific direction, without regard to anything but cheapness and utility; but nearly all their works are unsightly, and many of them are hideous.

It is just possible that if this hypothesis could have been perfectly carried out, it might have given the true solution; for we believe Nature makes her organisms in the best way and with the least possible material, while most of her works are beautiful. But we have not got her materials, her knowledge, nor her skill, and we are not sure, either, that she does not aim at beauty. Still, I think that most of our minor problems point to a solution in this direction; but the major problem seems to me to wholly depend on man, for it is not the purely necessary problems that are alone to be solved, but the proper emotions that should be excited, by the sight of the building. Solemnity, adoration, and thankfulness should be evoked by a temple; majesty by a building for legislation; awe and apprehension by law courts; dignity by buildings for public offices, great officers of State, and magistrates; magni-

ficence in the mansions of merchant princes and great manufacturers; grace and delightfulness in theatres, concert, and fine art exhibition rooms; comfort and comeliness in the houses for ordinary citizens; while the grimness of a prison should excite repulsion and terror; but beyond these master emotions, we want each part to exhibit the æsthetic cultivation of the day, and show not only the mastery of the architect, but the knowledge, the care, and the skill of the workmen.

The lessons of how these various emotions are to be raised must be learnt from those buildings of former times, which show how cognate emotions were excited. The rest depends on the genius of the architect and the cultivation and aspiration of the best of the public.

A perfect architectural monument has much more human interest given it by sculpture and by figure painting than by pure architecture, while fine monumental colouring is another source of delight. Sculpture and figure-painting have for their highest models the most physically perfect human beings. If the figures created by these artists will not harmonise with the architecture, the architect must look to it; for his art is then below that of his brother artists, and the completed monument is patchwork. The serenity of high ideal sculpture or painting will not harmonise with coarse Romanesque nor with tormented Gothic; so you see that it does not depend on the will of the architect to adopt any past style he chooses, but the style is evolved from the necessities of the case. The rude figures of the Solomon Islanders would be as much out of place in the pediment of the Parthenon, as the Panathenaic frieze would be in a Norman cathedral.

I do not address you as persons anxious to get your living, and naturally the best one possible, by the exercise of a respectable calling, but as poets in structure, who not only hope, but desire, that the monuments you erect will call forth admiration and delight in the cultivated, hundreds or thousands of years hence, and who spare no study and no pains to ensure this result. What Milton says of fame is true; it is "That last infirmity of noble mind." If you feel the divine power within you, that will enable you to delight millions yet unborn, you feel that fame is but an unimportant accident. You must, however, not only "scorn delights, and live laborious days," but you must study as the poets have studied, and see how your predecessors learned to evoke the emotions that now delight you.

As I have addressed you as poets in structure, it will not be amiss to see how the poets in words inspired with the divine afflatus, have learned the elements of their art. Take Dante, or Milton, or Tennyson, and see how they studied all the best poetry of the past and of the present, how they mixed with mankind and studied the emotions of those around them, how they translated or paraphrased the poems of other times and of other tongues, to get their band in and to learn their art. Some of you may object that such transcendent poets as Shakespeare and Burns had but little learning. You may be sure that both of them deplored it, and endeavoured to make up for their deficiencies by learning all they could from ancient story, from ancient poetry, and from contemporary work, and by the constant and piercing observation of the persons and things around them and by repeated efforts, make their works immortal. In our own art we see Brunelleschi, who was to become the great architect of his day, working as a journeyman goldsmith at Rome, so that he might measure and study the Roman ruins, and obtain from them constructive and æsthetic knowledge. In our own day we have seen Alfred Stevens getting his living by designing grates, tiles, and fire-irons, while he was learning to be a great sculptor, a painter, and something of an architect. Remember that above all things architecture is a structural art, and that all that you can

do is to build; by that you must show your knowledge, your skill, and your aspirations, your manners and your morals, and as an architect, by that alone. You can, of course, avoid the study of tactics by getting examples of what has been done before, and keeping well within the old lines, but this is not what the Roman, the Byzantine, or the Gothic architects did; their aim was to outstrip their predecessors. It is not the method our engineers have adopted whose works are the wonder of the world; they learnt as much as was necessary of that part of science that underlies their practical work, and taking iron as their material, have immeasurably surpassed all that was done before them in construction. They never would have done this if they had merely feebly copied the engineering works of the Romans. All the sciences have so far progressed that the knowledge of them amongst the ancients is only mentioned in archaeological treatises. The mechanicians who have perfected the steam engine, invented the locomotive, the spinning jenny, the power loom, and the lace weaver, laugh to scorn the childish machines of the ancients; the artillerymen are not contented with balistae and catapults; the astronomers are not humble students of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, but have discovered that the earth is a small planet revolving round the sun, that the laws of gravity control all the celestial bodies in the visible universe; and have learnt that most of the substances found on earth exist in the sun. Nor do geographers speak much of the knowledge of the earth to be found in Homer and the *Pentateuch*, or in the works of Strabo, and Pomponius Mela.

In art, however, there is a very different story to tell. The arts may be said to appeal to the emotions through the eye and the ear, and the accumulated knowledge of them does not help us beyond a very limited distance. When accurate modelling has been attained, there is little more to be learnt except how to create ideals that are, in certain respects, more perfect than the average human being. In drawing, when form can be exactly copied, and when that knowledge of perspective, called *fore-shortening*, is attained, there is but the composition of line and grouping to be added; the rest depends on the imagination of the artist, whether it be to create allegorical figures, or scenes from the past. In colour there is the harmonising and contrasting of the different tints and tones to be attained, and the choice of those most appropriate to the subject of the picture, and the imitation of such subtlety of mixed colouring as is found in the nude human form.

(To be continued.)

#### MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTPATHS IN COUNTY DUBLIN.

In the Courthouse, Dundrum, on Saturday, a number of applications came before the Presentment Sessions for the Barony of Rathdown.

On the motion of Judge Darley, the chair was taken by

Captain LEWIS RIAL, J.P., D.L.

Also present:—

Sir F. W. Shaw, Bart.; Henry Watson, Henry Hodgins, George Kinahan, Vere Ward Brown, Major H. W. Donville, H. K. White, E. J. Figgis, R. Wade Thompson, Edward Fottrell, George Carolin, W. Irvine, C. O'C. Fitzsimon, W. A. Rafferty, E. Blackburne, Q.C.; H. Parkinson, W. F. Darley, Q.C.; Malcolm Inglis, A. Armstrong, A. Andrews, J. G. Drury, W. C. Townshend, N. Hammond, R. P. Callow, J. McCullough, W. N. Robinson, E. Guinness, Col. A. V. Davoren, R. H. McComas, J. J. Molloy, R. K. Clay, W. Verschöyle, M. Crooks, D.L.; S. H. Bolton; R. T. Blackburne, Secretary Grand Jury; W. Collen, County Surveyor.

Judge Darley said that the total of the sums put on the list before them in connection with the applications, was £13,000. They were asked to give for what they called roads and footpaths the sum of £7,408, and for footpaths they were asked for £2,263.

He objected to this clubbing together of roads and footpaths. Formerly they were dealt with separately. He did not think it was necessary to make so large an expenditure on the footpaths—they should not be so ornamental. The cost of kerbing alone was 25s. a perch.

Mr. R. H. McComas said that Judge Darley addressed himself more particularly to the question of economy, but there was such a thing as false economy. If they looked to the other side of the account, and saw what the ratepayers of the County Dublin were paying for the wear and tear of horses and vehicles, they would see that it was not real economy to keep down expenditure to the lowest possible figure. The starvation of the roads was the cause of their misery. The County Surveyor was not responsible for the condition of the roads. He was handicapped by the cheeseparing and false economy practised at those presentment sessions. If the County Surveyor named a certain sum—he was a responsible officer—it was not a wise policy to cut down the amount. He would ask Mr. Collen, the County Surveyor, whether the estimates were made out under his supervision. He also wished to hear from him whether he was going to continue macadamising the roads with that destructible stone—limestone—which so readily crumbled, and left the roads in a muddy condition. At present the roads were like the bed of a river. Stones were thrown on them without system. He would recommend the use of granite, which he believed was more durable than limestone. He would ask Mr. Collen whether his estimates were prepared in accordance with the printed specifications?

Mr. Collen said there was a good deal of truth in the remarks made by Mr. McComas. He presumed Mr. McComas was the writer of some one or two letters containing strictures as to the mode in which the work was being carried out. They could not blame the Grand Jury for the state of affairs. It was with the gentlemen present,—the cesspayers,—they had to deal. The estimates appearing over names of cesspayers were their own estimates. It had been always his custom to recommend good prices, to ensure good work. It was contemplated by the Grand Jury to give him more assistance, so that there should be no lack of supervision.

Mr. R. K. Clay asked Mr. Collen whether it was a fact that limestone was the worst class of road material?

Mr. Collen said he did not agree with that at all. On the contrary, he thought, it was one of the best stones they could put on the road.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Guardians of the Trim Union have decided upon the erection of a new dispensary, with doctor's residence, out-offices, &c., at Abbey, Co. Galway, from plans prepared by Mr. Perry, C.E., Galway, for which they invite tenders, to be sent in by 3rd prox.

Dispensaries and medical officers' residences are also about being erected at Castledermot, for the Guardians of the Athy Union, from plans by the Board's engineer, Mr. Hurley; and at Castletown Geoghagan, for the Guardians of the Mullingar Union.

The ceremony of blessing the new bell, to be hung in the new Roman Catholic Church, Nenagh, took place on the 31st ult. It is a fine specimen of the bellfounders' art, from the works of Mr. M. Byrne, of this city, and weighs 45 cwt., its dimensions being 5 ft. high by 5 ft. 2 in. in diameter, and the cost of its construction and erection £330. It will be hung in the tower of the church, at a height of 75 ft. from the ground, and on the rotary motion, on steel girders and steel frame, so arranged that the effect will be rather to bind the walls of the tower than shake them. The bell is the gift of the Very Rev. Thomas O'Meara, P.P., of Roscrea, and V.G. of Killaloe, whose name and inscription it bears in raised and well-defined letters.

The committee of the City of Dublin Young Men's Christian Association have purchased the house and premises 43 Upper Sackville-street, which contains a depth from front to rear of about 200 ft., and upon which they are about to carry out sundry alterations and additions, so as to render them suitable to the requirements of the association. These will include a lecture-hall, gymnasium, lavatories, &c. The total cost, including purchase of house, and redemption of head rent, &c., will be about £7,000. Mr. G. P. Beater is the architect.

Nearly twenty-five years ago a church was commenced in the town of Castlebar, County Mayo, by the late pastor, the Rev. James Magee, P.P. The work dragged on, £8,000 was expended, and before the aisle walls had nearly reached their level, and before the nave arcade was begun, it was found that its completion was an impossibility. The building has since been left derelict. Drawings have been prepared for the erection of a new church, and a contract has been entered into with Mr. John B. Healy, Tralee, who will commence building operations immediately. It will afford the same accommodation in the nave and aisles as the church projected nearly a quarter of a century ago, but additional seating accommodation will be afforded by a double transept. In style the church will be Gothic, of the early lancet type. Effect is sought to be produced by correct proportion and general grouping rather than the elaboration of details. The outlay on the shell of the church will be about £9,000.

The "Cairnes' Memorial Schools," Drogheda, have been opened by his Grace the Lord Primate. The necessity for additional school accommodation in the town has been more than supplied by the excellent buildings erected by Mrs. Cairnes, of Monkstown Park, Monkstown, County Dublin, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. T. P. Cairnes,—a name associated with many philanthropic efforts, both in the town of Drogheda and elsewhere. The main school-room has a fine coved ceiling, supported by collar-beam principals of pitch pine. The walls are of Portmarnock brick, with suitable mouldings, finished with Runcorn stone coping and panels. On the ground floor there are spacious cloak-rooms, class-rooms, Kindergarten department, principal's private room, lavatories, &c. On the second floor there is accommodation for a resident assistant master, caretaker's apartments, and provision for cooking and industrial classes, some of which have been already established by the Governors of the Leigh Trust, who also offer valuable exhibitions in connection with them. The building is heated throughout by hot-water pipes and radiators, and ventilated according to the most approved methods. The sanitary arrangements are of the most modern description. The recreation of the pupils—an important factor in school life—has not been forgotten. The spacious garden at the rear has been added to the existing play-ground. A large hall-alley has been erected, and provision made for drill, &c. The grounds in front are furnished with flowers, shrubs, &c., and enclosed by a handsome railing. The entire has been carried out from plans by Mr. Shaw, architect. Mr. McDonnell was the contractor.

#### FIND OF WORKED FLINTS AT PORTRUSH.\*

THE west bay of Portrush has long been known as the site of an exposure of submerged peat. The winter storms of the last two years have, by washing away great quantities of sand, caused a much larger section of peat to be visible. The thickest masses of peat are at high-water mark, in one place forming a perpendicular face of nearly 6 ft. high; in other places the peat shows an exposed face of 3 ft. or 4 ft., and from

\* By Mr. W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A., in *Journal of Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland*.

that down to 1 ft. or less, according to the extent to which the sea has carried away the shelving sand, which slopes from the peat down to the sea. There is also a good exposure of the peat, and numerous remains of large trees, between the tide-marks; here one walks on the top of the deposited beds, which are probably thinned away by marine denudation. The beds of compact peat higher upon the beach, and which present faces of various heights, as referred to before, are overlaid by banks of sand from 15 ft. to 20 ft. high, and with vegetation on their surface. The sand is fine, and seems to be chiefly blown, but in some places a slight stratification, showing pebbles, is noticed. This sand has been deposited over the peat, but is now being removed by the action of the winds and waves. The peat is exceedingly compact, but contains sand shewing that it was formed within the influence of winds carrying sand, doubtless from some sea strand. The peat could not possibly have been formed at its present level as regards sea; the land here has probably experienced a down-throw, or possibly alterations of level have taken place, and thus the sea has been enabled to encroach very considerably upon the land. The remains of a forest of large fir trees between the tide-marks, at a level where such trees could not have grown, makes the matter of the down-throw very evident. In many places around our shores, submerged peat, with tree remains, is found.

On the occasion of a visit to Portrush in April, 1896, I was examining the exposed sections of peat at the west bay, when I noticed the point of a piece of flint projecting from the weathered face, and on pulling this out, it proved to be a well-formed flint-flake. A little examination with the blade of a knife showed that there were more flakes behind the one first noticed, and the result was that, in two visits, I collected about eighty flakes, about twelve cores, and a considerable quantity of chips, but no axes, scrapers, nor any examples showing secondary workmanship. With the exception of two or three outliers, the flints were confined to an area of not more than 2 ft. square. They formed a flattened heap; they rested on peat, and were overlaid by about 1 ft. of exceedingly compact peat, and this in turn had been covered by about 20 ft. of sand, now partially removed by sea-action. The flints were firmly packed together; in fact they were interlocked, one with another, so that when working into the face, it was sometimes difficult to get one out, until the adjoining ones had been loosened and dislodged. The whole find was evidently the heap which the old flint worker had formed at his feet while he sat at his work on the hard surface of the ground before some of the changes of level took place, which enabled a later growth of peat to come and cover up the surface, including the heap of flints.

The flints are quite unweathered, and unrolled, and have their edges as sharp as if they had been just made; their colour is quite unchanged, being the same, dull black or dark grey that freshly broken flint presents. Many of the flakes are of exceptionally large size, with great heavy butts, while others are thin and delicately formed, reminding one of the modern gun-flint makers' flakes; the cores also resemble those from which modern flakes are struck.

On the whole, the flakes and cores are much like those found in the Larne gravels, with the marked difference that instead of being rolled and weathered, they are perfectly sharp and fresh. The flakes measure from 1 in. to 5 in. long, most of them, however, being about 3 in. I noticed that some of these flints were marked with spots or slashes of a clear vitreous glaze, exceedingly thin and transparent, as if liquid glass had been dropped or splashed upon them.

This glaze reflects the light, but seems to be without any appreciable thickness. I presume that silica in solution must have come in contact with some of the surfaces of the

embedded flints, but further than this I can suggest no explanation of the matter.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Book plates are a novelty at an auction sale in this country, and therefore the 278 lots catalogued for sale at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's last week, interested a good many people. The plate of John Holland, the heraldic painter, one of the two undoubted plates by Hogarth, realised £4; the larger and smaller varieties of the plate which was engraved by J. Pim for the books which George I. gave to Cambridge University in 1715—£2 4s.; the armorial plate of Sir John Aubrey, of Lantridby, Glamorgan, 1698—£3 12s. 6d.; the finely-engraved plate of W. Hogarth—£1 10s.; the emblematic plate of Sir F. Cunliffe, engraved by Bartolozzi—£1 6s.; David Garrick's book plate—£1 10s.; the armorial plate of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, Gloucester—£1 10s.; the pictorial plate of Andrew Lumsden, private secretary to the Stuart Princes, engraved by Sir R. Strange, 1746—£1 10s.; and the armorial plate of William Penn, of Stoke Pogis and Pennsylvania—£6. The total for the whole of the lots realised close upon £300. —*British Architect*.

**A GREAT REDWOOD SLAB.**—In New Whatcom, a seaport town and the county seat of Whatcom County, the north-west county in Washington, and in the United States, is erected on the outer edge of a sidewalk on one of the principal street corners, an immense slab or section of one of Washington's biggest red fir trees. The slab, being cut directly across the diameter of the tree, like a butcher's cutting block, is set on edge, the greatest diameter extending upward, the bark being on its entire circumference. A stranger naturally feels inclined to walk up to the slab and measure it by its height, and is surprised to find that it would take another man standing on his head to extend to the top of it. Then he steps back a pace and reads the following inscription, neatly printed on a board attached to the face of the slab:—"Tree from Loop's Ranch Forks, Whatcom County, Washington. The tree was 465 feet high, 220 feet to first limb, and 33 feet 11 inches in circumference at the base. If sawed into lumber it would make 96,345 feet. It would build eight cottages two storeys high, of seven rooms each. The tree is about 480 years old, according to the rings. If sawed into inch-square strips, it would fill ten ordinary cars, and the strips would reach from Whatcom to China." The section shows the tree sound to the core.

**RE-AFFORESTATION IN HOLLAND.**—The discussions that frequently take place on the re-afforestation of Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands should lend some interest to attach to the proceedings of the Danish and Dutch societies for the planting of the dunes and other desert places, the education of the people in the principles of forestry, and the supply of trees to farmers and others. Forty years ago Mr. J. H. Schöber, the pioneer of re-planting in Holland, commenced a plantation at Putten. What was then an unprofitable heath is now a lucrative woodland. Conifers from all parts of the world are growing there luxuriantly, and, although his experiments will not be complete for years to come, they show, at least, that a great variety of conifers will grow on the heath-lands of Holland, and that certain species are, of course, much better adapted to the soil and climate than others. Many tests must be made before conclusions as to the very best varieties are warranted. Mr. Schöber has planted also large quantities of Scotch pine, from which he receives a revenue. This wood is cut and carefully sorted, and the poles are shipped to the Belgian mines.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

#### "RESTORATION."

A PAPER on "Restoration" was read before members of the Society of Architects, on the 28th ult. by Mr. Thackeray Turner, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The original, and as he believed the true, meaning of the word was, the bringing back of something which had gone, but its new meaning was making imitative work in substitution for work that had perished, or even building anew with new materials such portions of a building as had ceased to exist, these portions being supposed to be imitations of what used to exist. As to the practice of restoration, we ought to make up our minds what we are aiming at. Did we wish to do as the sculptor did who replaced

the missing parts of a statue, or was our object only to strengthen and secure? To his mind, restoration in the sense of renewal and completion of every broken feature did not make an ancient church more fit for its holy uses, but rather the reverse. A wrought stone of the 13th century bore the impress of 13th century workmen. If it was reworked by us, it was no longer 13th century but 19th century stone, because a fresh human interest had been given it. We could discount its natural wear, but not the 19th century work. Everything that was done by mediæval architects should be religiously preserved. It was wrong from every point of view, to attempt to imitate old work in new; a sham 13th buttress, for instance, might pass well enough on an architect's drawing, but not on the wall, for material and workmanship were not less important than design.

Mr. Turner then proceeded to describe how, in his opinion, an ancient unrestored church should be treated by the architect, as regards the walls, roof, pavement, glass, &c. An architect, of course, should first get the history of any church he was going to restore. Glazing and paving were most important matters to be considered in restorations. There was no reason why old floors should not be relaid on concrete, instead of being removed and replaced by modern material. With regard to fractured ornamental work on ancient buildings, it was merely the honourable scar of time, and should be treated as such. The composition of roofs for churches and cathedrals should be carefully considered, and he believed an asphalt roof, composed of the right material, and laid according to the most approved plan, was the best.

In conclusion, Mr. Turner said he did not blame those who had experimented with restoration in the past, but he thought its ill-effects might have been recognized sooner. It was condemned by every artist and historian; it falsified history and debased art. He maintained that all this copying had a deadening effect on art, for the architect was bound hand and foot by style and had no scope for his imagination.

A discussion was raised, on the motion by Mr. Middleton, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Turner for his paper, the seconder of this, Mr. William Woodward, saying that an architect must take things about old buildings as he found them. The speaker referred to the specification as to Peterborough Cathedral west front, but the President ruled that the question did not arise out of the paper. The vote having been passed, Mr. Turner said he objected, in the case of Peterborough Cathedral, to gentlemen who said the west front must come down, refusing an opportunity to those who thought differently from examining the façade. What he said was, not that they should refrain from repairing old buildings, but that they should not restore them in the sense in which that word was used.

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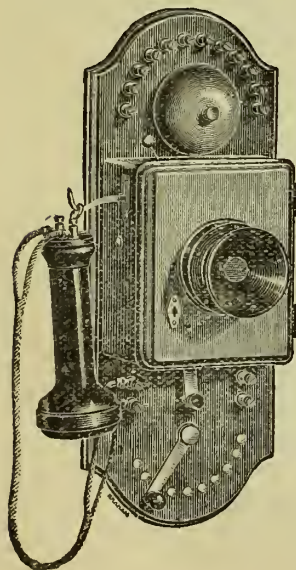
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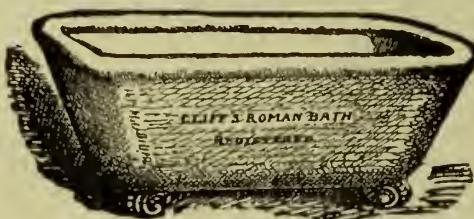
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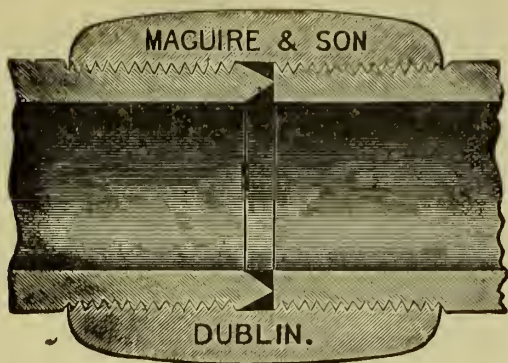
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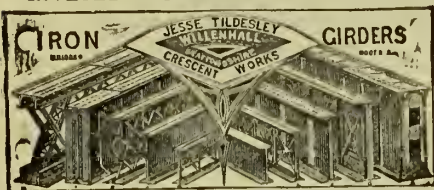
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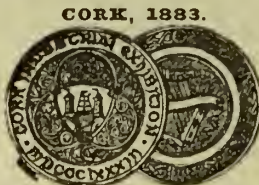
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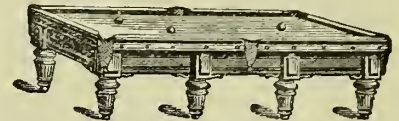
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

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## HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.\*

THE subject of my paper is "Hospitals," but the title as laid down in our syllabus, "Hospitals and Hospital Construction," which was given without due consideration, is somewhat misleading, as it would manifestly be impossible to bring within the scope of a single paper the variety of subjects which would naturally be included in so comprehensive a title,—as, for example, the history of hospitals, the classification of modern hospitals, methods of administration, principles of construction, and the several systems of lighting, heating, warming, and ventilation, &c. Upon each of these branches of our subject volumes could and have been written. Perhaps, as the members of the Senior Class of Design are now about to engage upon Designs for a Cottage Hospital, I may here mention the following as being most valuable books on the subject: Burdett's "Hospitals and Asylums of the World," Saxon Snell's and Mouatt's "Hospital Construction and Management," and Burdett's "Cottage Hospitals." Burdett's work is of especial value, on account of the very excellent portfolio of plans both of hospitals and lunatic asylums which accompanies the volumes on Administration, Construction, History, and Bibliography. I wish to state here that I am indebted to Mr. Henry Burdett for much of the information which I hope to lay before you this evening.

As regards the history of Hospitals, the real beginnings of a now universal system have to be sought for in books dealing mainly with other subjects, wherein an occasional allusion points to some more or less embryonic hospital of the past. We read, for instance, in Spier's "History of Ancient India," that King Asoka, who reigned in the third century B.C., published an edict commanding the establishment of hospitals throughout his dominions; and six hundred years after Asoka died, a Chinese traveller, Fa-Hian, when visiting India, found these hospitals, which in all essentials resembled our modern institutions. One of Asoka's hospitals existed at the commencement of the present century, and, strange to say, it was devoted to the treatment of animals.

In Egypt there existed a system of dispensaries from the earliest times, the physicians being paid by the State.

In Greece and in Rome similar systems were in vogue. The cities were divided into departments or centres, and public physicians, paid out of the public treasury, were appointed to each centre, the number in each centre being proportionate to the number of the inhabitants. The earliest hospitals were the temples of the Gods,—the deified Æsculapius and others—whose favour gave and whose displeasure robbed of health, and the art of healing was the gift of the Gods, the sick therefore made pilgrimages to their shrines, presented offerings and were treated by the priests attached to the cult in whom was supposed to be vested some of the powers of the Deity. Thus, from the earliest times, religion and medicine, the care and cure of soul and body, went together, and hospitals were the result of that union. With the growth of the Christian religion the hospital system was extended on lines more methodical and more distinctly charitable than before, and hospitals for the sick became an integral part of our social institutions. In the epistle of St. Jerome mention is made of several institutions of this class built by the early Christians, notably one founded A.D. 380 by

Fabiola, a Roman matron of great piety; the fame of this institution, we are told, spread throughout the Roman Empire, "from the Egyptian and Parthian to the cities of Britain."

Speaking of Britain (or Greater Britain, to be more correct), I may mention that long before the cross became a sacred symbol, hospitals were in existence in Ireland. In 800 B.C. the palace of Emania was founded in Ireland by the Princess Madia "of the golden hair," and continued to be the chief royal residence in Ulster till it was destroyed in 332 A.D. To this were attached two houses, in one of which the Red Branch Knights hung up their arms and trophies, while in the other the sick were cared for and the wounded healed. The latter bore the name of "Broin Bearg," the house of sorrow. This example of the princess was widely followed throughout Ireland, and the ancient laws of this country sanctioned the providing for the sick—"a physician, food, proper bed, furniture, and a proper house."

It is a fact of which every Irishman should be proud, that Ireland has always led the way in the founding of charitable institutions. To take a long stride from ancient to very modern history, it is interesting to note in passing that Dublin stands second in the United Kingdom in the proportion of hospital beds to the population which it provides, being 6.39 per 1,000. This proportion is only exceeded by London, which provides 7.59, of which 1.91 are voluntary only. Edinburgh, which stands third, has 3.80; Glasgow, 3.41; Manchester, 2.83; and Liverpool, 2.24. Of continental cities, Rome occupies first place, with 18.28, all the Italian cities being proportionately high.

Hospitals were not founded in England until very long after their establishment in the sister isle. It is possible the Romans may have introduced a similar system of gratuitous medical relief as that to which they were accustomed in their own country, but we have no authenticated record of any such system. The earliest hospital of which we have reliable information is St. Bartholomew's; it was founded between 1123 and 1133, by Rahere, the jester of King Henry I., who, like the Chicot of history, and the Jaques of poetry, grew tired of fooling, and joined a religious order, and obtained from his old master the king a grant of an empty space of ground in the suburbs of London, called Smithfield. There he built a priory, and on the south side of this he erected a hospital. The original "Bart's," though on a smaller scale than the present, was meant to fulfil a wider scope; it was meant not only for "poor diseased persons until they got well, but for the reception of obstetric cases, and it also provided for the maintenance of all children born in the hospital until they reached the age of seven, if their mothers had died there."

It was about this time, that is to say, about the 12th and 13th centuries, that many others of our now large and flourishing institutions had like St. Bart's their beginning—probably due to the same access of religious fervour which found vent in the crusades and gave the impulse to the founding of charitable and religious institutions on the continent. They were then called "hospitia" (hence our modern word "hospitals"), and were established generally for the reception and relief of lepers, whose malady was one of the scourges of Europe. These leper hospitals were very common in England and Scotland known as "spitals"; hence the frequency of such names of places as Spital and Spitalfields.

The leper hospitals and other kinds of the old hospitia disappeared with the improvement of our social conditions, and substitutes for them on a broader scale began to be established in the modern form of hospitals. Of public establishments under this general designation, there are now, as is commonly known, three distinct classes—Hospitals for the reception and treatment of the sick and hurt; hospitals for the board and education of children; and hospitals for the reception

and permanent board of poor old persons of both sexes.

It is, however, with the first mentioned class alone we have to deal, and in this class are comprehended, besides the general hospitals, lying-in hospitals, consumption hospitals, ophthalmic and orthopedic hospitals, children's hospitals, and, for the latest innovation, dental hospitals, each with its peculiar accommodation and staff of officials. Independently of these are hospitals for the treatment of mental maladies, popularly known as lunatic asylums; also asylums for the reception and treatment of naturally imbecile children. To these must be added the isolation hospitals for the treatment of cholera, small pox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases which have been established in recent years by every energetic sanitary authority, out of the rates.

Besides these institutions under civil administration, are those hospitals which are maintained by the States of civilized countries for the military and naval services.

In the United States, where every medical college has its own hospital or the right to teach in the wards of public institutions, there are also many hospitals or asylums for inebriates, for opium users, and these addicted to other narcotics.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century the organization and management of hospitals, and the nursing of the sick in Great Britain, and in most parts of Europe, were, except in some few instances, extremely defective. Public opinion was then aroused on the question, and certain principles laid down on hospital construction, and hospital nursing which have been recognised and adopted to a greater or less extent since that time.

These principles may be chiefly summed up under three heads: Construction, Administration, Nursing.

Under the first head, "Construction," will naturally be included the general planning and classification of hospitals according to the arrangement of their wards. The determination of the special form of plan to be given to a hospital depends on several considerations. The area, conformation and shape of site, must necessarily influence in a very marked degree the disposition and form of the buildings to be placed upon it. Climate, again, is an important factor in the consideration of hospital planning, the requirements in England and those in India, for example, being of a very different nature. In all hospitals, however, whether they are in the tropics or in Europe, on an ample site in the country, or on some much restricted site in a town, the ward is the most important feature, and the one in relation to which all the other parts must be grouped. And in adopting a system of classification for the more intelligible ordering of the subject, such as Burdett suggests, it will be found that the most marked and essential difference between one group of hospitals and another lies in the position of the wards in relation to one another and to the other parts of the building. I have, as you see, had diagrams prepared, the better to illustrate and explain this section of my subject. I will first enumerate the classes, and then discuss the diagrams somewhat in detail.

## Class I.—Pavilion Hospitals.

In this class are included all hospitals which have their wards constructed on what is known as the "pavilion" system—that is, in which the ward is a parallelogram entirely detached on at least three sides, with windows on both of its longer sides facing each other, and attached to the main block at one end only. This class is again subdivided into six sub-classes, as follows:—

- (1.) The *single* pavilion or straight plan (two pavilions placed end to end, with the administration interposed).
- (2.) The *double* pavilion (two pavilions joined together by corridor, with administration between).
- (3.) The *multiple* pavilion (a number of pavilions arranged on one or both sides of a corridor).

\* By Mr. F. Batchelor. Read at Architectural Association of Ireland, on the 2nd ult.

- (4.) Circular wards, either isolated or connected by administration block.
- (5.) A combination of circular and rectangular wards.
- (6.) Isolated pavilions with no connecting corridors.

The essence of the pavilion system is the isolation of the wards from the rest of the hospital; and the perfection of the system is attained when not only each pavilion is cut off from the administration and other pavilions, but when each floor is separated from the floors above or below. The extreme limit of isolation is shown in sub-section 6, where the pavilions are generally of one storey only, and with no connecting corridors.

The next class is

#### Block Hospitals.

This class includes hospitals whose wards are arranged in different blocks, either isolated from each other or connected together, but in all cases having the wards exposed to the air on at least two sides, so as to insure cross-ventilation. This class may be subdivided as follows:—

- (1.) Four blocks arranged in a square, but detached from each other, with a free space at each angle.
- (2.) Two blocks in the form of an L.
- (3.) Three „ in the form of a rectangular L or T.
- (4.) Three blocks arranged as an H.
- (5.) Four blocks arranged as a hollow square.
- (6.) A single straight block.

The third class are known as

#### Corridor Hospitals.

The wards in this class are ventilated at one side only, being arranged on one or both sides of a corridor. The class is divided into two sub-classes:—

- (1.) Single corridors.
- (2.) Double corridors.

The fourth class may be called

#### Composite or "Heap-of-Buildings" Hospitals.

This group comprises all those irregular or composite plans which cannot properly be grouped in any of the foregoing classes. The plans in this class will be found in many instances to be those of old buildings to which additions have from time to time been made, often without regard to any consideration but the need of the moment.

We will now look at the diagrams.

Having considered the general system of planning and the resultant classification of hospitals, we must now turn our attention to the fabric itself. With the question of external design or internal decoration, I do not propose to deal. I would only urge the application of that principle—to which I am sure we all agree—that is, that a building should be so designed as to express at once, even to the most superficial observer, the purpose for which it was designed, for surely the maintenance of that principle is nowhere more necessary than in the erection of our hospitals.

I propose, therefore to deal with the accommodation, first, for patients, together with the nursing accessories, and secondly, with the administration buildings. Under the first head are included, the wards for the accommodation of the sick, and their appurtenances; these necessarily form the basis of the design; subsidiary to these are the operating theatre, &c., and where there is a medical or surgical school, instructional accessories have to be provided.

Under the head of the administration buildings are included the offices and lodgings for the staff, the kitchen, stores and dispensary, and the out-patients' departments. These latter should, as far as possible, be arranged for in a separate building, and not be placed under the same roof with the wards for the sick.

The first principle of the ward unit is, that the ward and ward offices should be self-contained within one door commanded by the nurse's room, so that at any moment she

may know where every patient is. The size of the wards has to be somewhat guided by economy of administration, so as to enable the largest number of patients to be nursed by a given number of nurses. The limit of the ward is practically the number who can be efficiently nursed under one head nurse. The ward appurtenances consist partly of nursing accommodation, and partly of offices for patients. The nursing accommodation includes a bedroom or a bed and sitting-room combined, for the nurse; a small ward kitchen or service room in which food can be warmed, drinks and extra diets, poultices, &c., made, and hot water obtained. This room should be provided with a small range, glazed sinks, with hot and cold water supplies, and cupboards for stores, medicines, &c. A hot closet should be arranged near, where linen may be kept and aired.

The offices for patients comprise a lavatory, a bath-room with a movable bath and water closets in the proportion of from 8 to 15 per cent. of the number of patients. Hospitals, for acute cases, mostly in bed, require the lesser number—one or more slop sinks are also necessary, and a place for keeping the ejecta of patients for medical inspection. These appurtenances should always be cut off from the ward by ventilated lobbies, and should be warmed and ventilated independently of the ward. In laying down the size of wards in relation to the number of beds, the floor space is the first thing to be considered; secondly the wall space; and thirdly (not primarily, as so many people seem to think), the cubical area to be given to each patient.

It is impossible to frame a hard-and-fast rule for the allowance of floor-space per bed, but it may be taken that in wards for acute surgical and medical cases (excluding fevers), 100 ft. is the minimum floor-space per bed; and where it is necessary to obtain great width of ward, as in the case of clinical hospitals, the wall space must not be unduly diminished, but the floor area must be increased; a less distance than 7 ft. between the centres of the beds is undesirable.

Having determined the floor area, it is necessary to fix the height of ward, in order to obtain the requisite cubic space per bed. Here, again, differences of opinion exist; many authorities on ventilation consider that any excess in height over 12 ft. ought to be neglected in calculations affecting the movement of air, but as a rule the heights may vary from 12 ft. in small wards to 14 ft. and 15 ft. in large wards, with a cubical area per bed of from 1,500 ft. (the amount laid down by the Barracks and Hospitals Commission), for ordinary cases, to 2,000 ft. for infectious diseases.

The treatment of the walls of a hospital ward is a matter of considerable importance; it is absolutely essential to get as non-absorbent a surface as possible. Keene's cement has often been used, but is costly. The Adamant Plaster Company of Birmingham make a patent plaster which is considerably less costly, and is supposed to be equally hard. All internal angles of walls, ceilings and floors, should be rounded to a radius of at least 2 in., so that every portion of the surface is accessible for cleaning, and this principle should be carried out in the treatment of the door and window jambs, and finishings, avoiding all mouldings as much as possible.

The question of floors has occupied much attention, and many have been the experiments to secure a floor where the risk of shrinkage, and consequent interstices for the accumulation of dirt, would be reduced to a minimum. In the new hospital at Derby, terrazzo, a kind of marble concrete, has been used in the wards; but probably a system of teak flooring in very narrow widths keyed on the underside, and doweled and laid and filled in with some bituminous material on a solid concrete bed, is as good a floor as has yet been discovered. Such a floor, if properly laid, and of well seasoned wood, becomes, when wax polished or parafined, practically impervious. All the ward floors should be

of fireproof construction, and should be as sound proof as possible. Mr. Henman, the architect to the Birmingham Hospital, discovered that two materials of different densities, when placed in conjunction, produced an admirable non-conductor of sound; he therefore introduced into his hospital a system of cellular blocks of patent fibrous breeze concrete, bow-shaped in section, and about 4 ft. long, laid between small steel joists which rested on T-irons bolted to the web of the main steel joists spanning the width of the wards. The blocks are keyed on the underside for plaster, and the upper part is filled in with cement concrete, on which the wood or terrazzo floor is laid.

As regards the windows, these may be divided into three classes:

- (1.) The double-hung sash, with or without a hopper or fanlight above.
- (2.) The casement window, opening inwards or outwards.
- (3.) The Middlesex window, which consists of three or more lights, one above the other, each hung at the bottom and falling inwards, and all regulated by a rod or lever.

Of these three kinds, the one that most efficiently fulfils the conditions desired for a hospital window, is undoubtedly the first. The mode of opening a double-hung sash is easy, and can be regulated to a nicety. If the bottom rail be made about 6 in. deep, and a board 5 in. deep fixed against it, the lower sash can be raised and the air admitted at the meeting rails in an upward direction, on the Tobin principle, without any possibility of a draught at the sill. If in addition to these sashes there is a hopper light above, protected at the sides with glazed cheeks, the sashes may be closed whilst air is admitted higher up in the ward in an upward direction.

The position of the windows in a ward is regulated by the number of the beds and the form of the wards; they should be so arranged as to have a window at each side of the bed, the height of the sill being fixed at such a level as that patients sitting up in bed or on a chair can see out, the head of the window being kept as near the ceiling as possible, in order to utilise to the full the cubic space of the ward, and to avoid a stratum of stagnant air immediately beneath the ceiling.

Intimately associated with the subject of windows is the question of ventilation. Upon the necessity for ventilation there can be no doubt; and upon the fundamental principles which should determine the quantity of air to be supplied, and the temperature at which it is to be supplied, authorities are practically agreed. It is when these principles have to be reduced to practice that differences appear.

Many authorities in England and Ireland, for instance, hold that the most efficient ventilation is to be obtained by the simplest means; whilst others, and particularly those on the Continent and in the United States, consider it absolutely necessary to adopt more or less powerful means for forcing air currents into and out of wards; possibly the secret of these differences lies in the special climatic conditions, involving great thermal changes, which have to be dealt with.

Ventilation, then, resolves itself into two systems—(1) Natural, that is, unaided by mechanical contrivances; (2) Artificial, or forced ventilation.

Natural ventilation depends for its efficiency on windows and openings in the external wards, probably on the Tobin principle in order to cause an upward current of air, and regulated by valves, and also upon the ordinary smoke and air flues in the ward, these latter should be branched into a main extraction shaft communicating with a ventilating flèche, and provided with a suitable cowl to prevent a reversing of the air currents. The upcast and draught is often assisted by introducing a coil of steam pipes, or by placing a Bunsen burner at the foot of the vertical shaft.

Artificial or forced ventilation can be arranged in two ways: either fresh air can be forced into the wards,—in which case, provided the inlets are properly arranged, the

vitiated air must necessarily be forced out; or, the foul air is *drawn* from the wards, and is consequently replaced by fresh air. The first system is known as ventilation by impulsion, the second as ventilation by extraction. I have not time to discuss this most interesting subject in detail, but briefly the first system is to force air into the wards by means of a rotary fan driven either by a small steam or gas-engine, or by an electric motor, the necessary temperature being obtained by passing the air over steam or hot-water coils or calorifiers placed in the main air ducts. Frequently in town hospitals the air is washed and screened or filtered before passing into the ducts.

There are several systems of extraction—one is by fitting up a rotary fan, arranged on a different principle, but driven as I have before described; another is by introducing a jet of steam at very high temperature into the upcast shaft, thus producing a partial vacuum and thereby causing a more or less powerful current.

On the subject of heating, I must say but little—it is, of course, a subject closely connected with that of ventilation,—indeed in all systems of forced ventilation it forms an integral part, and cannot be considered separately.

Open fireplaces are undoubtedly the best and most efficient means of warming a ward, and a not unimportant element in the matter is the question of appearance. An open fire adds unquestionably to the cheerful appearance of a ward, and the patients appreciate the *feeling* of warmth which is quite independent of the actual temperature of the ward.

Some grates—such as those patented by Saxon Snell, Pridgin Teale, and Sir Francis Galton, are arranged so as to admit fresh warmed air into the wards.

The other systems of warming are by hot air, on the Grundy principle—H.W. pipes and coils or radiators on the low pressure system, and a high pressure system with pipes of small bore; in this last system the pipes become intensely hot, and the objection urged against it, is that it tends to desiccate the air, and consequently to produce a feeling of oppression. I should very much like to have the opinion of members present upon this subject.

The question of artificial lighting must naturally resolve itself to day into one of the relative values of gas and electricity respectively. It is, perhaps, premature to institute a comparison of cost between these two illuminants, because the materials available for forming a just estimate are not sufficiently certain or sufficiently numerous. Upon one point, however, there can be no question: electric lighting involves no demand upon the oxygen of the air in order to support combustion, neither does it contribute in the slightest degree to the vitiation of the air. Gas, however, does both these things, and therefore, for these two reasons alone, electric light is more valuable than gas. But it is also much more convenient: for instance, two wards of the Middlesex Hospital have been lighted by electricity, and over each bed is a fitting into which the wire from a hand lamp can be inserted, and the contact is made in an instant without even turning a switch. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious, but it would be impossible with gas.

We have now considered some of the conditions which should govern the internal construction of the wards, so as to render them capable of being kept healthy; but a point which concerns the healthiness of a ward, which has not yet been referred to, is the connection between the ward and staircase and corridor which forms the common access to one ward and several others. The principle to be kept in view is the isolation, as far as possible, of each ward with its offices, from atmospheric communication with any other ward or part of the hospital. It is desirable that each ward should be so separated from the main corridor and from the staircase by the interposition of a cross ventilated lobby, so that neither the one nor the

other can become a carrier of infection from one ward to another. Often in a restricted site it is impossible to obtain the additional space necessary for this arrangement; but the principle is an excellent one, and should be adopted wherever possible. But, as a matter of *course*, the out-patients' department, the kitchen offices, the mortuary, and the laundry should be entirely isolated from the wards.

We now come to the last section of our subject—that of Administration; and here, as the time is very limited, I have borrowed somewhat largely from Burdett's book, for he has treated this subject in an admirably concise manner.

The official or administrative part of a general hospital comprises the offices for the transaction of business, residences for the officers and servants, kitchen offices, stores, and, where there is no separate nursing home, the quarters for nurses. In a large clinical hospital to which is attached a medical school, the residential portion of the hospital will include rooms for numerous house physicians, surgeons, dressers, and clinical clerks. As a rule, these officers are quartered in the main building; sometimes, however, as in St. Bartholomew's, provision is made for them in a separate and distinct building, under the care of a resident warden. The nursing staff also ought to be lodged away from the wards. This is being done at many hospitals, notably the Middlesex, where only the sisters in charge of the wards sleep near their work; the main body of the nurses live in a separate home, self-contained, and separately administered.

The business part of a hospital usually consists of the board-room, consulting-room for the visiting staff, offices for the secretary, and lavatory accommodation especially for their use; also matron's or lady superintendent's office. The steward's stores, frequently under the charge of the assistant matron, vary in size with the requirements of the hospital, but should always include some kind of office and a place for receiving and weighing goods. The steward's office must be easy of access to the tradesmen and other persons whose business brings them into relation with this officer; it should be close to the store and also convenient to the wards.

The kitchen offices comprise the kitchen, larder, scullery, and servants' hall, and a small fuel store, fed periodically from the main coal and wood stores, which are under the supervision of the steward. If these rooms cannot be provided for in a one-storied building, as is so often the case in a town hospital, owing to the restricted nature of the site, the proper position for them is the top of the building—first, because the smell of the cooking will not permeate the whole building; and, secondly, because the kitchen will be lighter and more easily ventilated than in the basement.

Assuming that there is a suitable room provided in which servants can have their meals, the kitchen should not be any larger than is actually required for use. Proper apparatus should be provided for the various operations of roasting, boiling, frying, grilling, and steaming. The scullery must necessarily adjoin the kitchen, and may advantageously be divided into two portions—one for washing crockery and cooking utensils, the other for the washing and preparing of vegetables, &c.,—both provided with large fireclay and stone sinks, supplied with hot and cold water.

The number and size of the larders depends on the size of the hospital. If it be a large one, separate larders should be provided for cooked and uncooked food, milk, and vegetables. Whenever the kitchen is on the top floor, there must be a larder near the kitchen for cooked food and one in the basement for uncooked stores.

The floors of kitchen, scullery, and larder should be of some impervious material; tiles, tile mosaic, and asphalt, are all more or less suitable. Granolithic, composed of Portland cement and granite chippings, makes an excellent floor, and is not very costly.

The bed-rooms for the female servants should be arranged in a group, with due regard for convenience of access to kitchens, &c. A box-room, bath-room and w.c. should be provided, and the whole group should be under the control of the assistant matron, who might with advantage have her bedroom near.

If there are resident day and night porters, accommodation must be provided for them, but in any case a common sitting-room is necessary, where they can take their meals and smoke whilst off duty.

*Lifts* for food, and coals, &c., should be arranged in the most convenient positions in regard to the kitchens and wards. The food lift may be worked by hand, but the coal lift, which is often combined with that for patients, should be worked either by hydraulic power or by electricity.

Wherever the out-patient department is contained, as it ought to be, in a separate building apart from the hospital, a surgery must be provided in the main building, where accidents and casualties can be attended to when the out-patient department is not at work. Adjoining the surgery should be a small retiring room, where a patient can if necessary be stripped and submitted to more thorough examination than would be possible in the surgery. Proper lavatory basin and sinks should be provided in the surgery, and communication with the dispensary arranged by telephone or speaking-tube.

The operating theatre should be conveniently situated as regards access both from wards and out-patients' department, but every possible precaution should be taken to prevent contamination of the air of the operation-room from these and every other source. Every detail should be devised with a special view to its aseptic nature, everything of an absorbent nature should, as far as possible, be eliminated. The room should be as small as possible, consistent with the convenience of operation; the walls should be of glass or glazed brick, the ceilings plastered in Keene's cement painted and varnished, the floor of the least absorbent material obtainable, whatever that may be. The room should be lighted from the top, and if possible a large north window should be provided as well. The gallery for students, if it is necessary to have one, should be of teak, which is considered to possess antiseptic qualities, and the room must be provided with lavatories, and sinks with special disconnection from drainage, an operating table, shelves, and cases for instruments, also electrical connection for galvanic faradic currents. An ante room fitted with lavatory should be provided for the surgeons or medical staff, also a room for administering anaesthetics. A small recovery room is also desirable. Separate operation rooms may be required for gynaecological and eye operations. A lift should be provided, convenient to the operating theatre, of sufficient size to take a stretcher bed, and the attendants, for the use of patients from the upper floor. The out-patients' department should consist of a large waiting hall for both sexes, or separate rooms for each sex, with registration office near the entrance, and small waiting rooms communicating with same, for new patients of each sex, and with w.c.s. separately arranged for each sex. The consulting rooms, which vary in number according to the size of the hospital, must be placed in direct communication with the waiting hall, and the doors should be within sight of all patients. To each consulting room should be attached small retiring rooms, and corridors should be so arranged as to lead patients from the consulting rooms to the dispensary waiting rooms, and from thence patients would leave by a separate exit door.

The hospital laundry should consist of wash-house and ironing-rooms and drying-closets, rooms for the reception and sorting of foul linen, and also for the sorting and delivery of clean linen. Separate laundries are sometimes required for infected linen, with disinfecting chambers attached.

The mortuary and post-mortem room

should be as far removed from the hospital proper as possible; but whether it should be approached by a covered way for the convenience of bearers and doctors, is a vexed question. The pathological department is frequently arranged in connection with the post-mortem room.

With the mere enumeration of these offices, gentlemen, I must conclude. I have trespassed too much upon your patience, and I sincerely apologise for the almost unavoidable length of this paper. I warned you at the outset that the subject was a very large one—too large to be covered within the limits of a single paper, even in the very cursory manner in which I have dealt with it to-night. You will have noticed that I have not referred in any way to the most important questions of plumbing and drainage, and have but barely referred to many of the requirements for patients and administration.

I would suggest, if you consider the subject of sufficient importance, that at some future time another member should write a sequel to this paper, dwelling more particularly upon those points which I have been unable to discuss.

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 36.)

THE transportation by sea, in the sixteenth century, of the troops which were sent to Ireland, was a slow and difficult process, not alone on account of the delay waiting for wind and weather, but also in consequence of the small size of the ships. In the reign of Henry VIII., the ships which were available seem to have only averaged about thirty tons burden. In the "Foreign and Domestic Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.," there is an account of the expense of transporting three companies of soldiers from Holyhead to Ireland, in the year 1539. Two of the companies each consisted of a colonel, 2 grand captains, 3 petty captains, 250 archers, 3 priests and 2 minstrels; and the third company, of a colonel, a petty captain, 1 priest, a drum, a fife, and 100 "hackbutiers" making, together with some others who are mentioned, a total of about 650 men. For the transportation by sea of this "army" and the necessary victuals, ordnance, treasure and horses, 13 vessels, of a total tonnage of 400 tons, were employed for a month and seven days. They were manned by 13 masters and 114 mariners, whose wages for that period amounted to £117 7s. 9d.

From army accounts of the year 1536, it appears that a vessel called the "Frances of Chester" had then been employed in the service of the Irish army for 25 months. She was only 24 tons burden. The monthly payment for her hire was at the rate of 12d. a-ton, and she was manned by a master and 10 mariners, who received, the former 20s. a-month, and the latter 10s. each a-month.

Danger from the elements was not the only peril which travellers had to apprehend in the passage. The presence of pirates in the channel is continually referred to in the Irish State Papers. Archbishop Kite, an Englishman, who occupied the See of Armagh from 1513 until 1521, narrowly escaped encountering some of them when crossing over to his diocese. He writes in June, 1514, from the episcopal palace at Termonfeckin, near Drogheda, to Wolsey, then Bishop of Lincoln, that the "Bark of Chester," in which he came over, has had a sore fight with "two Bryttanes men of war both and

pirates." He says the men of Drogheda manned two ships, and went to assist against them. They succeeded in taking one of them and also a merchantman laden with salt. The latter circumstance would appear to indicate that the men of Drogheda were themselves also actuated by a desire for plunder.

In the time of war, an attack from ships belonging to the enemy was a very real source of alarm. In Edward the VIth's reign, in the year 1551, an invasion by the French was thought probable, and every strange ship was supposed to belong to that nation. At that time the Controller of the Irish Mint, Martin Pirry, was bringing over bullion, and from a letter of his, dated from Dublin on February 21st, and addressed to "the Lordes of the King's maiesties most honorable Counsaile," we get a lively picture of the state of mind in which travellers then crossed the channel. In it he informs his "very singular goode Lordes" that on his coming to Holyhead, which was about the 25th of January, he found five great ships like men-of-war "travishing in the sees alongest the coast wt the tyde," and that they continued there for seven days. "Whereof," he says, "I was in great feare whiche caused me to hye a pynnae of xxv tonne rowing wt xvi oores and put therein xxi tall men well appointed with artillery and ordynance as well for the savegarde of suche hullyon as I procure out of Fraunce and Flaunders as of all suche money as I send over into Englonde for the payment of the same." These precautions seem to have served their purpose, for neither then, nor at any other time, is there any mention of an attack being made on a vessel carrying over treasure.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, frequent communication between London and Dublin became more and more a necessity as success attended the operations of her Irish army, and no doubt one of the hindrances to the complete conquest of this country, was the delay her servants encountered in their journeys. We find, in September, 1561, Sir William Fitzwilliam writing from Holyhead, that he is detained for wind; and in January, 1562, the Earl of Sussex, also writing from the same place, that the weather is so foul and the ways so deep that it will be ten days before he can reach London. This, however, does not seem an extraordinary time, when compared with that occupied on journeys, details of which have come down to us, and shows that the land journey was usually performed in a shorter time. In February, 1564, Sir Thomas Cusack writes, that he is staying at Chester for want of wind, while at the same time Sir Thomas Wrothe and Sir Nicholas Arnold, having waited a long time at Holyhead, ventured to sea, but were driven back before they reached mid-channel, and, failing to make the harbour, had to scramble on the rocks as best they could, and it was not until nine days more had elapsed that the weather permitted of their again setting sail.

There was also at times difficulty in finding a ship in which to cross. On the 21st of the same month, February, 1564, Sir William Fitzwilliam was at Chester, again on a journey to this country, and very anxious about treasure of which he was in charge. He was trying to find a vessel in which to convey it safely to Dublin. The only ship available belonged to a certain Thomas

Phetyplace, who was generally accounted a pirate, and whom, needless to say, Fitzwilliam hesitated to employ. He went on to Liverpool, but, unable to find another ship, wrote to Phetyplace, although still suspicious of him, to bring his hark round to Liverpool from "Welsh Lake" in the Chester River, where she then was, to await a favourable wind for Dublin. Finally Fitzwilliam having been reassured by the account Phetyplace had given him of his doings towards strangers "as well the Queen's friends as enemies also," and by what he heard from others with regard to his voyage and experience, set sail with him on March 6th, and landed safely on the 8th at Dublin.

The most remarkable instance of the uncertainty as to the time likely to be occupied in travelling to this country, is the journey of Sir Henry Sidney when coming over on his appointment as Lord Deputy. He set out from London in November, 1565, and although there was the utmost need, and desire on his own part, that he should assume the reins of government as soon as possible, it was more than two months before he reached Dublin. He was accompanied by his wife, who possibly may have travelled as far as Chester in one of the coaches, then just introduced into England, but who must on their journey through Wales either have travelled on horseback, or have been carried in a litter, as it was only with the greatest difficulty that, one hundred years later, a wheeled carriage could be taken over the Welsh roads. On November 24th, we find Sidney at Chester; on December 3rd, at "Hylbry," a place of embarkation on the River Dee, waiting for a wind, and never so weary of any place, there being "neither meat drink nor good lodging"; on December 17th, at Beaumaris, from whence he writes that he has passed thirty days getting from place to place on the coast; and on January 9th at Holyhead. Even then he was detained some time longer; storms of unwonted severity still raged, and he writes that all the shipping at Chester and Liverpool had been wrecked, and a stone pier at the former place had been overthrown. "Divers harks" with his goods put to sea; one was cast away, with seven of his best horses, on the coast of Cumberland, and another was lost with £500 worth of his "stuff"; but, worse than all, his "most sufficient and faithful servant," William Thwaites, took ill while he was at Beaumaris, and subsequently died there. For all his expenses and losses, amounting to £1,500, Sidney received no more substantial recompense than Queen Elizabeth's sympathy, conveyed to him through Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh.

Sidney's "most sufficient servant," Thwaites, who died on the journey, from an illness, no doubt greatly due to the hardships he had to endure, probably filled the post of secretary. A monument to his memory is still to be seen in Beaumaris Church, where it was found by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland on their visit to North Wales, in 1894. It is described in the *Journal* of the Society for that year. It was erected by a certain Edward Waterhouse, and besides recording the death of Thwaites, which took place on January 20th, 1565-6, commemorates Lord Deputy Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, one Francis Agard, and Waterhouse himself. Agard and Waterhouse were probably, like Thwaites, members of Sidney's suite. The

former was a captain, and became Seneschal over the Tooles' and Byrnes' country, in the County Dublin. He died in 1574, and is described by Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam as "a very wise man and an honest." Edward Waterhouse attained to the position of Secretary of State, and to other high offices in Ireland, and was subsequently knighted. He died in 1591.

The sufferings of "bad sailors," in the small boats of the sixteenth century, must have been terrible. In December, 1567, the Earl of Desmond, when being taken to England, suffered so much from sickness, that it was thought advisable to land him near Beaumaris, where the ship had been driven out of her course, and those who were in charge of him were put to much inconvenience.

All through Elizabeth's reign we find her servants suffering inconvenience from storms and adverse winds. In August, 1566, Edward Horsey, who was conveying treasure to Dublin, writes from Holyhead that he has been several times at sea, and in sight of Ireland, but has been driven back by contrary winds. In August, 1575, Sir Henry Sidney, who seems to have been particularly unfortunate, when coming to Ireland as Lord Deputy for the second time, again encountered rough weather, and landed at Skerries, having nearly lost two ships laden with his goods in the passage. In October of the same year, the Earl of Essex had a similar experience when crossing to England, and his health, which was but feeble, was seriously impaired. Good reason too, we may be sure, had Mr. Thomas Snagge, when at Holyhead in October, 1577, on his way to Ireland as Attorney-General, to write to Walsingham that he had procured him a journey as full of peril as of hindrance.

In January, 1586, Lord Deputy Perrott writes to the Privy Council that he would wish their lordships to consider how untowardly the winds and weather "had framed," for as some had "lien at Chester nine weeks to come over hither, so hath there been no passage hence these six weeks." In July, 1588, Sir Valentine Browne was detained at Chester "well near a month"; in February, 1593, the Lord Deputy's letters had been four times on the sea, and he writes that "the last time the messenger had almost recovered Holyhead, but was still driven back"; and in June, 1602, a valiant captain was so weary of waiting for a wind at Chester and Holyhead, that he went back to London, but he was commanded "to hold on his course for Ireland," and had to retrace his steps.

In the next number I propose to give an account of the first postal arrangements which were made towards the close of the sixteenth century.

(To be continued.)

## THE MILESIA DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 38.)

IN the year 479, Lughaidh, the son of Laeghaire, became monarch of Ireland, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters"; the "Chronicon Scotorum" has it A.D. 483; while the "Annals of Ulster" place the beginning of his reign at A.D. 484.<sup>1</sup>

In 480, a first battle took place at Graine,<sup>4</sup> now written Graue, in the north of Kildare County, and in it Muirceartach MacEara was the victor. Another battle was fought there between rival factions of the Leinstermen.<sup>5</sup> In it, Finnebadh, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by Cairbre,<sup>6</sup> who was there victorious.<sup>7</sup> This same year, Criomthann, son to Enna Cenusealach,<sup>8</sup> was mortally wounded by Eochaidh Guinech of the Ibh Bairrche and by the men of Aradh Cliach.<sup>9</sup>

The following year, St. Jarlath,<sup>10</sup> the third bishop of Ard-Macha or Armagh, died. In the year 487, St. Mel, first bishop of Ard-Achadha or Ardagh, and disciple of St. Patrick, died. In the year 488, St. Cieran, bishop of Doimhliag<sup>11</sup> or Duleek, in Meath, departed this life. Again, in 489, the death of St. Maccaille,<sup>12</sup> is recorded, and from the latter St. Brigid,<sup>13</sup> the renowned Abbess of Kildare is said to have received the veil.<sup>14</sup>

At year 489<sup>15</sup> is also recorded the battle of Cell-Osnada,<sup>16</sup> now known as Kelliston,<sup>17</sup> situated in the barony of Forth, County of Carlow. An alliance was formed between Muirceartach MacEara,<sup>18</sup> Eochaidh Guinech,<sup>19</sup> and Illann and Ailill, the sons of Dunlaing, King of Leinster. There they were opposed by Aenghus,<sup>20</sup> son to Nadfraech, King of Munster. There he is said to have fallen by the hand of Illann, King of Northern Leinster, on the eighth of the October Ides, or 8th day of that same month. His queen, Eithnea, surnamed Huathach,<sup>21</sup> and daughter to Crimthann,<sup>22</sup> son of Enna Cenusealach, perished with him. Aenghus was the progenitor of numerous and renowned families in Munster, such as the MacCarthys, O'Sullivan, O'Keefes, and O'Callaghans.<sup>23</sup>

This same year, Cairbre, the son of Niall, is said to have fought the battle of Tailtin or

Teltown, in Meath, against the Leinstermen. However, it is placed under A.D. 493, in the "Annals of Ulster." In 492, a battle was fought at Sleamhain,<sup>24</sup> in Westmeath,<sup>25</sup> by the same Cairbre against the Leinstermen. This happened in the fourteenth year of Lughaidh's reign over Ireland.<sup>26</sup>

(To be continued.)

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

EIGHTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

DRIMNAGH.

TURNING further eastward, on the way to the southern half of the county, I stop for a brief space to draw further attention to this castle, which is still inhabited, the present resident owner being Mrs. Mylott. I have not had the privilege and advantage of a close inspection, but will point out a few features noticeable clearly from the roadside, hoping that the Antiquarian Society or some of its members may get permission to visit and thoroughly inspect this interesting castle.

There is first an oblong building with battlements pointed at the corners, or angles. Entering or piercing this on the ground level is a high arched way or passage, through which a laden cart or vehicle could pass, similar to that in Bullock (or Bullough) Castle, near Dalkey. In the castle front above the archway are three modern windows one above the other, showing three storeys above the archway. On the side of the castle next the high road (roughly, the south) is a substantial projection rising from the ground up above the battlements, and containing two slit windows, one high up and the other low down, and also a small modern window. I judge this to be the stair tower or turret. On the same side, but further westward rises the chimney flue, with some modern addition at top. As is often found, the flue projects a little, chiefly near the top, each projection being supported by two or three corbels. This was doubtless done to enlarge the flue, without weakening the wall through which it ran. On the opposite, or, speaking roughly, the north side, rises another turret, above the battlements. The usual gutter openings are to be seen just above the dripstone ledge of the battlements. There is a modern slated roof. Against the side furthest from the road (or north) is built a substantial house, looking decidedly old, but whether of the same date as the castle proper, I cannot say. It is a storey at least lower than the castle, and has modern windows and chimneys. There are also adjoining large out-buildings. Nearly fronting the house is an out-building with a doorway of stone, both arch and jambs now, however, built up. A little distance from the castle, in the direction of the neighbouring paper mill, are the remains of a small square tower partly covered with ivy. This can be seen easily from the path or right of way past the mill through a kind of glen, from which Crumlin takes its name (*vide* Joyce's "Rambles") leading from Naas Road. In summer this is a pleasant though short walk, not known probably to very many. The large pond and stream were both very full when I lately visited them *en route* to Drimnagh.

D'Alton, in his "History of the County

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's edition, vol. i., pp. 150, 151.

<sup>2</sup> Edited by William M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A. See pp. 28, 29.

<sup>3</sup> See Dr. Charles O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms iv., Annales Ultonienses.

<sup>4</sup> So it is found written in the *Borumha-Laighean*, and also in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise." The Four Masters at this date make a mistake, in calling it the battle of Granaid.

<sup>5</sup> See William M. Hennessy's "Chronicon Scotorum," pp. 30, 31.

<sup>6</sup> In a note by Roderick O'Flaherty called Eochaidh Mac Coirpra.

<sup>7</sup> At A.D. 485, the "Annals of Ulster" have "Bellum primum Granairet," and again at A.D. 486, "Vel hic, primum bellum Graine." See Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms iv.

<sup>8</sup> King of Leinster.

<sup>9</sup> See William M. Hennessy's "Chronicon Scotorum," pp. 30, 31.

<sup>10</sup> He is called the son of Treana, and is to be distinguished from St. Jarlath, the first bishop of Tuam.

<sup>11</sup> The word signifies a stone building, and it was a common name for a stone church. See Dr. George Petrie's "Ecclesiastical Architecture and Round Towers of Ireland," pp. 138 to 141.

<sup>12</sup> His festival was kept on the 25th of April, at Cruach-an-Bri-Eile, in Inlaga. It is now known as the Hill of Croghan.

<sup>13</sup> Her feast is kept on the 1st of February.

<sup>14</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 152, 153.

<sup>15</sup> According to the "Annals of Ulster" and also those of the Four Masters. The "Chronicon Scotorum" has it under the heading of A.D. 487.

<sup>16</sup> In *Magh Fes*. The ancient name was Ceann-Loznada, according to a historical tale preserved in the *Leabhar-na-hUdri*, and the same form of the name is found in the "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>17</sup> The old people there had a curious and remarkably vivid tradition regarding this battle. Before the present century, an ancient church and round tower stood here, and in the "Anthologia Hibernica," for August, 1794, may be found an engraving of the ruins, with an accompanying description. See vol. iv., p. 165.

<sup>18</sup> Called King of Allech in the "Chronicon Scotorum."

<sup>19</sup> The word Guinech has a signification in English of "the wounding" or "the wounder."

<sup>20</sup> This Aengus was baptized by St. Patrick, when the Irish Apostle directed his course to Cashel, as related in the Tripartite Life of the Saint. See Colgan's "Trist Thaumaturgus," Septima Vita S. Patricii, pars iii., cap. xix., p. 153.

<sup>21</sup> Meaning "the hated," and such appellation was bestowed on her owing to her defects of character. In the Life of St. Kieran, Bishop of Ossory, as found in the *Liber Kilkennensis*, a curious legend concerning her is related, and it is there stated, that St. Kieran, a contemporary, predicted the death of her husband and herself on the same day. That event happened "juxta grandem villam Ceall Osnadha."—Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae," Vita S. Kierani, cap. xix., p. 460.

<sup>22</sup> The previous authority states regarding him, "qui Crymthan multum subjugavit Aquilonales Lagenienses." See *ibid*.

<sup>23</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 152, 153, and nn. (n, o).

<sup>24</sup> The Rev. Dr. O'Connor has wrongly assumed, that this must have been Slane, a town of Meath, on the River Boyne. See "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms iv., Annales Ultonienses, p. 9.

<sup>25</sup> This appears from the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," at A.D. 417.

<sup>26</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 154, 155, and n. (p).

Dublin," spells the name with a "y" instead of an "i," and explains the origin of the name. I overheard a native call it distinctly "Drimmen."

D'Alton quotes several references to Drimnagh from ancient records. The lands were in early Norman times held by the De Bernivale family, afterwards the Barnewalls, one of whom held the lands in 1613. Mr. W. St. J. Joyce also refers to this castle and its "once formidable fosse," &c. He adds that this castle was the subject of Mr. R. D. Joyce's romance, "The Rose of Drimnagh."

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A NEW TOWN HALL FOR ENNISKILLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—With your permission, I desire to call attention to an advertisement put forward by the Commissioners of the Borough of Enniskillen, inviting architects to submit designs in competition for a new town hall. The proposed expenditure is £7,500, and sums of £50, £20, and £10 are offered as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, with the condition that "the successful plans and designs are to become the absolute property of the Commissioners, to adopt in whole or in part as the Commissioners may deem necessary or desirable, without further payment to the successful competitors."

It is to this condition I take exception, as being a most insidious attempt on the part of a public body to obtain work of an exceptionally valuable description, and evade payment for it at its ordinary market price. As this is an open competition, the profession throughout Ireland, and not the profession alone, but every man in sympathy with it, are equally concerned in the terms under which it is to be held.

The uniform practice in such cases is, that the author of the selected design is entrusted with the carrying out of the work, receiving the usual fees, in which the amount of the 1st prize is merged. In this case the fees would amount to £375, and, as the work would possibly take a couple of years to execute, the remuneration appears a moderate one, especially when it is remembered that it includes a large amount of subordinate work, involving considerable office expenditure.

The Commissioners of Enniskillen have no doubt a duty to their ratepayers to discharge, but I shall be surprised to learn that it forms any part of their duty to have recourse to such questionable devices for the purpose of obtaining the plans for their new town hall; nor is it setting a good example

when men of means and social standing stoop to such methods, and seek to break through a rule which has for generations received the sanction and approval of the public, and, as a time-honored custom, has become one of the unwritten laws of the land.

In conclusion, permit me to add, that I fail to see any real economy in the course proposed, even from a ratepayers' point of view; for, of course, it does not follow that the difference in amount between the 1st prize and the usual fees is going to be saved for the rates, whilst, if the condition to which I refer be insisted upon, it is certain that the best men in the profession—or those amongst them who might feel disposed to compete—will not touch it; with the result, that a large amount of money may be expended upon a possibly inferior design; and an opportunity be thus lost of securing for the town and community of Enniskillen, such a work as would be a permanent testimony, alike to their public spirit and love of art.—Yours, &c.,

L. MOORE.

Queen Anne's Villas,  
Rathmines, Dublin.

### "ILLICIT COMMISSIONS." A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will kindly correct a misprint in my last letter in your issue of the 15th inst., as it entirely altered the reading of portion of same. It reads thus:—"But my *sense of honour* may have been entirely lacking during our conversation." It should be: "LEST my *sense of humour* may have been entirely lacking during our conversation."—Yours, &c.,

AN ARCHITECT.

24th Feb., 1897.

### THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF DR. INGRAM.

A GENERAL meeting of the Academy was held the 22nd ult.

Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, S.F.T.C.D., presided.

The Chairman said—The first business to come before us to-day is the presentation, on behalf of the subscribers, of the portrait of our late President, Dr. Ingram, which is now exhibited for the first time. Sir John Banks has undertaken to offer this presentation.

Sir John Banks then said—On the 24th February of last year, a vote of thanks was proposed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, our Visitor, to our retiring President, Dr. Ingram, for the able address which he that day delivered. I had the honour of seconding the vote of thanks, and I then took the liberty of throwing out the suggestion that some memorial of Dr. Ingram's

presidency should be effected, and that probably the best form would be a portrait, to take its place with those of some of his illustrious predecessors. Owing to that suggestion, a committee was formed of a few of Dr. Ingram's personal friends, and a circular was sent round to the members of the Academy, asking them to subscribe. So ready was the response that ample funds were forthcoming before the Academy closed for the recess. The next step was to request Dr. Ingram to sit for his portrait, and also he was asked to name the artist. You have now before you the work of the accomplished artist, Miss Purser, and it is my very pleasant duty on the part of the subscribers to offer the portrait to the Academy through you. It is not my intention to speak of the distinguished career of Dr. Ingram, but I think I may be permitted to say a few words with regard to his connection with the Academy, to the admirable work he has done in the Academy, and to the great benefits he has conferred on it. In the year 1847, Dr. Ingram became a member of the Academy, and it may, sir, possibly have escaped your memory that you were one of his proposers. In 1856, he became a member of the Council, a position which he has held, I believe, without any intermission from that time till this. In 1860, he was elected to the important office of secretary of Council, an office so important that I believe the secretary of the Council is considered the brains carrier of the Council and the mouthpiece of the governing body. 1847,—the year in which Dr. Ingram entered the Academy,—was a year disastrous to the country, but rich in gain to this Academy, for then McCullagh, Lloyd, Rowan, Hamilton, and Petrie were at the height of their fame, soon to be followed by younger men—by Graves, by Salmon, by Haughton, by Kane, by Ferguson, and others. Now in proposing that this portrait of Dr. Ingram should be painted, I said it was desirable that it should be painted from the living man, and not from photographs, as some others have been painted; that we, the present men, should not leave it to our successors to have it painted from photographs. It is a great gratification to us to have the opportunity of contrasting the living man with his likeness. We have that already in the case of my revered friend, the Bishop of Limerick; we have the opportunity of contrasting him—whose presence we all rejoice at in this room this evening—with the admirable portrait by the same distinguished artist which adorns our walls. Then, passing from the present to the future, I may say it will be a great matter of interest for those who succeed us, as they gaze on the lineaments of these distinguished men, to have an opportunity of seeing the manner of men they were on whom we delighted to confer honour. In the name of the subscribers I beg to present this portrait to the Academy,

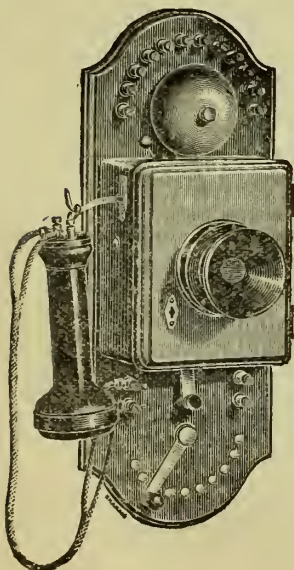
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and desire, in conclusion, to express the hope, which is shared in by all present, that Dr. Ingram may continue long amongst us, and to adorn the Academy of which he has so long been a distinguished member.

The Chairman said Lord Rosse had expressed to him his regret that he was not able to be present on this occasion, and therefore it fell to his lot, as senior Vice-President, to take the chair when the presentation was being made. It was quite unnecessary for anyone occupying the chair of the Academy on such an occasion, to make any lengthened remarks on their late President, Dr. Ingram, and he was quite sure they would unanimously receive with pleasure the presentation of this portrait. Sir John Banks, he thought, had made a slight slip when he referred to the Secretary of the Council as the brains-carrier of the Council. He (the chairman) had the honour to be ex-President of this Academy, and while he was President, and also during his long experience in the Academy, he found it always exceedingly difficult to say whether the Secretary of the Council or the Secretary of the Academy was the more important personage. But when he was President he always got out of the difficulty by changing his mind at every successive meeting. At one day's meeting he held the opinion that the Secretary of the Council was the leading person, and at the next meeting he thought the Secretary of the Academy was the most important, and in that way, as Mr. Chamberlain said, he kept an even keel on the two great authorities. He thought, nevertheless, they were under great obligations to Dr. Ingram. He had served (as Sir John Banks had said) a long apprenticeship before he came to be President by filling the heavy office of Secretary to the Council, and nobody who knew the skill with which Dr. Ingram, as Secretary, could either explain or conceal his thoughts in writing letters, could doubt the ability with which he had steered the Academy through a sometimes difficult course. He was glad to be reminded by Sir John Banks that he had the honour of proposing Dr. Ingram originally as a member of the Academy. Personally his relations with Dr. Ingram through life had been of the most intimate friendship and affection, and in asking their hearty acceptance of this portrait of their ex-President, he was quite sure that the members of this Academy would join heartily with him in his warm and cordial feelings towards the services which he rendered the Academy. He might say that on the occasion to which Sir John Banks referred, he was powerfully struck with the extraordinary skill and ability with which he delivered the address he mentioned. The address was on the distinguished members of the Academy, to whom, instead of as formerly, conferring on them the Cunningham medals, they gave the title of being authors of the Cunningham papers in the Academy. Some of the subjects bearing upon the labours of these distinguished members of the Academy were of such a nature that everyone expected, and were naturally gratified, to find that Dr. Ingram had treated them in a most brilliant and luminous manner. But there were some other matters connected with these papers which were outside Dr. Ingram's immediate subjects of study; and amongst others, he was struck with the extraordinary skill with which he touched upon the solid points in these papers of subjects with which he was not familiar. He had no doubt that Dr. Ingram had been "coached," but that was not enough. They could not pour into a quart vessel more than a quart, and if Dr. Ingram had not held a quart, no coaching could have compressed a quart into him. The most extraordinary skill with which he brought out the solid and good points of other men's works outside the range of his own chosen study, was one of the most remarkable features in the ex-President's character. It afforded him the greatest possible gratification to ask them to accept by their applause this fine portrait now placed before them. It afforded him great pleasure to accept in

their name the gift of this admirable portrait of their ex-President, Dr. Ingram. He felt greatly struck and gratified with the success of the distinguished artist in executing the picture.

A collection of antiquities recently acquired for the Academy's Museum were exhibited at the meeting, and inspected with interest, included an ecclesiastical ring of gold, a piece of gold "ring-money," a number of bronze swords, rapiers, spear-heads, fibulæ pins, various stone objects, querns, celts, &c., flint arrow-heads, mediæval ecclesiastical tiles, wooden otter traps, and ancient beads.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

A MEETING of the above association was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Westland-row, on Tuesday evening. The President, Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen, M.R.I.A.I., in the chair. Amongst those present were: Albert E. Murray, R.H.A.; Geo. M. Ross, M.A., C.E.; Joseph Holloway, C.E. (Vice-President); T. Slevin, C.E.; M. J. Tighe, C.E.; and R. Butler (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. W. Kaye Parry, M.A., B.E., delivered a lecture on "Drainage and Sanitary Construction." The lecturer gave a most interesting and instructive account of the progress of sanitary science in recent years, and illustrated his subject with a considerable number of diagrams. The lecture was followed with the closest interest by a large audience of members and others interested.

Mr. M. J. Tighe, C.E., proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Geo. M. R. Ross, and supported by Mr. Albert E. Murray; R.H.A., and unanimously passed, after which the proceedings terminated.

### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Board of Guardians of the Parsonstown Union are about to erect a dispensary and doctor's residence at Kinnitty, from the plans of Mr. James Kennedy, C.E.

It is proposed to build a masonic hall in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, and tenders have been invited from contractors for same, to be sent in by 15th inst.

Messrs. Hogg and Mitchell, Londonderry, are about to erect a shirt factory in Great James-street, in that city, from plans and specifications prepared by Mr. William Barker, architect, Londonderry. Tenders open till 8th inst.

From a schedule just issued we find that large sums are to be expended upon military works in Ireland. For further reconstruction of old barracks and erection of a military hospital, Dublin, £150,000. For new cavalry barracks, £165,000. For the reconstruction of existing artillery barracks at Newbridge, £66,000. For the further replacement of wooden huts at the Curragh, in permanent material, the figures are put down at £220,000.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BARRACKS EXPENDITURE—In the House of Commons last week, on the motion of General Russell, a return was ordered showing the amount of money which has been spent on the Royal Barracks, Dublin, during the last 15 years, giving the leading details of the expenditure.

OLD IRISH PROCLAMATIONS—An interesting set of Irish proclamations were disposed of lately in a miscellaneous book sale at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, London. The proclamations, which were mostly printed in black letter, extended over the years 1688, 1689, and 1700, and from a most valuable collection. They are not only curious, but extremely so, and the price of £112 which was paid for them was not regarded as an extravagant figure, from the collector's point of view. On the same occasion a copy of the Bible in Irish (an unusual item in a book sale) was also offered. The Bible was translated "by the care and diligence of Dr. W. Bedel, Bishop of Kilmore, and for the public good of that nation" [Ireland]. The work, which is on vellum, and was published in 1685, realised £2 10s.

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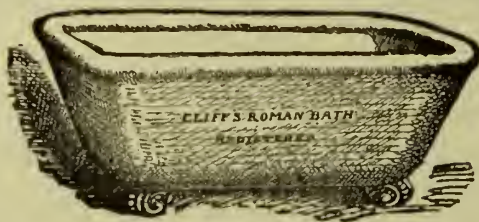
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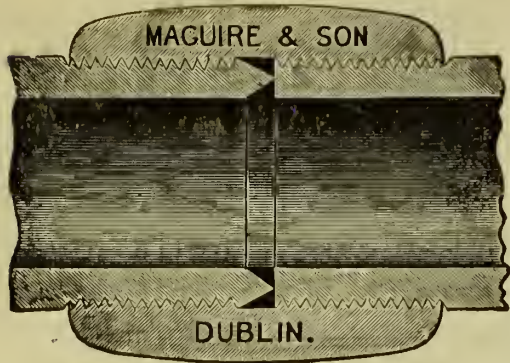
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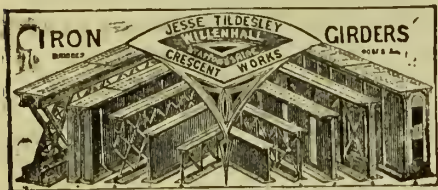
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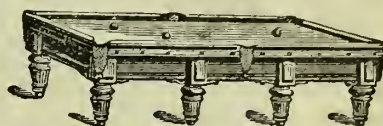
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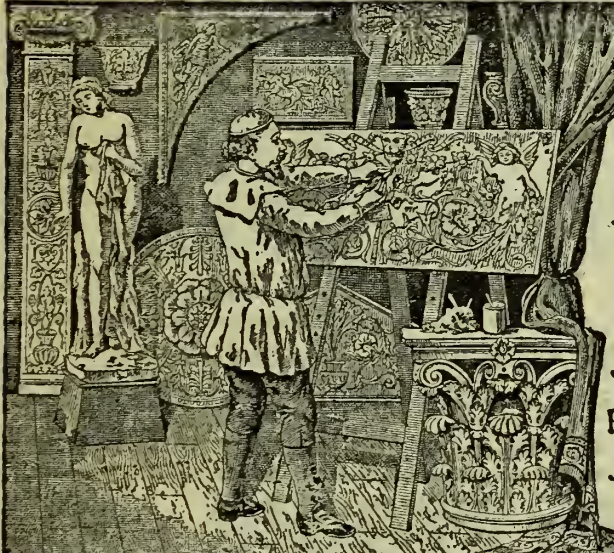


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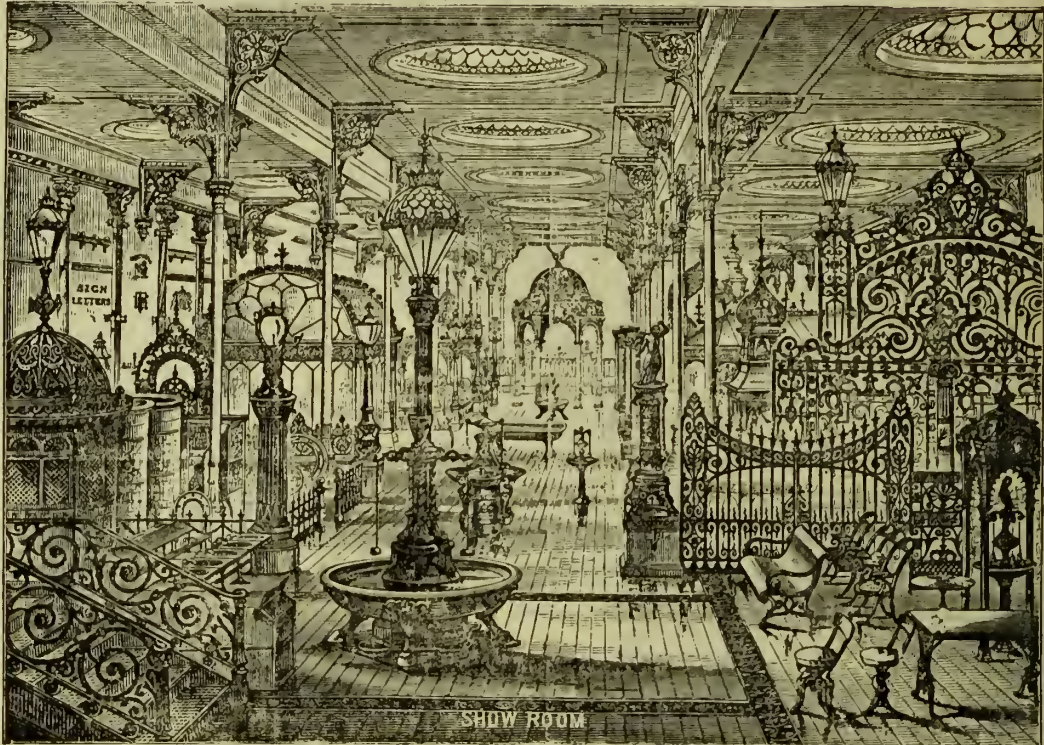


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 894.

DUBLIN  
PORT AND DOCKS IMPROVEMENTS  
IN 1896.

HE Report of the Port and Docks Board for the past year, just to hand, furnishes particulars showing improvements in every department, and some of these we lay before our readers.

The total registered tonnage entering the port in 1896 was 1,842,605 tons, being an increase of 46,534 on previous year, with an increase in income of £1,785 8s. 9d. The several classes of trade were affected as follows:—The registered tonnage from Continental and oversea ports shows an increase of 23,228 tons; of which steamers increased 27,439 tons, and sailing vessels decreased 4,211 tons. In the coasting and general cross-channel trade the tonnage of steamers increased 24,524 tons; sailing vessels decreased 4,316 tons. Steam colliers increased 8,823 tons, and sailing colliers decreased 5,725 tons.

Applications to have important works for the maintenance and improvement of the Port having been under the consideration of the Board from time to time, and deemed absolutely necessary, but which could not be accomplished without additional revenue, it was resolved to apply to Parliament for necessary powers. The Bill, after receiving the fullest attention of the Board in its preparation, was duly lodged in December last. Amongst other things, it seeks authority to borrow additional capital for the requirements of the Port, and to impose dues on goods—a custom for raising revenue existing in most other harbours; the Board not finding it possible to raise sufficient additional revenue from any other source. The Bill also contains clauses to amend and give a new form of constitution to the Board, and enlarges the constituency for returning representatives of ratepayers under the Bill.

The amount due on mortgage bonds on 31st December, 1896, was £362,900, and the amount of interest paid within the year was £13,879 2s. 10d. The Ballast Office Debenture Debt remains at £73,015 6s. 7d., and the interest paid within the year £2,785 5s. 8d. During the year the Board paid off £19,000—4½ per cent. mortgage bonds under the act of 1869, and re-issued bonds for £15,000 at 3½ per cent., and £4,000 at 3 per cent.; mortgage bonds for £6,500 were paid off under the act of 1879 out of sinking fund.

In the Custom House Docks Department, the return furnished by the manager, Mr. E. Grandy, shows a substantial balance of £1,355 9s. 2d. on the right side.

Under the head of "Pensions and Charities," there is an increase in pensions to workmen and widows, as also in subscriptions to Hospitals. The other three items are repeated in their amounts.

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Board's borrowing powers in connection with the improvement of the Port having been exhausted, there has been little done in the way of reconstruction or new work during 1896, and the expenditure on

the maintenance of the Port has also been temporarily reduced to a large extent, in compliance with the Board's instructions.

*Dredging.*—The Suction Dredger has, with few interruptions, continued dredging since her arrival in February last, chiefly in fine sand which sheds or drifts into the Channel from the north and south banks, but her full capacity for dredging has not been exhibited in consequence of the number of hopper barges in attendance having been reduced, to diminish expenses. The damaged cylinder in No. 5 Steam Dredger has been replaced by a new one. The repairs of No. 4 Steam Dredger, now twenty-five years old, have been almost at a standstill, in order to reduce present expenditure. The tonnage dredged in 1896 amounts to 356,130 tons.

*Beacons, Buoys, and Lights.*—The old system of buoyage in the Port of Dublin has been altered in compliance with a circular letter from the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and the recommendations of the Conference to consider proposals for a uniform system of buoyage. There are now black can buoys on the Port side, and red conical buoys on the starboard side of a ship entering from sea. Several new Channel buoys were made and old ones converted, to carry out this operation. The Light vessel which marked the shoal water near No. 1 Buoy was removed in February after the shoal had been dredged. Perch No. 1 was knocked down by a steamer in March, and has been reconstructed.

*Tramways.*—A new steam crane tramway, 241 ft. in length, has been constructed on Sir John Rogerson's-quay, opposite the premises and for the use of Mr. Morgan Mooney. Heavy repairs have been necessary to the tramways and turntables used by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, as many portions of these tramways are nineteen years old and nearly worn out.

*Sheds.*—Several alterations have been made in the gates and gangways of the sheds allocated to the Glasgow trade on the North Wall, in order to give the steamers of the Duke and Laird lines facilities for lying safely, but the completion of this work has been suspended by the Board's instructions, in order to reduce expenses.

*North and South Quays.*—A large number of surface moorings at the berths allocated to the London and North Western Railway Company and the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, having been over twenty years in use, were much reduced in strength. These have been replaced by other moorings of a stronger type, which were recently taken up at the deep-water berths on the south quays when the moorings at those berths were replaced by still stronger ones. A portion of the quay westward of the shed allocated to the Liverpool Screw Company, has been paved with channel setts in order to make a smooth surface and prevent damage to casks. The paving on the North Quay Extension has been suspended in order to reduce expenses. The quay walls at the berths on the North Wall allocated to the Glasgow, Belfast and London trades, and at the berth allocated to the Dublin and Mersey Steam Ship Company on City-quay, show further signs of settlement.

*Great North Wall and Great South Wall.*—Some large breaches were made in the Great North Wall by the storms of last October.

These, as well as several injured portions of the river-face of the Great South Wall, have been repaired, and a flight of stone steps has been constructed on the river side of the Pigeon House-road near the Fort, where the old work had been damaged by storms.

*Custom House Docks and Warehouses.*—The paving of the approach to the coal banks of Messrs. R. Tedcastle and Co., and Mr. Nicholl, in the Inner Dock, was suspended in April, but the work was resumed in September and finished in time to enable the heavy winter traffic to be carted over it. Several of the decayed doors in the lofts of the Old Tobacco Store have been renewed. The sluices of the Old Dock gates have been repaired, but the reconstruction of the inner gates of George's Dock has been postponed, in order to reduce expenses.

*West Quay Walls and Bridges.*—Butt Bridge, Grattan Bridge, and Victoria and Albert Bridge have been painted, also the balustrades of the parapets of Inns'-quay, Richmond Bridge, Whitworth Bridge and Queen's Bridge.

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## NINTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.S.A.I.

TIMON.

Not far from Drimnagh, but nearer Balrothery on the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tram route, stands the remains of this castle, well known indeed to most Dubliners, and conspicuous from a distance. It consists now of a square keep. The ground floor was originally arched over in the usual fashion. The battlement slightly projects, and has the usual gutter openings. The east side has been much broken down. There is a "slit" window high up in it. On the south side a large part of the wall is down also, but it has a "slit" window high up too. At the south-west corner is a projecting tower or stair-turret, greatly covered with ivy. It has an oblong window, and also one or two openings on the ground. Whether these latter were mere breaches or actual door or window openings, I could not judge.

High up is the usual "flue" projection resting on two corbels.

About two-thirds of the north wall has gone. The west wall is substantially intact. It has a narrow window, splayed outwards on the ground floor—a feature I noticed once or twice before, but not often. There is also a large opening above it on the level of the first floor, probably a window originally; and above this again another, at the second floor.

This castle had only two storeys above the ground floor, but, being situated on an esker, it is quite conspicuous at a distance, and commanded a good deal of the surrounding country.

There was an inner walk round the battlements at the top of the tower.

I noticed within the castle some recesses—one in the north wall at the second floor, to the west side, and others in the east wall at the first floor level.

D'Alton mentions this castle in his History of the County, and says the windows were few and small; that the entrance was from the west side through a large arch, over which was a machicolation; that the ground floor "or hall" was paved and vaulted; that a large chimney ran from the bottom to the top; and that no trace of hewn or out-works remains. He quotes several references to

Timon Castle from ancient records. In one, dated 1547, the castle is stated to be then in a ruinous condition. The wonder is that any of it now exists! In 1616 and 1618 the castle is mentioned as belonging to the Loftus family.

The country around the castle was for centuries a marsh, and was only reclaimed, Mr. Joyce says, within modern times. He also states in his "Rambles around Dublin," p. 19, that the winding staircase was in good preservation at that time.

(To be continued.)

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 49.)

THE only method of sending letters from London to Ireland, up to the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was by special messengers, who employed for the land journey, as we have seen, horses hired from "hackney-men"—sometimes riding one horse the entire way, at other times changing their horse once or twice on the road—and who for their passage across the channel either chartered a special ship, or crossed in a merchant vessel, if one happened to be sailing at the time.

So early, however, in the sixteenth century as the reign of Henry VIII., the advantage of having relays of horses for the conveyance of messengers when going long distances, was recognised; and arrangements were made to have changes of horses at convenient distances on the road between London and the coast, and on the road between London and Dover. These relays were provided by men called postmasters, who were paid a fixed sum, and bound to have a horse, and rider if necessary, ready to proceed to the next stage on the arrival of a messenger, or on the receipt of a despatch brought by a post-boy. In the reign of Elizabeth this system was extended to other places, but the service was entirely confined to the conveyance of State messengers and Government despatches, and it was not until a good while later that it was made in any way available to the public.

Its extension to Ireland appears to have taken place in 1579. Lists of "post towns" between Ireland and London are to be found amongst the Domestic State Papers calendared under the years 1574 and 1576, but a regular postal system does not seem to have been organised until 1579, when the outbreak of the Desmond rebellion made very frequent communication with Ireland a necessity. In July of that year, the "Postmaster of the Court" was ordered to make arrangements for a service between London and Dublin, and was furnished with a warrant, dated "from the Courte at Grenewiche" on the 28th of that month, addressed to all whom it might concern, requiring them "to be readie bydinge helpinge and assistinge" him in laying "through the postes between London and Holliehead." And the warrant goes on to will and charge that in such places as the Postmaster of the Court shall allow of, horses and gnydes with other things necessary shall be ready, and attending at all hours for messengers as well as packets, "liable to serve as he shall appoint for her Maties ordinarie prices;" and that "if any messenger or poste passinge that way for her Maties service havinge treasure, packettes, or com-

mission subscribed by any of her highnes privie conncell, shall thinke fitt to resort to any other place for shippinge for lacke or readie passage or good winde at Holliehead, in that case the horses and gnydes thus to be laid shalbe readie to convey them to such place of shippinge as the messenger or poste shall thinke best to resort unto, so yt he not much out of the way for hinderinge of other service that may happen."

The Postmaster of the Court, Robert Gascoigne, lost no time in carrying out his instructions, and in August he gave a return of "A Number of Extraordenarye Postes Laied and Prepared in the Townes and other places towards Irland for the advancement of her Maties Service that waye." He divided the road from London to Holyhead into fourteen stages, and employed fifteen postmasters, as appears from the following list, to which I have added the distance between the several towns according to modern measurement:—

	Myles.
"Wm. Beswycko, Londoun	x.
Wm. Pettitt, Barnett	x. [11]
John Goodrige, St. Albons	x. [10]
Rowlande bennett, Dunstable	x. [12½]
Owen deringe, Stony Stratford	xiii. [18]
John Savage, Dayntree	xvi. [20]
Fra Symcote, Coventree	xiii. [19]
John Nevell, Collsell	viii. [12½]
John Phecknam, Licbelfelde	xii. [15]
Thomas Rehonn, Stone	xvi. [22]
Richard Wright, Nantwich	xv. [21½]
John Meo, Westchester [Chester]	xiii. [20]
Peers Conwayne, Rudlande	xxiii. [33]
Richarde Johnsonn, Bewmaryce	xx. [27]
Richarde Sharpe, Hollyheade	xxiii. [27½]

These postmasters, with the exception of the one at Holyhead, were to be paid at the rate of "xxd. per diem lepece," which, for the fourteen postmasters, "for a Mouneth of xxviii. dayes amounteth to xxxii. li. xiii. s. iii. d." For the sea passage Gascoigne hired "at Worroll beyonde Westchester," a bark with seven men called the "Grace of Weston," whereof Richard Sharp and John Howe were owners and masters, "to serve from Holliehead to Irland with her Maties packquett at all tymes," and he agreed to pay for her, together "wth the Lande Packquet cominge from Irland to be brought to Beawmaryce at the charges of the said Sbarpe," £10 per month.

At the same time Gascoigne laid posts to Tavistock in Devonshire and to Bristol, for the conveyance of letters to the South of Ireland. It was, no doubt, by the Bristol route that Richard Boyle made his famous journey to London in December, 1601, with the news of the Battle of Kinsale. "I left my Lord President," he says, "at Shandon Castle, near Cork, on Monday evening about two of the clock, and the next day delivered my packet and supped with Sir Robert Cecil, being then principal secretary, at his house in the Strand." The distance by sea from Cork to Bristol is 271 miles, and the distance by land from Bristol to London is 113 miles—a journey which it is difficult to believe could then have been done in the time; but Mr. Bagwell thinks ("Ireland under the Tudors," vol. iii., p. 414) that with a south-west wind and a flood tide in the Avon, the feat is possible, but that it is probably a parallel.

The posts to Holyhead were not long maintained on the scale arranged by Gascoigne, and in September, 1581, a new service was established by order of the Lord

Treasurer and Mr. Secretary Walsingham. Under this service the number of stages was reduced to nine, and the number of postmasters to ten:—

	Myles.
"Wm. Beswick, post of London, ronnnes	. xx. [21]
John Goodrich, post of St. Albans, ronnnes	. xxiii. [31]
Michell Hipwell, post of Stony stratford	. xxii. [27½]
Humfrey Bethell, post of Dunchurch	. xvi. [23½]
John Nevill, post of Col-soll, ronnnes	. xxviii. [37]
Thomas Hawkins, post of Stone	. xvi. [21½]
John Wright, post of Nantwiche	. xv. [20]
Wm. May, post of Chester, ronnnes	. xxxiii. [47]
Wm. ap Richard, post of Conway	. xxx [40½]
Nicholas White, post of Holliehead."	

And a note is appended, saying that "these onely are to be contynued in pay with some increase of allowance unto the post of Conway, and Holliehead as by the Mr. of the Postes or his Deputy shalbe thought meet."

Eighteen years later—in February, 1599, immediately before Essex was sent over by Elizabeth—"new posts" were laid to Dublin "by way of Hollyheadd." The number of stages was increased to fifteen, viz.:—

Barnet, 11	Stone, 22
St. Albans, 10	Nantwich, 21½
Brickhill, 22½	Chester, 20
Towcester, 16½	Rhuddlan, 33
Daventry, 12½	Conway, 14
Coventry, 19	Bearmaris, 13
Coleshill, 12½	Holyhead, 27½
Lichfield, 15	

The postmasters were paid at the same rate as was arranged by Gascoigne, namely, 1s. 8d. a-day, with the exception of the one at Chester, who received 2s. 4d. on account of the long stage, which he had to serve across what were then the almost trackless heaths and mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire—a stage which no traveller could venture on without a guide. The postmaster at Holyhead provided a boat as before, and had "allowance, as well for serving the Packett by land, as for Entertayning a Barke to carry over and returne the Packett at x. li. the moneth, accounting xxviii. daies to the moneth, wch. is by the yare cxxx. l."

Chester was a very important centre in the postal communication between the two countries, and the mayor of Chester, as appears from the archives of that city, acted as a sort of chief postmaster on the road. Letters of great consequence from the Irish executive to the Lord Treasurer were sent under cover to him, with an accompanying note requesting him to forward the enclosure by the ordinary post, sometimes there is added "with all possible speed" or "with special haste." In June, 1598, the letters for Ireland had been so long delayed by adverse winds, that a messenger was sent over to the mayor with a letter marked "Haste, Haste, Post Haste," asking that any despatches lying in his hands or resting at Liverpool might be no longer detained, but might be sent forthwith to Holyhead, where the writer says "there shalbe a boate ready attending to bringe them over by tyding, and other

paynes of rowing although the wyndes shoulde contynue contrarye."

Ships conveying despatches sometimes put into Beanmaris, and before the establishment, in 1598, of a stage at that place, we find one of the magistrates writing to his "verie lovinge friende Mr. Smith, mayor of the city of Westchester," to complain that the magistrates of Beanmaris had often to send on letters from the Lord Deputy of Ireland to the mayor of Chester, and that no allowance was made to them for the expense. The writer ends his letter thus:—"If you have no order from my Lord Treasurer in this behalfe alreadie you may then doe well to advertise his Lordship of it, and I do for this time committ you to God."

Very strict orders were from time to time issued with regard to the posts carrying no despatches except those for the service of the State. In 1602, an order was issued that every packet should be endorsed with a statement that it was for the Queen's special service, and that there should be a parchment label attached, on which the several postmasters through whose hands the despatch passed, should enter the time at which they received it. Letters were to be sent by the post only when directed to the Council, the Lord Treasurer, Lord Admiral, Secretary, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports or Master of the Posts, and all despatches coming from the Court were to be subscribed by one of these persons.

The post bark employed at the beginning of the seventeenth century belonged to a certain Captain Pepper, and her performances obtained a high encomium from the Lord Deputy Sir Arthur, Chichester. Writing to Lord Salisbury in 1608, Sir Arthur says that Captain Pepper "has made his moan," that some "envious information" was given to the Lords of the English Council to the effect that his ship was merely a "baggage boat," and that she had often failed in making a timely passage. Though small, Sir Arthur could truly say, that "she passed to and fro like a light horseman before all others with every wind or tide without any omission or loss of time for anything he ever heard or could conceive since his time here," and he assures Lord Salisbury that Pepper is a very honest man, and mentions that he is building another bark of greater hrden.

Pepper was succeeded by a Captain Andrew Harper. During his time the Lord Deputy reported, in 1624, that it was necessary to have two post barks employed, and that they should be better paid than the one then on the service. In 1628, Harper having fallen lame, petitioned King Charles to allow him to resign in favour of a Captain William Langford, to which request the King acceded, provided that the Lord Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Admiralty were satisfied of Langford's sufficiency.

The adaption of this postal service to the public use must form the subject of another article,

(To be continued.)

#### THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF GOTHIC.\*

WE have no reason to believe that after the Greeks had cultivated gymnastics the human form has improved. Landscape painting

may have improved, as the forms and laws of inanimate nature are better known and observed, but we have no reason to believe that the beauty of inanimate nature has increased. Ordinary emotions have become more complex, but this can hardly be the case with the grand ones, such as ecstatic joy, heartrending grief, terror, and despair. Is eloquence, wit, humour, or pathos, more common or more forcible than in the best ages of Greece? I think almost the emotions, being now more complex than of yore, have become more difficult to portray, so that if the modern artists portray them with an effect equal to that attained by the great Classic artists, they must be greater men.

Music is said to have progressed, and if so, it has a merit beyond the other fine arts; but, not being musical, I cannot judge. Some of the musical critics still hold that for evoking religious emotions the Gregorian chants are as yet unsurpassed; so it may be that Aristoxenos is as superior to the modern composers as the Classic artists are to those of modern times; supposing that he was a composer as well as a writer on music. Browning, Tennyson, and Mr. Swinburne, though they studied the Greek and Latin poets, are not mere humble imitators, but have tried to embody the vicissitudes and emotions of the present day in their verse, in the hopes that their poems may hold their own in comparison with the masterpieces of the past, if not surpass them. We hope the assertion is no longer true that

"Old poets outsing and outlove us,  
And Catullus makes mouths at our speech."

A poet only can give us a chance of testing the truth of this saying; he alone has that accurate knowledge of the value of his own tongue which we all try to attain, and the gift of harmony and rhythm. Few have that intimate knowledge of Greek and Latin that would enable them to judge of the relative excellence of classic poetry. Mr. Swinburne would confer on us an inestimable boon if he would give us in his verse a few translations of the most beautiful passages of the Greek and Latin poets.

It would be amusing, if it were not so melancholy, to see with what a light heart the architectural students treat the master art they follow, every one of whose three or four branches is transcendental, *i.e.*, each one may take the whole life of a man to master, and requires genius as well, to enable any one to surpass the ancient masterpieces—I mean planning, construction, proper emotional excellence, and healthfulness; yet after three years passed in an architect's office each student feels himself competent to practise if his friends can get him work. Sir John Soane's retort to a young architect is apposite. The young architect said, "I ought to understand architecture, for I was articled to it for seven years." "The time it takes to make a cheesemonger," was the reply.

When I see the long hours and the long years devoted by artists to drawing or modelling a human figure and to the study of anatomy, and know that even then he has but the elements of his art, and may want the divine gifts that are required to make an artist, I am almost in despair at the prospects of architecture; still, there is hope for the future in the fact of architectural students having their eyes opened to their own ignorance, which, through the teaching at the Architectural Association, they are trying to dispel. I was pleased to see a young architect working out models of masonry at the schools of the Associated Guilds in Titchfield-street. I am doing my best to dispel from the students' minds the notion that the paraphrasing of dead styles, is architecture, that it is more than the means of learning how to express themselves architecturally.

Sketching in perspective is no doubt a charming accomplishment, and the young men of the present day have progressed wonderfully in this art, and, though it is not without its value as a means of cultivation, still it can never teach them architecture. When I look at the sketch-book of Willars de

Honecourt, the French architect of the thirteenth century, I see that he was a man who could sketch but poorly; at whose efforts an accomplished draughtsman of the present day would laugh: but Willars could design a cathedral, and see it properly carried out, and he could do this so well that he was sent for to Hungary to build one there. The art of sketching is like making a coloured sketch of the painted decoration on the soffit of a vault, useful enough as a memorandum of the excellent effect produced, but affording no information as to how the effect is obtained; to get that information, the student wants a scaffold to see the actual colours used and the methods of using them, to produce the desired effect one or two hundred feet from the eye.

Although Greek architecture is the most perfect the world has yet seen, in which everything is studied with endless labour, and treated with supreme ability, so that a whole building, and each part, answers as perfectly to the intention of the architect as the strings of a fiddle respond to the hand of the musician, it is absolutely without effect in this dull and misty climate, at least for the greater part of the year, and our brightest sunshine never produces the results obtained in its native country. In Greece the sunshine plays endless symphonies on it from daylight to dark.

It is doubtful if we can ever again have such complete simplicity, owing to the number of modern wants, and the complexity of modern society; still, let us study it deeply, and take to heart the lessons it so strongly enforces, of aiming at simplicity if we hope to attain the sublime. Every architect feels that he could design the Parthenon, if it had not been done before; though in this respect he is absolutely mistaken, for to attain elegant simplicity is the most difficult as well as the highest achievement of art. To make architecture simple and expressive, and lovely when loveliness is wanted, is the aim of most architects, and should be the aim of all; but for the architect to find out how to attain this in his particular work is the greatest difficulty, involving as it does the greatest efforts, as well as supreme genius. In comparing Greek with modern architecture it may be said:—

"We shift and bedeck and bedrape us,  
Thou art noble, and nude, and antique."

Some pessimists say we can do nothing but paraphrase until the present civilisation of the world is submerged by a flood of savages; yet surely this is not a necessary consequence. We see that the Romans, when almost effete, when cruelty and corruption seemed hardly able to go further, managed to develop a style that equalled, if it did not surpass, the best work done in the Gold and Silver Ages of the Empire. This fact alone ought to banish despair. Let us all combine our efforts so set architecture on its feet again, and if we can do this, I think we may be sure that the new phase of architecture that results will be a credit to our age and to our country. We should recollect that we are still, in the main, a courageous, honest, industrious, and enterprising people, and I hope we are also beginning to be a tasteful people, and may hereafter make the boast of Perikles that "we love the beautiful." Wealth is the result of the virtues I have enumerated, and we should neither decry nor abuse this wealth, but learn how to use it properly for the instruction and delight of the world and for the honour of our country.

I have touched, in former lectures, on the merits and peculiarities of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Saracenic, and Romanesque architecture, and I now propose to give you some remarks on Gothic, not as Mr. Ruskin once said, "to put into a storehouse for use, but into a gallery for study." I think it will not be amiss now to show you some masterpieces of Romanesque and Gothic after the Parthenon, for all subsequent architecture is a lineal descendant from the Greek.

I think, nowadays, few will deny that, though Gothic is very far from having attained the perfection of Greek architecture, even if it attained to the dignity of Roman, it has been able to raise emotions of, perhaps, a loftier sort than those raised by any other

\* Royal Academy Lectures, by Prof. Aitchison, R.I.A.A.  
Lecture 1. From the Builder.

monuments; it has given useless ones in composition that, at least, are different from those to be learnt from any other architecture, and has shown to what perfection construction in stone may be carried. One of the æsthetic triumphs of late Gothic is the effect produced by pierced work in stone, which is certainly different from anything west of India, and it made another stride in the logic of building. The Greeks, and the Greeks alone, studied how to gain the utmost effect in their buildings from brilliant sunshine in a clear air; every moulding was adapted to that end with a perfection that indicates the most profound study corrected by experience and failure. The Gothic architects had neither the clear air nor the brilliant sunshine; as a rule, the atmosphere in which they built was always more or less misty, and their sunshine, where they had any, was feeble; so they set themselves to work in the most logical way to see how effects might be obtained in the mist by deepening shade, by strongly accentuating the parts that took the light, and by perfecting outlines to be seen against the sky.

That severe restraint that the Greeks imposed upon themselves the Gothic architects were not cultivated enough to practise, even supposing that they were sensible of the matchless beauty of Greek architecture, which is most improbable; for, apart from their professional knowledge and skill, the bulk of them were probably ignorant and uncultivated men. As late as the fourteenth century, the French architects, the Bons, the designers of the Porta della Carta and the Ca d'Oro at Venice, were merely designated as stone cutters (*taglia de pietra*). It is scarcely likely that these Gothic architects, who had at their fingers' ends a new development of architecture, who had surpassed the Romans in the height of their buildings, and had nearly equalled them in the spans of their vaults, and were revelling in intricate geometrical forms, should have been captivated by the massiveness and simplicity of Greek architecture. They probably despised the constructive ignorance of the Greeks and their lack of ornamental geometry, and what they looked on as the absence of interesting detail. The Gothic mouldings were, in all probability, the result of the architects' efforts to gain the effects they wanted in their own climate. If you exclude square mouldings, such as the fillet and fascia, the Greek mouldings were the bead and torus, the quarter round, the ogee, and the hollow, and, in late work, the Cyma recta; each one infinitely varied, as the case required, but rarely departing from the generic form; and in their best Doric work a very few even of this restricted number of mouldings were used: while in Gothic there were hundreds, if not thousands, of mouldings used in a great abbey church or in a cathedral. It was, therefore, impossible to bestow much time on their elaboration.

I may here say that I use the word Gothic in its common signification, as the layman's art that sprang up at the end of the Romanesque period of clerical art, about the middle of the twelfth century, which, for easier recollection, we call the art of the thirteenth century, to its extinction in the early part of the seventeenth century.

I may also say that I do not propose to investigate Gothic archæologically or philosophically, though both sorts of investigations are profoundly interesting. I am going to treat it practically; that is, to see what lessons we may learn from it for present use. Many get their living by being able to copy or paraphrase Gothic, and though the desire of getting one's living is very praiseworthy, it will scarcely help us directly in advancing the art of architecture, which is the one thing to be earnestly desired and sought after. I hope I may enlist you in this quest, for surely nothing should be more desired by architects than to see architecture again a flourishing and progressive art, expressing all the main characteristics of the wonderful epoch in which we live, and meeting the desires and

raising the admiration of the most cultivated people of this epoch.

When the public realises what architecture does for a nation, even for a town, it will be treated with greater respect, and the architects will be more cherished, admired, and honoured, and will thus be stimulated to make greater exertions. It must be borne in mind that it is an obtrusive art. In a town it meets you at every step, and cannot be hid away like a book, a picture, a statue, or a musical instrument. If it be real architecture, and produces the right emotions that the building should excite, it makes that building at once deeply interesting. It proclaims even in an ordinary street the relative dignity and taste, the occupation, or the liking of the owner—that is, supposing he has had it built for himself; while if it be a public building it bespeaks a higher or more important office, and in both cases causes admiration for the care, thought, and invention bestowed upon it. At the same time it shows the character and condition of the nation at the time it was erected, and is a permanent memorial of the cultivation of the people. No reflective persons can see any kind of architectural monument without it giving him a notion of the people at the time it was built; its gables, pediments, domes, spires, towers, lanterns, and pinnacles diversify the sky-line and give interest to it; it tells of an expenditure of wealth and labour, of skill and invention, and gives us a sort of epitome of what the people once admired. It is full of lessons of the most important sort that we can hardly miss, while many buildings fill us with delight from their beauty. We know little of mediæval times, and we should know much less, were it not that mediæval buildings are dotted all over the country. Architectural monuments may be ruined or pulled down, but except in the case of the very small ones they cannot be moved, and if they are beautiful, lovely, sublime or frowning they attract persons from all parts of the world to see them, or as students to study them, and when at last, in the vicissitude of ages, the nation that built them becomes insignificant, or is swept away, they still remain as landmarks to show how rich, powerful, scientific, and tasteful it once was. How little should we know of Egypt, of Babylon, or Nineveh, of Mexico and Peru, and how much less should we think of their former power and greatness, if all their colossal buildings had been destroyed. Should not this reflection appeal to the patriotism of nations, and induce them to foster architecture and to honour the architects? and should not the same reflection stimulate the architects to hand down to remote posterity in enduring monuments the greatness and cultivation of their time?

### THE MILESIA DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 49.)

THE death of St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, has been assigned to A.D. 493<sup>1</sup>—the fifteenth year of Lughaidh's reign—by many of our Annalists,<sup>2</sup> and at that time, they have calculated, that he had attained an extraordinary age.<sup>3</sup> However, by various writers, the

<sup>1</sup> The "Chronicon Scotorum" has placed this event at A.D. 489; yet inconsistently enough, it quotes an Irish Poem as authority, which refers his death to the year mentioned in the text. The English translation states:—

Since Christ was born, a joyful reckoning,  
Four hundred and four ninety:  
Three exact years after that  
To the death of Patrick, Chief Apost'e.

In William M. Hennessy's edition, he adds in a note a Latin stanza, apparently in the hand of the original scribe of the Manuscript A., which he edited:—

Nonagesimus et quadragesimus atque  
Tertius a partu virginis annus erat,  
Ætatisque sue centesimus atque secundus  
Anni bisque decem præteriere quidem—  
Patricius sanctus fidei monstrator Hibernis  
Mortuus in Duno quando sepultus erat.

See "Chronicon Scotorum," pp. 32, 33, and n. (3).

<sup>2</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 154 to 159, and nn. (r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z, a, b, c, d, e, f) *ibid.* Archdeacon Lynch follows the same authority. See "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. ii., cap. ix., pp. 6, 7, Rev. Dr. Kelly's edition.

<sup>3</sup> While Baronius, Petau, and the Bollandists consider St. Patrick to have attained the eighty-second year: other writers have prolonged his life to 120 years. Even Marianus

date for his death has been placed at A.D. 453,<sup>4</sup> 457,<sup>5</sup> 458,<sup>6</sup> 460,<sup>7</sup> 461,<sup>8</sup> 465,<sup>9</sup> 472,<sup>10</sup> 481,<sup>11</sup> 487,<sup>12</sup> 488,<sup>13</sup> 490,<sup>14</sup> 491<sup>15</sup> and 492.<sup>16</sup> The best critics, on comparison of historical data, and the rather obscure contemporaneous incidents on record as relating to the Irish Apostle, most reasonably consider, that he died nearer to the middle than to the close of the fifth century.<sup>17</sup>

In the year 491<sup>18</sup> is recorded the battle of Ceann-Ailbhe—probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe<sup>19</sup>—fought by Cairbre, the son of Niall, against the Leinstermen. In this engagement Cairbre was the victor. About this time, also, Mochaio, a venerable man, who founded a religious establishment at Aendrum, in Loch Cuan,—now Mahee Island in Strangford Lough<sup>20</sup>—died. His decease is variously noted at A.D. 493,<sup>21</sup> 496,<sup>22</sup> 497,<sup>23</sup> 498,<sup>24</sup> and 490<sup>25</sup> in the Irish Annals.

In 496, the battle of Druim-Lochmaighe<sup>26</sup> was gained over the Ui-Neill by the Leinstermen. This same year, likewise, Cormac,<sup>27</sup> the successor of St. Patrick in the See of Armagh, resigned his spirit.<sup>28</sup> The same year, St. Congall, afterwards founder and abbot of Bangor school and monastery, was born.<sup>29</sup>

In the nineteenth year of Lughaidh's reign A.D. 497,<sup>30</sup> Muircbeartach MacEarcá gained a battle over Illann, son of Dunlaing, and the Leinstermen at Inde-Mor, in Cricb-Ua-n-Gabhla. This latter was a territory in the south of the present county of Kildare.<sup>31</sup>

(To be continued.)

Scotus—or perhaps some transcriber of his Chronicle less skilled in dates—makes St. Patrick live to A.D. 513, when he is said to have departed at the extraordinary age of 132 years. See Periz's "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica," tomus v., Chronicle, p. 536.

<sup>4</sup> The "Annals of Connaught" refer the death of Sean or Old Patrick to this year.

<sup>5</sup> At this year the "Annales Ultonenses" record the death of Old Patrick, as some books state. See Rev. Dr. O'Connor's "Itinerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," tomus iv., p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> See Giraldus Cambrensis' "Topographia Hibernica," Dist. iii., cap. xvii.

<sup>7</sup> See the Bollandists, "Acta Sanctorum," tomus ii., Martii xvii., De S. Patricio Episcopo, &c., Commentarius prævius, sect. v., p. 523.

<sup>8</sup> Rev. Dr. Alban Butler seems to refer his death to this year. See "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints," vol. iii., March xvii.

<sup>9</sup> The Rev. Dr. Luigan argues for this year, as the one to which the Irish Apostle's death should most probably be assigned. See "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. i., chap. vi., sect. iii., pp. 323 to 331.

<sup>10</sup> A tablet of Glanabury has placed his demise at this year. See User's "Prinordia," cap. xvii., p. 879.

<sup>11</sup> The "Martyrologium Anglicanum," at the 17th of March.

<sup>12</sup> See John D'Alton's "History of Ireland, and Annals of Boyle," vol. ii., p. 72.

<sup>13</sup> See Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," Annales Inisfalenses, p. 4.

<sup>14</sup> See Pittæu or John Pitts, in "Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis," tomus i., pars ii., p. 91.

<sup>15</sup> See Baronius, "Annales Ecclesiastici," ad annum 491, tomus vi., sect. xx., p. 399.

<sup>16</sup> See Sir James Ware, "De Prasulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius," p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> See Rev. John O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. iii., March xvii., Life of St. Patrick, chap. xxvii.

<sup>18</sup> According to Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 158, 159, and n. (g). The "Chronicon Scotorum" has this event at A.D. 496. See pp. 34, 35.

<sup>19</sup> This plain was in the southern part of the present County of Kildare.

<sup>20</sup> See "Description of Nendrum," pp. 30 to 34. This tract, intended for a restricted circulation, and consequently little known, has been written long since by Rev. William Reeves, afterwards Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor, one of Ireland's worthiest sons, and one to whose great learning and indefatigable labours, her ecclesiastical history is most indebted.

<sup>21</sup> According to the "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>22</sup> According to the "Annals of the Four Masters."

<sup>23</sup> According to the "Annals of Tigheach."

<sup>24</sup> Again from a different authority, the "Annals of Ulster."

<sup>25</sup> The old "Annals of Inisfalense."

<sup>26</sup> This place was in the territory of Connaille, in the level portion of the present County of Louth.

<sup>27</sup> Also called Crisich-an-Earnlaiche, which means the Territory of the Oratory or Little Church. See Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," p. 293.

<sup>28</sup> His festival is celebrated on the 17th of February, where Colgan gives his Acts in the "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ."

<sup>29</sup> See John D'Alton's "History of Ireland and Annals of Boyle," p. 73.

<sup>30</sup> According to the "Annals of the Four Masters"; those of Clonmacnoise have it at A.D. 499, while the "Chronicon Scotorum" records this battle at A.D. 500.

<sup>31</sup> According to the "Book of Lecan," it extended from Ath-Cuilinghe to Dubh-Ath, near the hill of Muilaghmast; and from Ath-Glas-cricht at Cluainne to Uada in Leix; and from the ford of Ath-leathnach to Giesau-Uissen in Ui-Bairbre. See fol. 93 to 109. See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 160, 161, and n. (f).

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 49.)

## ARTICLE NO. XIV.

(14) *Lying-in-Hospital, Britain-street, 1745.*

This Hospital, popularly called "The Rotundo Hospital," was first founded in George's-lane, in the year 1745, by Bartholomew Mosse, surgeon and licentiate in midwifery, who, in 1737, was employed by Government as a surgeon to take charge of soldiers drafted to Minorca; and after travelling and studying medicine and surgery on the Continent, he returned to Dublin about the year 1744.

Dr. Mosse, like Dr. Richard Stevens, was the son of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Mosse, M.A., Rector of Maryborough, Queen's County. He was born at Maryborough in 1712, and after receiving a "genteel education" there, he was sent up to Dublin and bound apprentice to John Stone, surgeon, from whom he received his certificate to practise surgery, 12th July, 1733; and at the same time he obtained a certificate from John Nichols, Surgeon-General of Ireland, to practise surgery in the Army. Dr. Mosse, both before and after the above appointment, practised midwifery as well as surgery with great success, and having perfected himself in midwifery during his travels abroad, he became convinced of the great necessity of having an Hospital for lying-in women in the City of Dublin. After his return from the Continent, he settled in Dublin, and having obtained a licence in midwifery, he retired from the practice of surgery.

In the course of his practice in the City of Dublin, charity often demanded his assistance; and it is recorded that he declared "that the misery of the poor women of the City of Dublin, at the time of their lying-in, would scarcely be conceived by any one who had not been an eye-witness of their wretched circumstances; that their lodgings were generally in cold garrets open to every wind, or in damp cellars, subject to floods from excessive rains; destitute of attendance, medicines, and often of proper food, by which hundreds perished with their little infants."

These distresses excited the compassion of Dr. Mosse, and he resolved no longer to delay his endeavours to establish a Hospital for poor lying-in women. Having communicated this humane and charitable intention to a few particular friends, who highly approved of his plans, he took a large house in George's-lane (now South Great George's street), which he furnished with beds and other necessities, and opened the same on the 25th of March, 1745,—continuing to support it at his own expense, until the apparent usefulness of it induced several charitable persons to encourage the undertaking, by benefactions and yearly subscriptions.

Perhaps the following extract from the recommendations of the several clergymen and churchwardens of the parishes of the City of Dublin, given by them to patients applying to be admitted into the Hospital, may throw some sidelights into the domiciles of the working classes in those days. They say: "We observe that generally the habitation of the working poor in this city is only one room, and a family, or perhaps more, therein, where the wife is in labour, and sometimes before and after, the work of that room must be suspended, whereby not only the ordinary expenses must be continued, but even extraordinary must accrue for the use of the lying-in woman, and yet no work is carried on to support them, for fear of disturbing the woman, which frequently throws poor families, as objects of distress, on the parish, and the handicraft for the time is totally lost; therefore this hospital, besides the humanity of relief, may continue workmen at their employment, for the service of the public, and remove one common excuse for idleness. We further observe, that the

condition of the wives of soldiers, menial servants, and labourers is so deplorable, that they frequently have no lodging for their reception in their distress, or are obliged to lie in ruinous untenanted houses, destitute of all conveniences of clothes, fire, &c., to the manifest danger of themselves and children."

*Originally in South Great George's-street.*

In Watson's "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack" for 1746, the first advertisement of this Hospital appeared as follows:—

"The Hospital for the Poor Lying-in women in George's-lane, which is the first and only one of the kind in his Majesty's Dominions, was opened in March, 1745, by some Gentlemen, who by their subscriptions, and the benefit arising from two plays, the main fund hitherto of this charity, have fitted up a large House, in an open good air, with 12 beds (tho' the house is capable of containing 24 beds or more), provided all kinds of necessary furniture, supplied maintenance for the women, children, house keepers and nurses, and have had such success, that before the First of November, 1745, 63 women with proper certificates of their poverty and character, have been safely delivered of 33 boys, and 30 girls, two of the women having had twins. Discharged 51 women, with 27 boys and 24 girls, all very well; and but two children died, which was of fits several days after their birth; Remaining in Hospital 12 women, two not yet delivered.

"There are daily such numbers applying for the benefit of this charity, that it is impossible to receive them all, till the charitable encouragement of the Publick enable the Governors to set up more beds.

"The Governors, or a Committee of them, meet weekly at the Hospital, to regulate the affairs thereof, assisted by Dr. Mosse, who is so good, as to give all his labour and time gratis in taking due care of the poor women, before, in, and after their delivery.

"All Persons who are inclined to promote this great charity, are requested to send their contributions to the following Gentlemen, who are Governors, which will be gratefully acknowledged, and entered in their Books:—The Hon. Col. Thomas Butler; Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.; Rev. Dr. John Wynne; Rev. Dr. John Blachfield; Rev. Dr. James King; Dr. George Leslie; Rev. Dean Maturin; Thomas Prior; Ralph Sampson; Riley Towers, Esq.; and Dr. Bartholomew Mosse.

"Benefactions for the use of this great and laudable charity are received at the Bank of Henry Mitchell and John Macarrell, Esqrs., Upper Ormond Key."

The house which Dr. Mosse purchased in George's-lane, and in which he opened his new Hospital, is still standing, and at present is known as No. 59 South Great George's-street, opposite Fade-street. It stands back from the street, and is now approached by a narrow alley, leading into George's-court. In front of it there was originally a court-yard, but this space has long since been filled up with two one-storey houses. The house, a large three-storeyed building, contained 12 rooms, with closets for nurses; and at the rear a second, containing one large and two small wards, with out-offices. The whole is now in a most dilapidated condition, and tenanted by a number of poor families.

*Removal to Great Britain-street.*

Dr. Mosse, finding that the applications for admission exceeded the accommodation of the house in George's-lane, and also that there were many inconveniences which he could not remedy, determined to erect a Hospital, on a larger scale, which should combine extent with other advantages. Accordingly, on the 25th Aug., 1748, three years after the opening of the old house, he took on lease a piece of ground on the north side of Great Britain-street, containing four acres and one rood, from William Naper, Esq., by lease dated as above, to him (Dr. Mosse), his heirs and assigns, for lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £70.

[For particulars of the lease of this plot of ground, with map of same attached, and a history of the building of the new Hospital, see "History of Old Dublin Mansion Houses," under *Rutland-square*, in IRISH BUILDER, for 15th Nov., 1st and 15th Dec., 1893, and 1st January, 1894.]

On the 24th of May, 1751 (O. S.), being the birth-day of his Royal Highness George-William-Frederick, Prince of Wales (afterwards King George III.), the foundation-stone of the new Lying-in Hospital, Great Britain-street, was laid by the Right Hon. Thomas Taylor, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin; Thomas Morgan, Esq., Recorder; Thomas White and George Reynolds, Esqrs., Sheriffs, attended by the Aldermen, Common Council, and the Masters and Wardens of the several guilds of the city, with their proper insignia. The first stone was laid at the south-west corner of the front of the Hospital, and under it Dr. Mosse placed an engraved plate of copper, giving a brief account of its foundation, with gold, silver, and copper coins of that year. The building as it now stands, was designed, and also built, by Richard Cassels, a distinguished architect of this city.

*Royal Letters and a Charter.*

On 26th July, 1756, Dr. Mosse obtained Royal Letters from George II. promising a charter, in which ten persons are named, with power to elect others, to be a body corporate, under the name of the "Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin," with the necessary powers and liabilities as such; with one President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and Master, with a Committee to manage the affairs of the Hospital, &c.

The building was continued under the patronage of the Governors and Guardians of the new Corporation; but the management was very properly left in the hands of the founder, under whose superintendence and energy the works were now fast approaching completion.

In Watson's "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack" for 1757, we find the following advertisement:—

"It is with pleasure we can assure the publick, that the New Lying-in Hospital in Great Britain-street is so far advanced that there are apartments already fitted up (and intended to be opened for the reception of patients early in the spring), capable of taking in 100 poor women. And the whole would have been entirely completed the last summer, had not the managers met with unexpected delays and disappointments. Notwithstanding which we hope the said Hospital will be finished by May next, and when finished, will be capable of containing 150 Beds, which, at a moderate computation, will relieve 2,500 women, and as many children, annually."

On the 2nd December, 1756, a Royal Charter was obtained, by virtue of the King's letters, dated 26th July (see above), by which the Institution was incorporated. The following are the names of the first Governors and Guardians of the Hospital named in the Charter:—The Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland; the Lord Primate; Lord Chancellor; Speaker of the [Irish] House of Commons; the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Archbishop of Dublin; the Lord Bishop of Kildare; Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Ireland; Dean of St. Patrick's; Archdeacon of Dublin; Recorder of Dublin; the High Sheriffs of Dublin; all for the time being; James, Earl of Kildare [afterwards Duke of Leinster], and the Earls of Kildare for ever\*; John [FitzMaurice], Earl of Shelburne; Robert [Clayton], Bishop of

\* In 1749, Dr. Mosse executed a deed of assignment of the plot of ground which he leased from Wm Naper for the site of the Hospital, to James, Earl of Kildare (afterwards first Duke of Leinster), and Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. (afterwards Viscount Sudley and Earl of Arran), and their successors for ever, in trust, for the Governors and Guardians of the Lying-in Hospital, which deed of trust he also confirmed by his last will and testament.

Clogher; Jemmet [Brown], Bishop of Cork and Ross; Robert [Downes], Bishop of Raphoe; Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.; Right Hon. John Ponsonby; Right Hon. Sir Thomas Taylor; Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley; Rev. John Whittingham, D.D.; Nathaniel Clements, Esq.; Wm. Henry Dawson, Esq.; William Whittingham, Esq.; Edward Sterling, Esq.; Ellis Price, merchant; Bartholomew Mosse, Doctor of Physick; and such others as shall from time to time be elected.

At a meeting of the Governors and Guardians, held at the Hospital, 7th December, 1756, the new Charter was publicly read, and the following appointments were made:—The Lord Lieutenant (Duke of Bedford), the first President; and the Lord Primate; Lord Archbishop of Dublin; Earl of Kildare; Bishop of Clogher; Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.; and Right Hon. Thomas Taylor, Bart., first Vice-Presidents; Ralph Sampson, Esq., the first Treasurer; Edward Sterling, Esq., the first Secretary; and Doctor Bartholomew Mosse, the first Master of the Hospital, and to continue in that office during his life, unless he shall sooner resign.

And at the first Charter meeting of the Governors, held on the 4th November, 1757, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, President, the following gentlemen were elected new Governors:—Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner (grandfather of the first Viscount Mountjoy); Thomas Loftus, Esq.; Richard Levinge, Esq.; and William Forward, Esq.

#### *Help from Parliament.*

In the course of the session of 1757, the new Corporation, at the instance of Dr. Mosse, petitioned Parliament for a supply to enable them to finish the work; and they also recommended Dr. Mosse to the consideration of the house, setting forth "that he had solely attended to the Hospital in George's-lane twelve years, and superintended the building of the new Hospital in Great Britain-street, and the making of the garden thereto, nine years and a-half, with the utmost diligence, and that thereby the same was done in the most effectual and cheapest manner. That by such attendance and superintendence, and advancing and borrowing money to carry on the work, he had injured himself greatly in his profession, and hurt himself and his family in their circumstances."

In compliance with this petition, the Honourable House, on the 11th November, 1757, were pleased to grant a sum of £6,000 for the use of the Hospital, and £2,000 to Dr. Mosse, as a reward for his exertions.

At the close of the year 1757 (six years from the laying of the first stone), the Hospital being nearly finished, the upper floor being furnished with fifty beds and all other requisites, Dr. Mosse determined to open it immediately for the reception of patients. Accordingly, on the 8th December, 1757, the new Hospital was opened by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who, with her Grace the Duchess, and a great number of the nobility and gentry, was entertained at breakfast at the Hospital; after which fifty-two poor women were admitted.

#### *Death of Dr. Mosse.*

The Hospital being now open for the reception of patients, its character and that of its founder established beyond the reach of calumny, the Government of the country in some degree pledged to its support, and many individuals of the highest rank and greatest influence interested in its prosperity, Dr. Mosse may well have surveyed the result of his labours with complacency, and may have contemplated spending the remainder of his life less laboriously, and enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*. But such was not his appointed lot: it pleased God to spare his life just to witness the perfect success of his exertions in the establishment of the Hospital, but no more. Having greatly impaired his health by very close atten-

tion to the Hospital, by constantly superintending the building, and by several fatiguing journeys to London to forward his lottery schemes, he did not long enjoy the pleasure arising from the success of his labours, for he became so ill in the beginning of the winter of 1758, that he was obliged for the most part to confine himself to his bedroom. Several physicians attended him; but, finding all their endeavours ineffectual, they advised him to retire to the country for change of air. On this occasion Mr. Peter Barré, an Alderman of the City of Dublin, made him the kind of offer of his house at Cullenswood, near Ranelagh, which the doctor readily accepted; and there, on the 16th of February following (1759), he departed this life in the 47th year of his age, and was interred in Donnybrook graveyard, leaving the new Hospital a monument to posterity of his surprising perseverance, diligence, and ingenuity.

His death was thus announced in *Sleater's Public Gazetteer* of Saturday, 17th to Tuesday 20th February, 1759:—

"Feb. 16. Died at Cullin's Wood, near Miltown, of a lingering illness, Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, one of the Guardians, Founder, and Master of the Lying-in Hospital in Great Britain street, the first of the kind in his Majesty's Dominions, which was opened in George's-lane by Dr. Mosse, in March, 1745, where, by subscriptions and other benefactions, he fitted up 28 beds, with all necessaries for women, children, and nurses, and to the 8th December, 1757, admitted 3,975 patients safely delivered, in all 4,049 children, 74 of said women having had twins; and from 8th December, 1759, being the day the Hospital was opened in Great Britain-street, to the 31st October included, were admitted there 443 patients safely delivered of 252 boys and 196 girls, in all 448 children, six of said women having had twins.

"This charitable foundation was, on the 26th July, 1756, by his Majesty's Royal Charter [Letters Patent], appointed to the Government and Guardianship of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, President, together with the First of the Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom. We hear that several Gentlemen, the most eminent in the Profession, are candidates to succeed Dr. Mosse as Master of the Lying-in Hospital,\* whose memory, perhaps, will be revered by succeeding ages, when it shall be known from what a small beginning he carried into perfection these stately buildings."

Thus died the great and good Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, who, without fortune, without influence, without patronage, without precedent, conceived the noble project of affording relief to a certain class of the community, and with extraordinary energy, prudence, and perseverance, by never relaxing, never despairing, carried into execution, at an expense of character, station, and pecuniary independence, the one great object—of providing an asylum and a refuge for women in their greatest hour of trial,—for this it may be said he died a martyr, poor as to wealth, but rich in the blessings of the suffering and the needy. And, strange to say, in a city such as ours, whose citizens are always foremost in revering the memory of such of their countrymen as have left their names as household words, there is no other monument or testimonial to perpetuate his memory amongst us, save the great work which he himself bequeathed to posterity. Even in the old cemetery in the village of Donnybrook, where his ashes lie, there is not as much as a headstone to mark his last resting-place; nor even within the precincts of the magnificent buildings which he bequeathed to the city, is there statue or other memorial of him,—save a marble bust, which was

\* Sir Fielding Ould, Knt., the famous man-midwife, was elected Master of the Hospital in succession to Dr. Mosse, and in 1760 he was elected Governor. "Dr. Fielding Ould, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, elected a Governor thereof; he has since had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his Grace the Duke of Bedford."—*Essexian's Magazine* for May, 1760.

modelled from a mask taken after his death by John Van Nost, and which is now placed on a bracket in the hall, with this inscription underneath:—

BART. MOSSE, M.D.  
MISERIS SOLAMEN  
INSTITUIT  
MDCCLVII.

There is also a life-sized portrait, which was presented to the governors of the Hospital in 1833, by Dr. Mosse's grandson, Mr. William Monck Mason, which is now in the Board-room of the Hospital. Surely the time has come to retrieve this long-neglected duty of a grateful nation to erect, now at last, some memorial to the memory of Dr. Mosse, either in the Public Gardens which cost him so much time and money spent in ornamenting our city, or in front of the Hospital. Or—has this negligence been caused by his having "the curse of Swift upon him to have been born an Irishman and a man of genius, and to have used it for the good of his country"? Or, is it because the benevolent founder of such a noble institution having been but a commoner, his name is suffered to sink in oblivion? We trust that this long delayed debt of gratitude will soon be wiped out, and that a suitable testimonial to the memory of our great Doctor BATHOLOMEW MOSSE, will yet be added to the number of the public statues which adorn our city.

Dr. Mosse m., 6th Oct., 1743, in St. Bride's Church, Dublin, Jane, dau. of Rev. Charles Whittingham, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, by whom he had issue one son, Charles; and one dau., Jane, who m. in 1774, at St. Ann's, Dublin, Lieut. Henry-Monck Mason, son of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook, County of Galway, by whom she had with other issue, William Monck Mason, the Historian of St. Patrick's Cathedral; and Henry Joseph Monck Mason, also a well-known author. Dr. Mosse lived in a beautiful mansion in Cavendish-row, now known as No. 9,—which had been for many years, the residence of the late Sir John Kingston James, Bart., who died 23th January, 1869, aged 85 years.

Immediately after the death of Dr. Mosse the governors of the Hospital held several meetings, for the purpose of investigating the state of the buildings then being erected; and finding themselves in debt, and several parts unfinished, they petitioned the House of Commons, in November, 1759, for a further grant of money, and also recommended to the consideration of Parliament the doctor's family, who were left totally unprovided for by his death. In consequence of a favourable report from the Committee of Inquiry, the House was pleased to grant £3,000 towards finishing the Hospital, and £1,000 to Mrs. Mosse, for the use of herself and her children.

Similar petitions were presented in November 1761, and Nov. 1763, and grants were made, to the amount of £4,000 to the Hospital, and £1,500 to Mrs. Mosse. Soon after this last grant, the governors undertook the erection of the Rotundo, and the other buildings annexed, an account of which was given in the IRISH BUILDER, for 15th Dec., 1893.

#### *Description of the Buildings.*

The central or main building, constituting the body of the Hospital, 125 feet by 82 feet in depth, has two fronts of mountain granite, that facing Great Britain-street being moderately ornamented. It consists of a rusticated basement, and two series of windows above; in the centre of the basement is a break, supporting four three-quarter columns, of the Doric order, with their entablature and pediment, which are beautifully proportioned. The entablature is extended along the whole front, but the triglyphs of the frieze are confined to the centre. The upper windows have architraves, the lower ones cornices, and that on each side of the Venetian window over the

entrance has a pediment. At either end are two sweeping colonnades, also of the Doric order, terminating in elegant pavilions, one of which is the entrance to the Rotundo, the other the Porter's Lodge. A handsome court-yard in front throws the Hospital 40 ft. back from the street; and is enclosed by an iron balustrade resting on a dwarf wall. The other front toward the Rotundo Gardens, is also of mountain granite, but is judiciously devoid of ornament. The principal entrance to the Hospital is in the south front, and leads to a spacious hall, about 34 ft. square, the ceiling of which is supported by columns, and communicates with a vestibule, opening to ranges of apartments appropriated to the use of the Master, the Secretary's office, the Chaplain's room, &c. On the east side of the hall, on a bracket, stands a marble bust of Dr. Mosse (see above); and, immediately opposite, a bust of Mr. Deane, also of marble, who bequeathed a considerable sum to the Hospital. There are two other marble busts standing on pedestals in the hall—one of the Rt. Rev. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher; the other of Sir Arthur (Gore), 1st Earl of Arran.

A handsome flight of broad stone stairs leads to the Chapel, which is over the grand hall, and is of the same dimensions. It is furnished with pews of mahogany, and a gallery, running round three of the sides, supported by pillars. (For a description of this beautiful Chapel, see *IRISH BUILDER* for 15th December, 1893.)

In 1896, the Chapel underwent an entire renovation, under the superintendence (gratuitously) of Mr. S. Catterton Smith, R.H.A. The painting and decorative work was carried out by Mr. J. F. Keatinge, Grafton-street; the incandescent lighting, &c., by Messrs. W. Curtis, Middle Abbey-street; and the other accessories by Messrs. Millar and Beatty, Grafton-street. The cost of all these necessary improvements amounted to £159 3s. 1d., which was defrayed by public subscription, and collections made by the Rev. J. O. Gage Dougherty, M.A., Chaplain.

The Wards, which in the upper storeys open off corridors running the entire length of the building, are spacious, varying from 23 to 36 feet in length, and 23 feet in breadth. Of these, three have been munificently endowed by benefactors whose names are still preserved in tablets on each ward.

Ward No. 5, "the Primate's Ward," endowed in 1786, by Primate Robinson (Baron Rokey of Armagh), £1,000.

No. 6, "Preston's Ward," endowed with £1,000 by Thomas Preston, of Merriestown-street, in 1792.

No. 7, "Raphson Ward," endowed by William Raphson,\* who bequeathed the sum of £3,000 in 1789.

No. 8 ward, endowed by the trustees of the will of the Rev. John Barrett, D.D., Vice-Provost of T.C.D. (£3,193 1s. 4d.), in 1825.

No. 2 ward, endowed by William Bushe, Esq., who bequeathed the sum of £7,777 13s. 3d., 26th March, 1830.

#### Auxiliary Hospital.

In 1792, William Naper, the ground landlord of the Rotundo Hospital and Gardens, took up possession from Lord Mount-Garrett of the old mansion-house in Britain-street (corner of Granby-row), belonging to that family, built by Edmund (Butler), 9th Viscount Mount-Garrett, which he subsequently let to the Governors of the Richmond National Institution for the Industrial

Blind (established in 1809), at the yearly rent of £130. In 1813, the Governors of the Richmond National Institution removed to No. 41 Upper Sackville-street, and in 1815, they sold the Britain-street house to the Governors of the Rotundo Hospital, which they fitted up as an Auxiliary Hospital. (See *IRISH BUILDER* for Dec. 1, 1893.)

In 1840, the Governors of the Hospital purchased from Quintin Dick, Esq. (representative of William Naper), the £70 Irish, annual rent, of the Gardens and Ground of the Hospital held by them under the deed of lease 15th August, 1748, and also the £130 Irish, yearly rent, of Lord Mount-Garrett's mansion, for the sum of £4,800.

#### The Plunket-Cairnes Wing.

In 1890, owing to the great increase of work done in the Hospital, and the large staff of nurses, wardmaids, and nurses in training who were obliged to sleep in the same wards with the patients, the Governors, to remedy these defects, decided to erect a new building, to be fitted up as an Auxiliary Hospital. In 1893, plans were prepared by Mr. Albert E. Murray, F.R.I.B.A., architect, which were approved, and the contract for the work was signed 3rd Nov., 1893, by his Grace Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, as chairman of the committee; the contractor was Mr. James Kiernan, of Talbot-street, builder, while the plumbing had been entrusted to Messrs. Maguire, of Dawson-street. The new building, which has been named the "Thomas Plunket-Cairnes Wing," has a frontage of 100 ft. facing Rutland-square, west, and two wings, each 70 ft. deep, exclusive of a corridor of about 20 ft. which connects it with the old Hospital. The elevation, which may be described as Georgian, is in keeping in style and character with the old building, and affords a very pleasing contrast in colour with the latter, being of red brick, and its ornamentations in terra-cotta mouldings and window dressings. (See a perspective view of this beautiful new building in *IRISH BUILDER*, vol. xxxv., p. 162, 15th July, 1893.)

The new wing, replete with the most recent developments of sanitary science, was finished at a cost of about £12,000. It was opened for the reception of patients, on the 27th Nov., 1895, by her Excellency the Countess Cadogan, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of the friends and supporters of the charity. The chair was occupied by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, President of the Institution. A large ward in the Plunket-Cairnes Wing has been named by the governors "The Iveagh Ward," in commemoration of Lord Iveagh, K.P., who presented the munificent donation of £1,000 towards the building fund for the new wing. The governors have also named another of the new wards "The Eleanor and William J. Smyly Ward," as a memorial of their appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Hospital by Dr. W. J. Smyly, during his term of office as Master; and to Mrs. Smyly, for her exertions in procuring funds towards completing the new building.

The wards in the old auxiliary Hospital which have been vacated, are converted into residential rooms for the medical students. This alteration has enabled the board to provide a large dining-hall for the nurses, and thus to resume the possession of the board-room which the necessities of the Hospital had compelled them some years ago to place at the disposal of the nurses for that purpose.

#### Income of the Hospital.

Before the Union of Ireland with Great Britain, the funds for the support of this Hospital were derived from the following sources: (1) a duty or tax of thirty-five shillings and sixpence per annum on private sedan chairs; (2) the proceeds from concerts, Sunday evening promenades, and other amusements given at the Rotunda and in the gardens; and (3), a tax which the governors of the Hospital levied by Act of Parliament on the house property around the square. But the public agitation caused by the outbreak

of the unfortunate Rebellion of 1798, gave the first check to the numerous and fashionable assemblies which hitherto resorted for amusement to the Rotundo; from 1798 till 1803, that building had been converted into a military barrack, and the gardens were closed. After the Union, and on the restoration of tranquility, almost all those whose rank and distinction had so eminently contributed to advance the purposes of the entertainments, became absentees to such an extent that, whereas in the year 1787, there had been 262 licensed owners of sedan chairs; in 1803, there were but 40.\* The income of the Hospital derived from this source, as well as from voluntary subscriptions, thus seriously declined, while the governors, in compliance with a solemn remonstrance from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, relinquished the most lucrative fund which they had ever devised—the Sunday evening promenades. Under these very straitened circumstances, the governors, at the suggestion of Lord Hardwicke, the then Lord Lieutenant, petitioned the Imperial Parliament for relief, with the result that a grant of £2,617 was made to the Hospital in 1803. From that date to the present time sums have been voted annually for the support of the institution. At first the grant was equivalent to the excess of expenditure over income, and averaged, between the years 1803 and 1827, close on £3,000 a-year. Since 1856 it has been fixed at £700 per annum.

The income of the Hospital for the year ended 31st March, 1896, was £8,388 8s., derived as follows:—Government grant £700; Corporation grant, £250 (formerly £300); Rutland-square tax; subscriptions and donations; ditto paid by governors to qualify them for their position; receipts from pay patients in pay wards; profit on Rotunda rooms and gardens; Hospital Sunday Fund (£229 15s. 1d.); interest on investments, &c. The total expenditure to same period amounted to £8,510 11s. 4d., leaving a debit balance of £122 3s. 4d.

#### Board of Management.

The management of the Hospital is regulated by the terms of the Charter, dated 2nd Dec., 1756, and is vested in a corporation which "should never be more in number in the whole than sixty Governors and Guardians." Of these sixty governors eleven are *ex officio*, viz.: The Lord Lieutenant, the Protestant Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, the Commander of the Forces, the Duke of Leinster, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Ven. the Archdeacon (Protestant) of Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and the Recorder of Dublin, all for the time being.

#### Present Staff.

The present medical officers of the Hospital are:—

*Master of the Hospital.*—Richard Dancer Purefoy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. (elected 1st Nov., 1896).

*Assistants to Master.*—E. Hastings Tweedy, and T. Henry Wilson.

*Consulting Physicians.*—James Little, M.D., F.R.Q.C.P.

*Consulting Surgeon.*—Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon in Ordinary to H. M. the Queen in Ireland.

*Assistant Physicians.*—Henry Wilson, L.R.C.S.I., &c.; Henry Jellett, B.A., M.B.

*Secretary.*—Mr. Wyndham-Quin Fitzgerald.

*Lady Superintendent.*—Miss Sarah E. Hampson.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. J. O. Gage Dougherty, M.A. (appointed 3rd Nov., 1893).

There is no provision made by the Hospital for the support of the Chaplain,—his stipend, and all expenses connected with the Chapel being entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, the offertory, a few pew rents, and £17 endowment. The congregation at present averages somewhat over 100; Divine

\* In 1786 the Commissioners for making Wide Streets purchased for the sum of £1,500 several houses at the south end of Cavendish-row, in Britain-street, for the purpose of pulling them down to widen the approach to the east side of Rutland-square; and on this space, Mr. William Raphson, built five houses in Cavendish-row, and erected in Britain-street, on the corner of the two streets he erected a large house (since divided into two) which he had laid out in "flats," over the cornice of the front facing Cavendish-row were two urns, between which was a large granite stone with the inscription RAPHSON'S, and on the front facing Britain-street were similar ornaments with the inscription RENTS. Half of this house is now being taken down for the purpose of building a branch bank, and, when completed, we trust that these ornaments will be replaced in their former positions. In 1792 the governors of the Hospital purchased from the Wide Streets Commissioners, the ground rents of the above houses, for the sum of £2,223, for the benefit of the Hospital.

\* The use of sedan chairs lingered in Dublin until about the middle of the century.

Service on Sundays, 11.30, and 4 o'clock; and every Wednesday at 3.30 o'clock, p.m.

[In the compilation of this article we obtained much valuable information from an interesting little brochure "Concise History of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin," 1892, by Mr. Samuel S. Adair, a Governor of the Hospital; and from a Memoir of Dr. Barth. Mosse, in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, 1846.]

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "THE AGARD FAMILY."

THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—In connection with Mr. Elrington Ball's clever articles on "Communication between London and Dublin, from the Thirteenth Century," mention is made in your issue of 1st inst., of a Francis Agard, whose name appears on the tomb of William Thwaites, along with those of Sir Anthony St. Leger, Sir Henry Sidney, and Edward Waterhouse, in Beaumaris Church, North Wales, January 20th, 1565-6. I may state that "Sir Edward Moore, ancestor of the Earls of Drogheda, had a son Henry Moore to Mary, daughter of a Francis Agard, of Fawston, Staffordshire, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and an eminent person in Ireland during her reign, who lies buried in Christ Church, Dublin, under a monument yet remaining; and a Thomas Agard, who amassed a great fortune as one of the Receivers of Irish Revenue, had a daughter, Clare Agard, married to Sir Anthony Colclough (died December 9th, 1584), Knt., of Blorton, Staffordshire, and Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford. This lady married (secondly) Sir Thomas Williams, Knt., who died a prisoner in the Tower of London. And it is probable that Thomas Waterhouse, Alderman of the City of Dublin (whose daughter, Grace Waterhouse, married Joshua Sheppy, of Dublin), was descended (?) from the Waterhouse mentioned on tomb.—Yours, &c.,

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House,  
Dundrum, Co. Down,  
6th March, 1897.

### DESMOND'S CASTLE, KILMALLOCK.

IN our issue for 1st prox., we printed the unanimous condemnation by the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, of the threatened proposal for the demolition of the King's Castle, Kilmallock.

Last week, the Grand Jury of the County Limerick had before them an application on presentment to have Desmond's Castle (commonly known as the King's Castle) demolished, as being a structure dangerous to the public. A similar application was before the Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes, but it was rejected.

Mr. Barry, alluding to the presentment, which proposed to do the work for one shilling, asked how the matter now stood?

Mr. Horan, County Surveyor, replied that the presentment passed at sessions. It was on the list now, with the object of having tenders to pull down the castle. If there were no tenders, nothing would be done.

Mr. Barry hoped the Grand Jury would not countenance such an act of vandalism!

Mr. B. Barrington, solicitor—I appear here on behalf of the Limerick Branch of the Archaeological Society, to oppose the presentment.

Mr. Barry—A letter has been received from the Board of Works, who are willing to take over charge of the castle, and Sir George Colthurst, the owner, is quite willing they should. The Grand Jury should strike it out. A large number of public bodies in Ireland have passed resolutions against this monstrous proposition.

Mr. E. W. O'Brien—That would be the proper course to adopt.

Mr. O'Grady Delmege—Who are behind the presentment?

Mr. Barry understood some Kilmallock people. He read a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Works, stating that it was intended to secure Kilmallock Castle being preserved as an Ancient Monument, the board having been advised that it could be arranged to have ample safe ingress and egress through the structure. Under these circumstances, the Board of Works trusted no action would be taken for the present towards the removal of the castle, with regard to the preservation, of which great interest was felt throughout the country. Sir George Colthurst had also written to him on the subject, remarking—"I quite agree with you that it would be an act of vandalism to destroy the old castle. I shall be only too happy to hand over the building to the Board of Works, under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, as you suggest, and will have steps taken to oppose the presentment before the Grand Jury."

After some conversation, the Grand Jury unanimously decided to strike out the application.

Mr. Liston, solicitor, said he represented a number of persons in reference to the presentment. His clients were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement that the Board of Works should take charge of the castle, provided the Grand Jury were good enough to take measures for ensuring the public safety, and that the work and alterations to be carried out were subject to the approval of the county surveyor.

### THE WATER SUPPLY TO PORTRANE ASYLUM.

IN consequence of a resolution having been adopted by the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum at their previous meeting, recommending that Vartry water should be obtained from the Corporation for the new asylum at Portrane, a letter was read at their meeting on Tuesday, from the secretary of the Board of Control, stating that they had already completed arrangements for obtaining a supply from the Broadmeadow River and springs in connection therewith, at a cost which would be less than that for any other scheme, and that they had entered into contracts for the purchase of the necessary water rights and lands to enable them to procure and carry to the asylum an ample supply of water. The letter went on to say that the Board of Control were bound to carry out the contracts entered into, and that no useful purpose would be served by entering into negotiations with the Corporation.

Mr. McCarthy said the Governors had entered their protest against the scheme, and if the people there suffered from want of water, it would not be their fault. Broadmeadow River was supplied from surface water, and he might mention that in 1893 it was perfectly dry for about three months. As a matter of fact, the Corporation were never asked for an estimate of the cost of supplying Vartry water to Portrane. Some one had roughly estimated the cost of laying pipes, &c., at £12,000, but that amount would be considerably reduced by the revenue from Malahide and other districts. He understood that the cost of laying pipes and erecting filter-beds at the Broadmeadow River, which was over three miles from the institution, would not be less than £8,000. As both the supply and the quality would be doubtful, he did not see where the saving would be.

The Chairman said that this subject had been discussed at the board time after time. The Board of Control directed an inspection of the place, and were satisfied in their own minds that the supply would be ample. At that time Mr. Garstin and Mr. Hely-Hutchinson stated that during the summer weather the Broadmeadow River had almost disappeared; but the Board of Control adhered to their original plan. The Board

of Governors had protested all they could; and if it turned out a failure, the Board of Control would be alone to blame.

## LAW.

### THE DRUMCONDRA AND NORTH DUBLIN LINK RAILWAY.

WITHDRAWAL OF PARLIAMENTARY DEPOSIT.

IN the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Lord Justice Walker, the hearing was concluded of the case of the Drumcondra and North Dublin Link Railway Company *ex parte* Cyril Kirke and others, petitioners. The appeal was from an order of the Vice-Chancellor, made on a petition to draw out a Parliamentary deposit of £7,651 14s. 4d., New Consols, and £202 cash, made in connection with the obtaining of an Act of Parliament in 1894, which authorised the construction of a railway joining the Great Southern and Western Railway with the Great Northern Railway, and directly with the North Wall. The Drumcondra and North Dublin Link Railway Company did not carry out the undertaking after they had obtained their act, but sold it to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, who obtained an act authorising its transfer to them in 1896. In July, 1896, the petition for the drawing out of the deposit came on for hearing before the Vice-Chancellor. The application was resisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, administratrix of Mr. William Neshitt Lewis, deceased, who had been the engineer of the company, and who had a claim for services rendered to the Drumcondra and North Dublin Company, and which had not been satisfied. An action for the recovery of Mr. Lewis's claim, at the suit of Mrs. Irwin, as administratrix, was at the time pending in the Queen's Bench Division. The Vice-Chancellor adjourned the petition matter until that action should have been disposed of. In February, 1897, the petitioners revived their application, the Queen's Bench action being then still pending; and the Vice-Chancellor again adjourned the matter, putting Mrs. Irwin under terms to serve notice of trial for the next sittings. From this order the present appeal was brought.

The Court of Appeal were unanimous in varying the order of the Vice-Chancellor, by directing that the deposit should be paid out without waiting for the result of the action; being of opinion that Mrs. Irwin had ample security in the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, who now represented the Link Company, for any claim that she should succeed in establishing in the action. The appeal was, therefore, allowed, but without costs.

### THE BATH STONE FIRMS (LTD.).

THE ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bath Stone Firms, Limited, was held on the 5th inst. at the Grand Pump Room Hotel.

Mr. C. J. PICTOR, Chairman, presided.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts which had been printed and circulated, said:—When we last met together I had the satisfaction of pointing out that each succeeding dividend for the previous five years had been an increase upon an increase, and it is still my pleasing duty to report a continuance of the prosperity which we have enjoyed unbroken for so many years. The dividend for the year 1895 was the highest up to that point, viz., 8 per cent. per annum. The dividend your directors now propose for the past six months, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, makes, with the interim dividend already paid, 9½ per cent. for the year 1896. This is an advance of 1½ per cent. on any previous year. You will thus see that we have very nearly reached the possible 10 per cent. hinted at a few years ago by one of our shareholders, the attainment of which was looked upon with a certain amount of incredulity at that

time. This result is due to increased sales largely brought about by the extreme mildness of the season in January, February, and March last (when there was practically no frost to interfere with building operations), and to the general prosperity of the building trade. I must also mention that the income from investments has helped to swell the dividend. During the year a further sum of £8,286 has been placed out on mortgage, making a total of £36,319 so invested to December. The income from this source, including interest of money on deposit at the bank, was £726 to June, and £849 to December, making £1,575 for the year. The accounts have been dealt with on the same basis as previous years; all expenditure has been paid out of the revenue. Against depreciation £3,283 has been written off, making a reserve of £29,926 to date. The cash in hand and at our bankers on December 31st, was £12,586. If the principal of writing off formation expenses be continued for another year, the present reserve will be sufficient to entirely write off the balance of formation expenses, if at that time it may be considered advisable to apply it for that purpose. Owing to Mr. Turner's ill-health—which we all much regret—it has been arranged to permanently relieve him of some of his duties, which now devolved upon Mr. Taylor, the chief clerk. Mr. Turner still retains his secretaryship and his seat on the Board. Great credit is due to our manager, Mr. Hancock; Mr. Turner, the secretary; and the whole staff for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have done their part in bringing about such good results in the past year.

The report was adopted, and the formal resolution declaring a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. for the half-year was carried. Mr. C. J. Pictor and Mr. Robert E. Giles were re-elected directors. Mr. Walker said he had much pleasure in moving that the remuneration of the directors, other than the manager and secretary, for the year 1897, be at the rate of £100 for every 1 per cent. dividend actually paid to the shareholders, and so in proportion for every fraction of 1 per cent. He was sure the shareholders present would agree with him that the great success of the business spoke eloquently for the directors and for the manager and secretary. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Stone and carried unanimously. In reply to a question, Mr. Hancock stated that Fluete was increasing in favour every year. The income from it was last year considerably in excess of any previous year.

#### NEW CHURCH AT LUNDY ISLAND.

A FINE new church is being erected on Lundy Island, at a cost of £4,000. The building, on plan, consists of nave, chancel, with north transept, intended as an organ chamber and vestry. The lower part of the tower (which is 70 ft. high) does duty as an entrance porch, and there is a square turret at the south-east angle of the tower, which gives approach to the belfry, in which is to be a peal of musical bells, not yet *in situ*. The roofs are of steep pitch, and formed of split stone slabs of Tetbury stone, Gloucestershire. The sacred building is in every sense founded upon a rock, built as it stands upon the solid granite. It is all built of finely-axed grey granite, with dressings from the ancient Doulting Quarries in Somersetshire. Within, the church is of dignified effect, and fully sustains the high reputation of Mr. John Norton, F.R.I.B.A., of Ridgemonnt-gardens, London, the eminent church architect, who has designed and built more churches in the West of England than any man living. The interior walls are lined with red bricks throughout, relieved by bands and diaper of blue Staffordshire and cream-coloured Marland bricks. There is a noble chancel arch,

carried by polished Purbeck marble columns. A dwarfed screen of carved stone forms the line of demarcation between nave and chancel. The altar rails are of oak upon brass standards. The foot pace, upon which the solid oak altar stands, is of polished Devon marble. The east window is a three-light one, and filled with stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. Immediately beneath this is a sumptuously carved and sculptured reredos, which forms the most striking feature in the interior. The pulpit is of carved stone and on the north side, and the font is of the same material, upon a grey granite step. It is situated in the midst of the west end. There are encaustic tiles from Largswardine, Herefordshire, in the chancel and sanctuary floors, whilst that under the seating, which, like the stalls, are of oak, are of wood blocking. The eagle lectern is of oak. The floor of the organ chamber is somewhat lower than is the nave, and is laid with wood blocks. The contractors for the general work are Messrs. Britton and Pickett, builders, of Ilfracombe, who have carried out their task under exceptionally difficult circumstances. The pulpit, altar, screen, font, &c., as well as the sculptured reredos, and other sculpture, are the handiwork of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, of Exeter.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

A new R. C. church is being erected at Castlebar, Co. Mayo, from plans by Mr. W. G. Doolin, M.A., architect, Dawson Chambers, 12 Dawson-street.

The house 48 Mary-street, extending into Jervis-street, has been converted into a drapery establishment for Mr. Edward Lee. Mr. W. Kaye Parry, M.A., architect, Dame-street. The contractors were Messrs. Pemberton and Sons.

The new Board schools, Shrewsbury, are being warmed and ventilated by means of Shorland's patent Manchester grate and patent exhaust roof ventilators, the same being supplied by Messrs. E. H. Shorland and Brother, of Manchester.

A new organ has been erected in the R. C. church, Castlepollard. It is from the factory of the old-established firm of Telford and Telford, of St. Stephen's-green. It has two rows of keys and pedals, to the scale of the College of Organists, and in tone it is well adapted for the requirements of the services. The organ has been presented by one of the parishioners.

The contract for the new Lyric Hall, Burgh-quay, has been undertaken by Messrs. Meade and Son, Great Brunswick-street. The building known as "Conciliation Hall," and subsequently used as a flour store, has been purchased by a syndicate, who have entrusted the work of its conversion into a grand music-hall to Mr. W. H. Byrne, architect, Suffolk-street, and the work will be pushed on, so as to be completed and ready for opening in the month of August next. The total outlay is computed at about £20,000.

To Dundonald parish church, Co. Down, a new chancel and organ-chamber have just been added. They have been erected by Mr. S. F. Stewart Cleland and Miss Cleland, to the memory of the late Mrs. Cleland. The church was erected on the site of a former one, in 1771, a tower being added a few years later. From being the burial-ground for Anglo-Norman knights of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, this church and its graveyard possess many features of antiquarian interest. Many relics of the long past have been disinterred during the various restorations which the church has undergone.

IT is respectfully requested that all parties indebted to the IRISH BUILDER, either for Subscription or Advertisements, will remit the amounts with as little delay as possible. Considerable loss of time results from frequent application.

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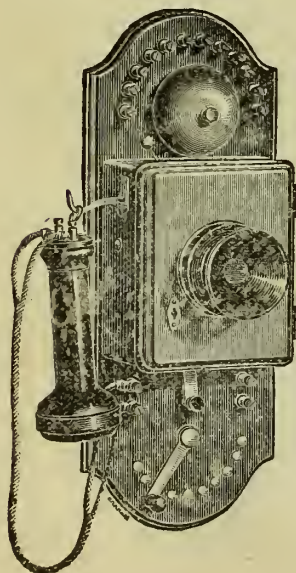
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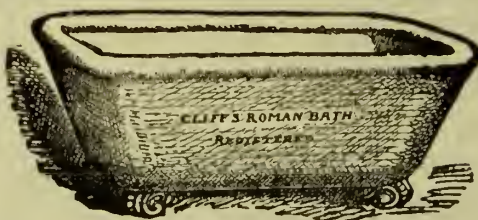
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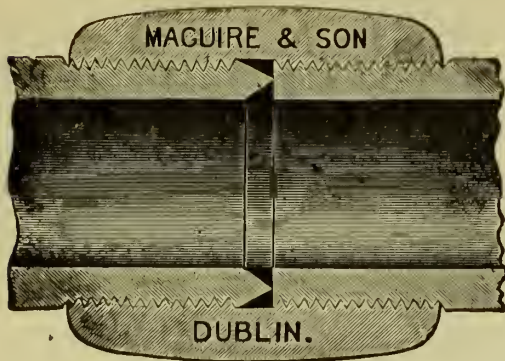
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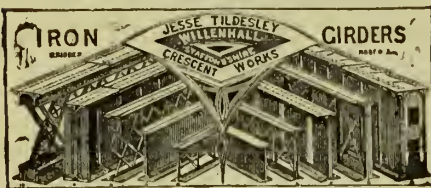
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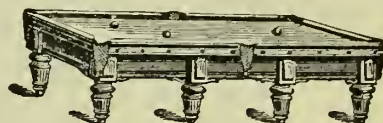
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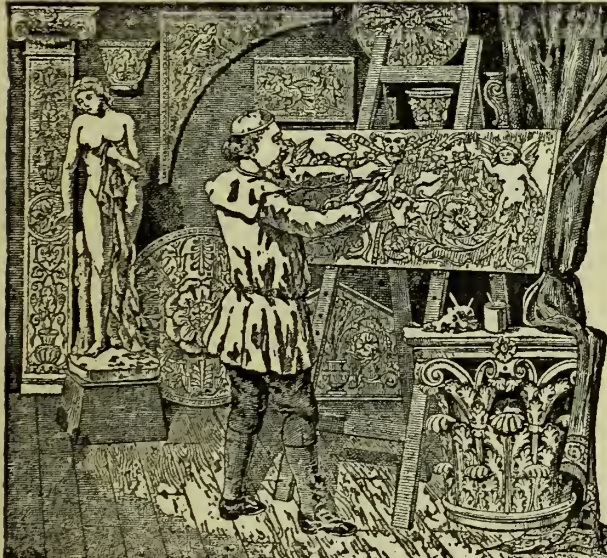


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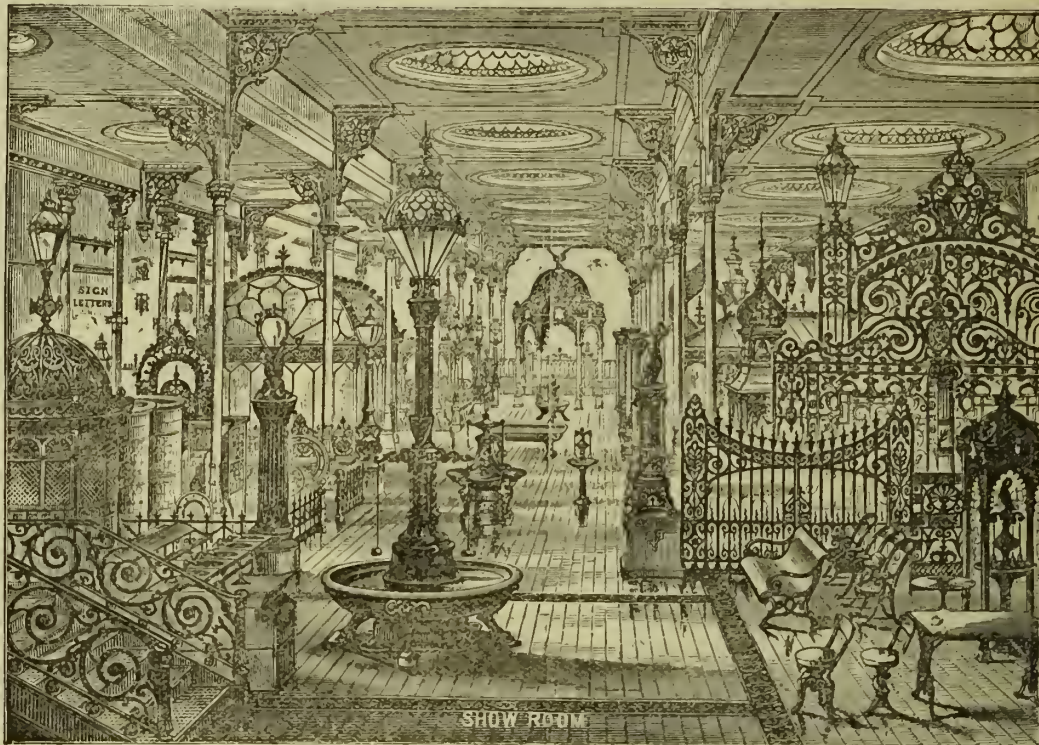


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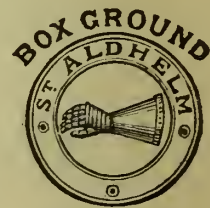


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 895.

THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE :  
WITH SOME REMARKS  
ON THE STUDY OF GOTHIC.\*

ARCHITECTURE, properly so-called, does not exist without an ideal or emotional side, and it is always hemmed in by the practical difficulties of construction, so that when the art of construction has greatly advanced, recondite emotions can be more readily expressed: take, for example, the Propylæum of the Acropolis. The central opening had to be made large enough for the herds of sacrificial cattle to pass through, but this span of something like 17 ft. 10 in. could only, in monumental buildings, be spanned by a stone lintel before the arch was in use. At the central opening at the Temple of Diana at Ephesus a similar difficulty occurred. Although in both cases the marble quarries were near at hand, this large marble lintel had to be brought by oxen to the site, and in the case of the Propylæum it had to be dragged up a steep incline, and then rolled up a slope of earth to its place. In Pliny you read of the difficulties of the fixing this vast piece of marble at the Temple of Diana, the despair of the architect, and the assistance of the titular goddess. At Lincoln Cathedral you have the flat arch of 28 ft. span, each stone of which could probably be carried up on a man's back, so you see how more complex emotions could be expressed constructively in the thirteenth century than in 450 B.C., though in the thirteenth century there were vaults of much larger span. I mention the flat arch on account of its flatness, its rise being only about one-twenty-third of its span. You see in the latter part of the nineteenth century Sir Benjamin Baker building the Forth Bridge, one of whose spans is 1,700 ft., so that the constructive difficulties, as far as architects are concerned, have disappeared.

A vast change in the sentiments of mankind has, however, occurred since the sixteenth or seventeenth century; up to that time, or even later, mankind desired to embody every abstract idea by a building, a statue, a group of figures, or by symbols; but that desire has ceased, at least among the most advanced of mankind, and a little semi-scientific jargon is supposed to supply its place; leaving the mind of the masses completely vacant of instruction. The principal embodiment of law and order in their minds is the policeman, by no means a high ideal figure; while punishment and penal death is embodied by a man in a big chair with a gown and wig, not so very unlike a Japanese Venus. The glimpses the scientific men have got of our visible universe and of its laws, and the rough results which are spread abroad, so far from diminishing our wonder and our awe, should increase them; but nothing is done to embody these wonders, so that they may be understood by the multitude. The pangs of grief, of guilt, and of remorse are not extinct in the human breast, the cries of misery, agony and despair resound from the whole earth, and yet we are told that there is no occasion for religion; and we are even without the consolation of the Stoic philosopher, Epictetus, who tells us that Jupiter said to him: "I would have made you always comfortable and happy if such a state were compatible with the conditions of the universe, but it is not; consequently I have given you a particle of the divine spirit by which you will be enabled to bear without complaint the necessary evils that will occur, and when these become intolerable you can go out."

I have adverted to these matters, which may appear irrelevant, to point out that to learn to evoke emotions from architecture we must study their embodiments in the struc-

tures dedicated to extinct faiths and worn-out creeds, to show us how to evoke the emotions proper only to our own time: We cannot afford to neglect the study of the embodiment of the emotions by any past race, nor can we afford to lose the æsthetic or practical lessons that they teach, and least of all can we afford to do without a study of Gothic, for it is certainly one of the most wonderful phases of architecture that the world has seen.

My Romanesque lectures brought us down to the time at which the groin points of vaults had just begun to be superseded by ribs, the rudiments of which are found at the front half of Vézelay, the choir having ribs, and exterior flying buttresses.

We might have supposed that the Romanesque architects would have been satisfied with the knowledge they had then got of the strength of materials, the solution of the apparently insoluble problem of vaulting in thin stone securely, and with the sort of buildings they had already erected (we must, not however, forget that in the thirteenth century, architecture from being a clerical art became a lay one); but so far was this from being the case, that new features were at once introduced, and the style progressed for 300 years and continued for at least 450 years, for the piece of fan-vaulting over the staircase to the hall at Christchurch, Oxford, was built in 1640. We must remember, however, that the Renaissance in Italy began early in the fifteenth century. Poggio discovered the MSS. of Vitruvius in 1414, and Brunelleschi had measured some of the Roman ruins and began to build in the new way about 1419. Leon Battista Alberti built at Rimini the Temple to Isotta for Pandolfo Malatesta in 1447-50, and the Rucellai Palace at Florence in 1460. The visits of Charles VIII. and Francis I. to Italy, where the revived Classic taste permeated society, were probably the cause of that grafting of Classic detail on Gothic that so charms us in Blois, Chambord, and the other early Renaissance buildings of France. About 1506 Torrigiano paid a visit to England, and a little later executed the tombs of the Countess of Richmond and Henry VII., and probably encouraged a taste for the Classic revival. At Hampton Court Palace there are renaissance terra-cotta medallions of the Roman Emperors. Holbein came over in 1526, and John of Padua in 1544, if not earlier, and is supposed by some to have furnished designs for Wollaton Hall, while Daniel Barbaro, one of the editors of Vitruvius, and one of the patrons of Palladio, was ambassador here about 1550.

It seems curious enough to us that a highly organised phase of architecture, like Gothic, that seemed to meet every want of its time, ecclesiastical, lay, and military, and that by the knowledge, skill, and genius of its architects had rivalled the buildings of the Romans in size and height, and nearly equalled the spans of their vaults, should have been supplanted by a futile attempt to revive Roman work. We must, however, remember that when society has been permeated with new beliefs, new hopes, and new aspirations, it wants a new phase of architecture to express these changes. This was the case at the Renaissance, and from the absence of architectural schools and trained architects, there was nothing to be done but to fall back on the less developed phase of Roman, which would at least express some of the most prominent of the new ideas, such as the appearance of solidity, simplicity, and grace. The sciences fortunately are not carried on in this way, the new advances are built on those that have last been made and tested. If this method could be adopted in the fine arts, our painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry, and eloquence would be as much in advance of the best of bygone times as our arithmetic is beyond that of the Romans, or our astronomy is beyond that of Job.

I think, however, that in architecture we are wrong to abandon any advances that have been made in the knowledge of materials, construction, or arrangement, if it can be helped; for instance, I doubt if we should revert to the massive pier of the

Romans, which is expensive, and reject the flying buttress, which is a cheap substitute, merely because we do not like the look of a building permanently shored up with slight stone-shores. We might make the flying buttresses stronger, so that they were not a constant menace to the building through their decay by weather wear. And we might try and make them beautiful, according to our own taste, and not by geometrical piercing that is not. Their main use to us now is to see how they managed in Gothic days to give them an architectural appearance; they were originally plain arches, but were eventually made into pierced work or open arcades. The flying buttress was an entirely new feature, and one purely structural, and was brought into harmony with the rest of the work. Now, if we wanted to roof a building with an incombustible ceiling, we should use ironwork, concrete, and plaster, or coloured and enamelled terra-cotta. The using of hygone forms of construction is archæological pedantry or incompetence; and we should throw off the pedantry, and try to make ourselves competent. Architecture is essentially a constructive art; the first and more important part is to make the general forms, both inside and out, of such a character as not only to perfectly meet the wants, but also to proclaim the use of the building; and the higher its use, the more important is it that the shapes employed should suggest that higher use.

Those important structural parts that arrest the attention have all to be made conducive to that end; the Greeks used round piers to look like columns, and the parts of the column, when it was originally of wood, i.e., the capital and base were necessary, and eventually those necessities were made as beautiful as possible. The Romans used monoliths when the weight to be carried was considerable, and beautified their capitals more or less after Greek models, modified to suit their coarser taste. The Byzantines kept close to the Roman examples, only modifying the abacus to take larger piers and heavier weights, and greatly varied the shape and the carving of the capitals. Many of their capitals are cubical and their carving superficial, so that the mass of the capital was preserved to bring down the weight securely to the shaft. The early Mohammedan columns were mostly Classic or Byzantine taken from old buildings, but their later capitals were of the Stalactite form, or with their own poor floral ornament, either keeping the concave outline of the Corinthian or the solid cubic or ogee form of the Byzantines. The early Romanesque architects sometimes used enormous piers, column-shaped, as at Durham, Peterborough, Southwell, Gloucester, &c., with shallow caps, and even when thin shafts were used, the cap was often comparatively shallow.

As the Romanesque architects progressed in knowledge and skill they got their sculptors to carve their capitals mainly with figures.

The Gothic architects threw aside all thought of Classic proportions—at any rate above the bases of their columns, or piers, and ran up their piers to a great height, and let their sculptors use floral ornament almost exclusively for the capitals; the foliage was altered from nature to produce a more broken surface, with brighter lights and sharper shadows, but the foliage of their capitals was almost destitute of interest or grace.

As the Gothic architects became abler constructors, they more and more lost all sense of artistic beauty, and trusted to their utilitarian success, by this I mean the better lighting of the nave by enormous windows, and to the astonishment of the beholders at their apparently insufficient and acrobatic construction; a paltry ambition. The great feature of the latest cornices was a large, flat hollow, filled in with stone imitations of the articles in gingerbread from a country fair. The structural perfection attained in late Gothic culminated in the single open-work spire of Strasburg, supremely wonderful, and supremely ugly.

(To be continued.)

\* Royal Academy Lectures, by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A. Lecture II. From the Builder.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 55.)

In addition to the duties which were thrown upon him in connection with the postal arrangements between the two countries, the Mayor of Chester, with the other officials of the city, formed, at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, a sort of detective department to watch travellers coming from and going to Ireland.

Elizabeth and her Council were much troubled by Irish suitors, who repaired to London "on very frivolous causes," and, in 1593, the Mayor and other officers of the port of Chester were instructed to allow no Irish man or woman to be put on shore without a licence or passport from the Irish Executive; and also, as seditious persons from parts beyond the seas went into Ireland "the better to culler their repaire into thys Realme," to examine and detain all those coming from that country who were not known to them, or did "not give good testimonye of their good disposicion."

About the same time Elizabeth's Council were taking active steps to prevent English children being sent abroad to be educated, and, as this was frequently effected by sending them over to Ireland, from whence they could more easily embark, without observation, for Spain, or some other foreign country, there is much correspondence amongst the Chester papers about the detention of youths "who had purpose to transport themselves beyond seas." In the case of one party of "yonge men beinge in number tenne," the Mayor was obliged to provide a guard to convey them to London—a journey which cannot have been accomplished in too short a time, as only three of the guard were provided with horses, the rest being on foot, "for the sparinge of charges."

In August, 1607, the Mayor was called on to arrest an apprentice rejoicing in the name of Washer, who was understood to be making for Ireland, and who is described as a man of a good face with little or no beard and with hair "of an Abram couller"; and again in June, 1608, he is ordered to send a prisoner over to Dublin in charge of some "discreete and trusty owner of a barque," who was not to allow the prisoner to have conference with anyone until "he be delivered unto the Lord Deputye."

On one occasion, in the discharge of his magisterial functions the mayor of Chester came in contact with that well-known literary adventurer and soldier of the Elizabethan period, Barnabe Rich, the author of no less than thirty-six works, many of them concerning Ireland, in which he denounces the vices of the age and tobacco in no measured terms. Rich was probably on a journey to this country when, in July, 1594, he discovered that there was in the gaol of Chester an official of the Customs service, called Alexander Coates, who, he stated, had some fifteen months before assailed him in Warwickshire and despoiled him of "a fayre cypress hatt band." He wrote off forthwith to Lord Buckhurst, the Lord Treasurer, but in spite of a letter from his lordship ordering the Mayor to bind over Coates to appear before the Chief Justice in London, to answer the charge, Rich complained that "he was hindered in obtaining justice by the mayor

and his bretheren." The Mayor, however, stated that he had acted with strict legality in the matter, and under the instructions of the Recorder of the city.

But the most arduous duty which fell upon the Mayor about this time in connection with the Irish traffic, was with respect to the transportation of troops. On him was imposed the task of finding vessels, and though they seem to have been somewhat larger than those used in the reign of Henry VIII., their size still made the process of transportation a tedious one. He had also to buy "provision of victuals" for the army in Ireland, and there is an account still extant of wheat, malt, and cheeses bought by him in 1580, and sent to Dublin.

The first record of his chartering transports is in the case of 1,200 soldiers, for whom in the summer of 1593 he and the Mayor of Liverpool had to provide sufficient ships; in a letter dated July 6th, the Mayor of the latter place writes to him that six vessels have been stayed there for the transport of one half of the soldiers ordered to cross to Dublin.

Again in November, 1596, he was directed to provide at the easiest possible rates a sufficient number of "barques hoyes and other vessels," for the transportation to Ireland of 900 soldiers levied from Yorkshire and North Wales, and commanded to proceed to Dublin. Of these men 750 duly arrived at Chester about the 8th of November, but, owing to contrary winds, only one company was transported to Ireland, and the rest of them were disbanded and dismissed to their several counties. Some of these had actually put to sea, but had been driven back, and one company had gone on to Holyhead only to meet with a similar fate, and after the ship had four times essayed to set sail, "divers of the souldyers" ran away with their "armor coates and fannyture." The Mayor of Chester was, however, vigilant, and the Lords of the Council wrote to him that they "like well the order" he has taken for the apprehension of the deserters. In the following April, these soldiers were again embodied, and the Mayor was ordered for the second time to make arrangements for their transportation, and to take care they were "victualled at more easy rates than they were the last tyme whereby the whole wages of the poore souldier was spent in his diett."

In July, 1598, we find the Mayor providing transports for 1,000 soldiers, and in October for the same number, of whom he writes that 200 have taken passage for Ireland, and have had "a merry wynde," and that 800 are "in passage down to the waterside." The rate which was then usually paid for the transportation of the troops from Chester to Dublin, appears, from a letter preserved amongst the "Domestic State Papers," to have been 2s. for each man and 13s. 4d., for each horse. It is mentioned in this letter that two of the ships accommodated 120 foot and 16 horse.

Again, in November, 1607, we find the Mayor caused much trouble about 400 soldiers whose "conductor," Sir Oliver Lambert, "strangely failed to execute his commission," and did not arrive at the time appointed to accompany them to Ireland.

Of the journeys of the Viceroys and Lord Deputies at the close of Elizabeth's reign, some information is to be found in the "Carew" and "Irish State" Papers. In 1594, Sir William Russell, on his appoint-

ment to the latter office, set out from London on Tuesday, June 25th, being accompanied as far as Enfield by the Queen. After taking leave of Elizabeth, he advanced to Dunstable, where he stayed that night. The next day he came on to Stony Stratford, where he overtook Lady Russell, who had set out before him. On Thursday, they came to Coventry, where they stayed at "the sign of the Pannier"; on Friday to Lichfield; on Saturday to Stone; on Sunday, having heard a sermon from Sir William's chaplain in the forenoon, to Nantwich; and on Monday to Chester. There they remained ten days; Sir William's secretary mentions in his diary that several gentlemen called on Sir William and sent him venison, and that he dined with the Mayor and Vice-Chamberlain of the city, and visited the Bishop, who lay sick. On Thursday, July 11th, Sir William and his lady came to Helbry, where they waited for a wind until Sunday, when "they put to sea," and went down the river to Gayton. On Monday, Sir William went to hunt at the Earl of Derby's at Nestow Lodge, and on Thursday they went aboard the Queen's ship, but the wind continuing contrary, they landed again on the Welsh coast. On Saturday they went to "Glothaithe," and remained over Sunday at "Mr. Mostians." On Tuesday they came to Beaumaris, and the next day to Holyhead, where they had to wait a week longer for a wind, finally arriving at Howth on July 31st, having been more than five weeks on the journey. Sir William returned to England in the summer of 1597; he sailed from Dublin and landed at the Orme's Head.

He was succeeded as Lord Deputy by Lord Burgh, who left London on May 3rd, 1597, and reached Dublin on the 15th of the same month, although he was then in bad health, and his legs which were much swollen had been lanced and severely leeches a short time before. He wrote from Chester that, finding the wind unfavourable, he was about to post to Holyhead, from whence he intended "to ply over by tides his limbs being now able to paine as his mind willing to service."

At the end of March, 1599, the Earl of Essex set out from London to Dublin, and eighty fresh horses were provided for him and his followers at every stage between London and Holyhead. On April 1st, he was at Bromley, in Kent; on the 3rd at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, which is on the Chester road, and on the 5th he had arrived at Helbry. Needless to say the wind did not serve, and he eventually sailed from Beaumaris having ridden over the pass of Penmaenmaur, which he describes as the worst road he had ever endured, and reached Dublin on the 15th. One of the ships which accompanied his vessel, and which had on board the Earl of Kildare and "eighteen of the chiefs of Meath and Fingal," was lost in mid-channel, and all on board perished.

In the year 1600, Lord Mountjoy, on his appointment as Lord Deputy, left London on February 7th, and landed at Howth nineteen days later; and in the reign of James I., in 1611, Lord Carew on a visit to this country left London on June 21st, and reached Howth on July 11th, and on his return journey he embarked at Howth on October 22nd, and reached London on November 5th.

Howth appears to have been the port then most frequently used for passenger traffic.

During the greater portion of the sixteenth century, Dalkey had continued to be the chief landing-place, and we find that the following Viceroys and Lord Deputies disembarked there:—Sir Edward Bellingham in 1548, Sir Anthony St. Leger in 1553, the Earl of Sussex in 1559, Sir Henry Sidney, after his disastrous journey, in 1566, and Sir John Perrott in 1584. But towards the close of the sixteenth century it seems to have been superseded by Howth, which in its turn was superseded in the seventeenth century by Ringsend.

On the other side of the channel quick traffic went generally by Holyhead, but heavy traffic by ports nearer to Chester, which also were used by travellers who were not pressed for time and wished to avoid the toilsome journey through Wales. From papers in the possession of the Chester Corporation, it appears that from the beginning of the fourteenth century the River Dee was not navigable up to the City of Chester for ships of ordinary burden, but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the adjacent ports of Neston and Helbry, and, later on, Parkgate, were used.

Pirates still infested the channel. There is mention of them from time to time in the correspondence amongst the Chester archives, and in a letter amongst the "Irish State Papers," it is mentioned that a ship laden with some Dublin merchants' goods coming in 1616 from the great annual fair of Chester, to which the Dublin merchants used to much resort, had been captured by one of them.

Travellers, also, as we have seen, were delayed as much as ever by adverse winds, and in a letter dated January, 1605, the writer says that there were as many as 400 passengers detained at Chester owing to "the stabilitie of the wind at west and west-south-east." The writer himself had been several times at sea, and on the last occasion had been driven back after he had made the greater portion of the passage.

Storms were disastrous in their effect, and ships were doubtless constantly lost. In December, 1619, a vessel was wrecked near Holyhead, in which Viscount Thurles, father of the great Duke of Ormonde, and a son of James, 2nd Baron of Dunboyne, were crossing, and both were drowned. The inhabitants of Anglesea were probably not too honest, for the Lord Deputy writes to the sheriff and justices of the peace, asking that the baggage should be searched for, and kept for those to whom it belonged. Viscount Thurles had evidently property of value with him, as Lady Thurles sent over a servant to identify, and recover if possible, his master's goods. Also a certain Terence Brien, "now at school at Eton," prayed the Privy Council to order the sheriff of Anglesea to have search made for £60 and some other things belonging to him, which were being brought over to him by one Mortagh Hogan.

Quarantine arrangements were not altogether unknown, and we find the Mayor of Dublin, in 1613, writing to ask the Mayor of Chester what truth there is in the report that Chester is stricken with the pestilence, as he is anxious to take precautions, if necessary, to protect his own people from the danger of intercourse with travellers from England.

(To be continued.)

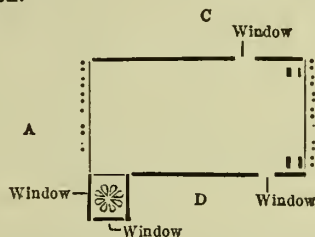
## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

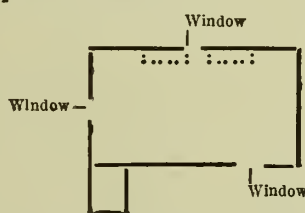
SIMMONS COURT.

BEFORE trending due south, I wish to make some mention of this ruined castle. Inside the private demesne of "Simmons Court Castle" on the right of the avenue stands the oblong building of moderate dimensions, which is all that now remains of this ancient castle. It is so thickly covered with ivy that scarcely any of the external walls can be seen.



This diagram will indicate roughly the ground plan. Each end "A" and "B" are open and arched, the whole forming in fact a lofty covered-way into the yard or bawn of the castle, as is found in the castles of Drimnagh and Bullough.

In the projecting stair turret are 26 steps, fairly perfect, but very much worn. There are two windows in this turret. They lead to the first floor chamber, of which but little remains save the floor and portions of the walls. The internal measurement of this chamber is about 21 ft. by 12 ft. or 13 ft. In so much of the walls as remain are to be seen deeply-splayed windows, two very narrow. There are also indications of recesses or tiny chambers at one or two corners, but the overwhelming ivy, much beauty as it adds to the ancient ruin at a distant view, quite prevents close and accurate antiquarian observation.



This diagram indicates the first floor plan and position of windows.

Whether there was a second floor or storey I could not say positively, but I did not notice any distinct indication of it, and think that there was not.

Descending to the ground again, the following additional features may be noticed. Besides the lofty arched open ends "A" and "B," there is a low open arched entrance or doorway in the side "D," indicating probably the entrance into the then existing further part of the castle—the dwelling-place proper, so to speak. The present arch at "D" is not the original one, for above it a more angular arch, partly built up, is plainly to be seen.

On the opposite side, "C," is another arched doorway, now entirely built up. Between it and the open end of "B," and low down, is a very narrow window, hardly more than a large "slit," deeply-splayed inwards. In the wall opposite it is a similar but smaller window, the splaying in which is somewhat irregular.

These features are entirely noticed from within.

D'Alton refers shortly to the remains of Simmon's Court Castle, which he states to consist of an arch and stair-tower with 28 steps, and the remains of a large room above (p. 842). Mr. Joyce, in his "Rambles near Dublin" (p. 8), refers to "the ivied gatetower" as all that remains of the mediæval stronghold; but Mr. Wakeman, the careful and experienced antiquary, in his very interesting series of articles, entitled "Old Dublin," p. 48, has more fully described and sketched the ancient fragment of the castle, in technical terms, and I trust, should this brief article meet his eye, that he will not severely criticise this feeble attempt to again draw attention to the interesting ruin, and to supplement, though very slightly, his accurate description.

(To be continued.)

## THE MILESIA DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 56.)

TOWARDS the close of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century,<sup>1</sup> Muirheartach Mac Earca waged war against Duach Teangumha,<sup>2</sup> or Duach of the Brazen Tongue,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught: To this he had been urged by Duiseach, his wife, and the daughter of Duach Teangumha, because her husband had been a guarantee for Eochaidh Tirmcharna, her foster-father.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, Duach had made the latter prisoner, and to release him, the Hy-Niall fought against the Connaughtmen the battles of Dealga, of Mucramba of Tuaim-Drubha and of Seaghais, in all of which they were victorious.<sup>5</sup> The latter appellation was that of the present Curlew Hills, on the confines of the present counties of Roscommon and Sligo. There Duach Teangumha was killed.

In the year 500, the battle of Lochmogh<sup>6</sup> was gained by the Leinstermen against the Hy-Neill.<sup>7</sup> And during the following year, Failge Berraidhe gained a battle against Fiacha, son of Niall, at Freabhain,<sup>8</sup> in Meath.<sup>9</sup> The "Chronicum Scotorum" places this event, however, at A.D. 505.<sup>10</sup>

In the year 503<sup>11</sup> died Cerban, Bishop of Feart-Cearbain, a church which was situated on the north-east side of Tara Hill,<sup>12</sup> and also on the 23rd of April, Ibhar,<sup>13</sup> bishop

<sup>1</sup> While the "Annals of the Four Masters" record the battle of Seaghais under the year 499, the "Annals of Ulster" place it at A.D. 501. The "Chronicum Scotorum" has this account at A.D. 497.

<sup>2</sup> He was otherwise known as Duach Galach, or the Valorous. He was the son of Brian, son to Eochaidh Muighneadhach, Monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 353 to 365. He was ancestor of the O'Connors of Connaught, of the O'Rourkes and of the O'Reillys.

<sup>3</sup> Why he obtained this *soubriquet* does not appear to be known.

<sup>4</sup> Such is the account as contained in the Book of Lecain, fol. 195 b.

<sup>5</sup> Such is the account as given by Ceannsfeladh-na-fogh-lama or the Learned in a fragment of his Irish poem inserted in the Annals of Tighearnach and of the Four Masters. The poet of Derrylohan, in Tyrone, wrote a work on the synchronism of the Irish monarchs with the Roman Emperors. According to the "Annals of Tighearnach" he died A.D. 679. Dr. O'Donovan never saw a full copy of Ceannsfeladh's poem.

<sup>6</sup> Lochmogh, in Connell, is placed by Keating in Connaught. Its rendering into English is Lake of the Plain, but its situation is uncertain. Most likely, it was in the present County of Louth, formerly known as Magh Connell.

<sup>7</sup> In William M. Hennessy's edition of the "Chronicum Scotorum," the battle of Druim Lochmaighie is placed under A.D. 499. See pp. 34, 35.

<sup>8</sup> Now Frewin, a lofty hill over Lough Owel, in the County of Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. I., pp. 162, 163.

<sup>10</sup> See William M. Hennessy's edition, pp. 36, 37.

<sup>11</sup> According to the "Annals of Ulster" and of Tighearnach. The latter again enters the death of Cerban at A.D. 504, as do the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," and Dr. O'Donovan declares this to be the true year. The Four Masters place his death at A.D. 499.

<sup>12</sup> The site is now totally effaced, but the position is marked on Plate VII, in Dr. Petrie's "History and Antiquities of Tara Hill." See pp. 128, 200.

<sup>13</sup> To him has been ascribed the extraordinary age of 303 years. But, Dr. Charles O'Connor states, that the great age ascribed to him and to other saints is owing to the error of transcribers, in mistaking cxxi. l. thrice fifty, for cxxi. c. three hundred.

of Beg-Erin, or *Parva Hibernia*,<sup>14</sup> near Wexford.<sup>15</sup>

In the year 503,<sup>16</sup> a remarkable migration of the sons of Erc,<sup>17</sup> to Alha or Scotland, with a number of followers from Dalriada,<sup>18</sup> took place. Long before this time, some of the Dalriads had been settled in Scotland,<sup>19</sup> and probably they were there in great numbers, and had a well-established colony.<sup>20</sup> However, Erc, the son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, is said to have had twelve sons,<sup>21</sup> six of whom obtained sovereignty in Alha, viz., two Loarns,<sup>22</sup> two Mac Nisis,<sup>23</sup> and two Fergus's,<sup>24</sup> while six others remained in Erin, viz., Mac Decill or Degill, and Aongus,<sup>25</sup> Eunna, Breasal, Fiachra, and Dubhtach.<sup>26</sup>

(To be continued.)

#### ALLIANCE AND DUBLIN CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the above Company has been held at the offices, D'Olier-street.

Mr. E. FOTTELL, J.P., Chairman, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. W. F. Cotton) read the advertisement convening the meeting.

From the directors' report, it appeared that the result of the half-year's working had been a gross revenue of £138,398 4s. 7d., while the expenditure amounted to £98,994 5s. 4d., leaving a balance of £39,403 19s. 3d. From this there had been taken £5,076 19s. 10d., to pay interest on debenture stock, &c., leaving a net gain on the half-year's working of £34,327 0s. 5d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time, and he had very little to add to it. He might certainly congratulate them that the sale of gas had not fallen off, but had rather increased. This was very satisfactory; but, nevertheless, although the sale had increased, unfortunately the £ s. d., showed a less amount. That was in consequence of the reduced price in the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding the attacks made on it by users of other illuminants, it was still keeping way, and would continue to do so. It would not be the fault of the directors or the officers of the company if it did not. They took every pains in their power to afford every facility to the public. As regarded the market for residuals, it was,

unfortunately in a depressed state; in fact, he never recollected it in such a bad state. The diminution in the sale of residuals was very large, and the sale of tar ammonia had also gone down—in fact, the market for sulphate of ammonia had never been so depressed as it had been for the last six months. Sulphate of ammonia, which some years since produced from £20 to £21 per ton, had been selling as low as from £7 7s. to £12. It was a pity that farmers had not a better knowledge of its properties, as it was one of the best fertilisers known; in fact, those who had an opportunity of testing its value used it continually for forcing crops, especially turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. In the Island of Jersey, where the growing of potatoes is one of the staple industries of the place, sulphate of ammonia was largely used, especially for early crops. The company would, on all occasions, be prepared to give the fullest information to any one wishing to test its properties. It was right to make that statement in order to let the farmers and others interested in growing crops know that the company would give every facility for using it.

Mr. David Drummond, J.P., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Chairman proposed that a dividend be declared at the rate of 10½ per cent. on the old shares, and 7½ on the new shares.

Mr. Charles Lawler, J.P., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

#### SPEED OF THE DUBLIN AND DALKEY ELECTRIC TRAMS.

MAJOR Marindin, Inspector under the Board of Trade, sat recently in Dublin, to hear evidence as to the complaint of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, of alleged excessive rates of travelling on the electric trams of the Dublin United Tramways Company.

Mr. R. B. Meredith, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. Campbell, Q.C., appeared for the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company.

Mr. D. B. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., appeared for the Dublin United Tramways Company.

Major Marindin having stated the objects of the inquiry,

Mr. Campbell, Q.C., on behalf of complainants, explained the working of the line, saying that in certain respects it was a formidable competitor with the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company. As long as the Tram Company went at the legal rate, they did not complain; but when they went beyond that speed they did what was not contemplated by the powers conferred on them when they were originally entitled to use electric power. The Company were entitled only to go at a maximum rate of eight miles an hour, and there were further provisions restricting the speed at facing points to four miles an hour, and to five miles an hour in Upper George's-street, Kingstown. The journey was altogether eight miles from Dublin to Dalkey; and, therefore, if there were no stoppages or slackenings of speed, it would take a full hour to do the whole journey. Since the month of July last up till the present time they would be able to give a number of the most specific instances in which the pace had exceeded the limit authorised by the Board of Trade. Two persons in the employment of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway had been travelling in the trains for six months, and they had been taking the actual times occupied in travelling either the entire journey or specific portions of it. The average practice was to go nine miles an hour, which, however, was sometimes increased to twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and up, in fact, to (in one case) nineteen miles an hour. They had exceeded the limit on a very extensive and wholesale scale. It would be found that hardly a day in the week passed that some person or property was not injured, and a remarkable thing that would develop in the course of the case was this,

that an unfortunate insurance company was foolish enough in the month of May to effect insurance with them as regards the risks, with a limit to £1,000 a-year. The limit was reached in two months. Some of the accidents were of the most serious character, in some instances involving permanent disablement of persons coming into contact with the electric cars, and the method of using these lines had been more than once the subject of judicial condemnation.

Mr. Thomas B. Grierson, Chief Engineer of the Dublin and Wicklow Company, said he had been observing for a considerable time the rate at which the trams travelled, and had directed his assistants to take notes of the speed. Had frequently observed from the railway train the rate of speed at which the trams went, and he had seen they were able to race the railway train, and, as a matter of fact, they had done so. That was between Merriem and Booterstown.

Major Marindin—I should like to get at the speed of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway.

Mr. Campbell—I think it may be assumed that they go more than eight miles an hour!

Witness, further examined, said there were eight intermediate stations between Dublin and Kingstown, and the ordinary journey with those stoppages by the railway was 25 minutes.

To Major Marindin—It was in the express train that he had observed the trams racing the train.

To Mr. Campbell—On the 8th July and 29th July he took observations. On the 11th July a regatta was held in Dalkey, and the tram travelled over fifteen miles an hour all through between Dalkey and Kingstown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan—The express trains went at thirty miles an hour.

Do you suggest that the tram was then going at thirty miles an hour? I do.

You employed a number of persons to take the speed at various times? Yes.

And did any one of them ever report that the trams went at thirty miles an hour? No.

Or anything near it? They reported up to twenty-one miles.

Can you give me the day you saw them going thirty miles? No.

Or the month? How long ago is it? Last November. I was on the 10 o'clock train from Bray.

Are you aware that there is no record given as to that month? No.

Well, I am. How often did you see the train going at thirty miles an hour? Four or five times.

Can you give me the other months in which you say this occurred? I cannot swear to the particular time, but that it has occurred I am certain.

Did you make an entry of it? No.

Did you know whether it would be of great importance to prove that? I did not, because I did not know whether the inquiry would be on. I am not a lawyer.

You saw it going on five occasions at thirty miles an hour, and you made no entry? No.

Major Marindin—Did you mention this speed of thirty miles in your report to the Board of Trade? No.

Dr. Henry Fitzgibbon said on the 17th December last he travelled in his own private dog-cart from Dublin to Merriem gates. Was overtaken by an electric tramcar a little beyond Ball's Bridge. The man in charge kept clanging his bell at him just at the Female Orphan School, but witness took no notice of him. Witness was travelling at over twelve miles an hour, and the electric car kept up the pace till they came to Merriem gates. On the 10th February he was on the road again in the same cart. Started at 10.13 from 10 Merriem-square, North, wanted to be in Clarinda-park, Kingstown, at eleven. When he got to Northumberland-road, there was a tramcar on the line which had not started. He did not know when it had started, but it overtook him at the Ailesbury-road. Witness had been travelling in the meantime eleven miles an hour, knowing the pace at which his horse went. The man pro-

<sup>14</sup> He was patron saint of this place. See Archbishop Usher's "Primordia," pp. 794, 901, 1062.

<sup>15</sup> Some ruins are still to be seen on the site of his foundation.

<sup>16</sup> The "Annals of the Four Masters" refer this migration to A.D. 498, and those of Clonmacnois to A.D. 501. But, according to Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the "Annals of the Four Masters" are here antedated by at least five years. See "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms i. Prolegomena ad Annales, p. lxxxvi.

<sup>17</sup> He was son to Eochaidh Muinreamhair, of the line of Cairbre Riadhfhada, who had another son named Olchu.

<sup>18</sup> The name Dal-riada, "contractedly written Riada, and still called the Ronte in the present County of Antrim, is derived from Dal, which primarily signifies "descendants," and in a secondary sense the "territory of descendants," and Riada, the name of a distinguished individual Cairbre Riadhfhada or Riada, son to Conaire II., King of Ireland. In the third century, he obtained settlements both in the north-east of Ireland and in Alba.

<sup>19</sup> Connecting the permanent settlement of the Dalriads in the beginning of the sixth century, with the supposed migration under Cairbre Riada in the third century, Venerable Bede describes both events as if one continuous occurrence:—"Procedente autem tempore Britannia post Brittones et Pictos, tertium Scottorum nationum in Pictorum parte recepti; qui duce Reuda de Hibernia progressi, vel amicitia vel ferro sibimet inter cos sedes, quas hactenus habent, vindicarunt: a quo videlicet duce usque hodie Dal-reudini vocantur, nam lingua eorum dal-partem significat."—"Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum," lib. i., cap. i.

<sup>20</sup> Their uniting with the Picts, in various incursions against the Romans beyond the great wall, is alluded to by Ammianus in his History. These attacks were frequently repeated during the fourth and fifth centuries.

<sup>21</sup> According to Duail MacFirbis, as collected by him from ancient manuscripts.

<sup>22</sup> From them the territory of Lorn in Scotland, derives its denomination. One of these sons was called Loarn Bog, or the Little, and the other Loarn Mor or the Great.

<sup>23</sup> Mac Nisi Beg and Mac Nisi Mor.

<sup>24</sup> Fergus Beg or Fergus Mor.

<sup>25</sup> As noted by MacFirbis, "cujus tamen semen in Albania est."

<sup>26</sup> To the foregoing list MacFirbis adds, that some say Earc had another son named Muirheadhach Boig, but that this is not true.

ceeded to clang his bell at him, which had probably the effect of putting on an extra mile an hour. When they got to Booters-town the man gave up clanging at him—which he had continued all the way, and commenced shouting. Witness then turned round and told him that he was travelling beyond his legal rate. In fact he came so close to witness that witness believed he wanted to frighten him out of his way. Witness took a short cut at Blackrock, but when he broke out again on the tram track he again encountered the tram. He also encountered a body of her Majesty's troops, at whom the tram driver also kept clanging away his bell. He arrived at Clarinda-park in forty-two minutes—namely, at five minutes to eleven, and the tram arrived at the same time.

To Mr. D. B. Sullivan—Did not think the police regulations as to the speed of horse travelling applied to dog-carts. He did not hear that there was a regulation restricting it to six miles an hour. On the 17th December the driver was clanging the bell till witness turned into Merrion-avenue, and, in his opinion, he was trying to frighten him off.

This closed the case for complainants.

Mr. D. B. Sullivan, Q.C., in opening the case for his clients, said he appeared to apply for a renewal of their licence, and submitted that no adequate ground whatever had been laid or established for interfering with the running of the line. They had been very embarrassed by the way in which they had been treated by the company. In one way he did not complain of that, because the electric trams had proved a formidable competitor and rival of theirs. The complainants were animated by bitter hostility in this matter. If there was the slightest shadow of foundation for the allegation that the line had been worked with danger to the public, or for the statement that on countless occasions the tramway had become a nuisance to those lawfully using the public road, they would have had shoals of witnesses there that day. And no stone had been left unturned in order to get that evidence. One gentleman alone appeared there to play the part of a disinterested witness. He (Mr. Sullivan) did not desire to make any reflection on Dr. Fitzgibbon for his desire to relate the impressions made on him. But human nature was human nature. Our views were all coloured by our own interests, and that gentleman and many members of his family were large shareholders in the Dublin and Wicklow line. They would prove that an average speed of eight miles an hour had not been exceeded.

Major Marindin—It is not the average speed we have to look to, but the maximum.

Mr. Adam S. Findlater, Chairman of the Kingstown Commissioners, in reply to Mr. Sullivan, said he had observed the working of the electric trams very closely. He noticed a disposition at first on the part of carters and others to obstruct the electric trams; but now there was a pleasanter feeling—namely, that the Tramway Company should be facilitated. The tramway was of great public advantage and convenience. It would be a great loss to Kingstown and the other townships on the line if it was stopped. He had not seen the trams go at a greater speed than four miles an hour, through the streets in Kingstown. The general traders in Kingstown who had spoken to him were of opinion that the tram line was good for the town.

Dr. Carte (Chairman of the Dublin United Tramways Company), said there was not the slightest foundation for the assertion that it was by the directors' instructions the trams went over eight miles an hour. When the trams were first started the speed was rather irregular, but since they took over the management of the trams the speed had been very even and uniform. A curious thing was that when the high speeds were noticed the journey took considerably over an hour. It was the duty, wish, and direction of the directors that the limit of speed should not be exceeded.

To Mr. Campbell—In his experience, the trams had never exceeded eight miles an hour since they had taken them over. He did not know whether they had time tables for the Dalkey tram line.

Mr. William Anderson, Secretary and Manager of the Tramway Company, produced a notice which, he said, was posted up in each depot, setting out the regulations. They had time tables for the whole system. He travelled himself on the line nearly every day. On a very rare occasion they might exceed eight miles on a clear and broad road.

To Mr. Campbell—Neither he nor his company had taken any steps to procure figures as to the speeds for the inspector. There were regulations as to the number of people to be allowed in each tram, but that was to a certain extent winked at.

Have you materials in your office—the times at which the trams leave and arrive, &c.—which would enable you to test the accuracy of our figures? We have those times in our time-book.

And have you consulted them for the purposes of this inquiry? No.

Witness further said several men had been cautioned and dismissed for, among other reasons, excessive driving.

Mr. Maher, superintendent of the line, produced a return, which he said was the result of careful examination. From it it appeared that the total accidents on the line numbered 59. Of these only one was serious, which was caused by the fall of a wire. For that £150 was paid. In 21 cases small sums were paid for injuries, none of which were caused by express speed. The total amount paid for every kind of injury was £409 7s.

To Mr. Campbell—There was an accident to a Mr. Kelly, for which he was claiming damages.

To Major Marindin—There was also an accident due to a car running off the line at a curve.

Mr. Dndley, solicitor, said there were about a dozen cases in his office, in which damages were claimed for injuries. He thought Dr. Kelly's action was dropped.

James Farrell, timekeeper of the tram company, stationed at Haddington-road, said that the time of the journey from Dalkey to Dublin averaged about from an hour to an hour and three minutes. He had not the time-book here. He made a record of some cars only—not every car.

To Major Marindin—There were cases in which the trams would come the journey in 50 or 51 minutes. There might be close on a dozen of such cases. He believed he reported such cases.

Major Marindin said it was pretty evident that they did come in some instances in less than the legal time.

Mr. Healy summed up on behalf of his clients, and Mr. Meredith, Q.C., replied, and the inquiry terminated.

Major Marindin has just issued his report, from which we print the following:—

It appears that the total mileage run by the cars since the opening of the tramway is 589,453 miles, and that a total number of 3,597,794 passengers has been carried, and, considering these facts, and with a consensus of opinion among all the local witnesses called (except those belonging to the railway company) that the tramway is a great benefit to the townships through which it passes, it would, in my opinion, be out of the question to refuse an extension of the licence, as the railway company ask, such extension being unopposed by any of the local authorities responsible for the district, and actively supported by them. At the same time it is absolutely necessary that the Tramways Company should be brought to a sense of their obligation to comply with the regulations laid down by the Board of Trade under the Act, and I regret to find that they have broken these regulations, not only by exceeding the prescribed speeds, but by omitting to fit their motor cars with governors and with a second coupling. There is a valid excuse for the absence of governors, for it is only quite recently that a satisfactory governor for electrically-worked cars has been designed; but there is no excuse for the absence of a second coupling where two cars are coupled together, as the existing rigid coupling may be

taken in place of the screw coupling mentioned. After a consideration of all the facts of the case and the arguments of counsel, I have to recommend that the licence shall be extended for a period of six months, to give time for the motor cars to be fitted with governors; but on the condition that, in order to ensure that drivers shall be able to perform their journeys without exceeding the regulated speed, which they cannot do at present in the time expected of them, the company shall forward for approval a time-table setting forth the times of departure and arrival of each car, and shall give an undertaking that, until governors are fitted, a period of one hour twenty minutes shall be allowed for each such journey. Further, until the second couplings have been fitted, no two cars should be run coupled together. [The point was raised by counsel that the Act allowed merely of an extension for seven years, no more and no less, but the company will probably prefer to take the limited extension recommended rather than none at all.] I certainly think that until the regulations are complied with the full extension should be withheld. It was also suggested that limit of speed might be increased, but this is a matter which must form the subject of a separate application, and it appears to me that, under the circumstances I have reported, it is hardly opportune at the present time.

## PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant whether it is proposed to make such structural alterations in the Custom House, Dublin, as will destroy the beauty of the southern portico of the building, by closing the arches; whether he is aware that the Custom House is much prized by the citizens of Dublin, as one of the best specimens of architecture in the city, and that there is strong and universal feeling against the proposed alterations, and whether, before allowing any alterations to be made he will take time to fully inform himself of the views of the citizens of Dublin on this matter, and he guided in his decision by their opinion? Mr. G. Balfour—I will ask the hon. gentleman to defer the question till Tuesday, when it should be addressed to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. O'Brien—Will the right hon. gentleman say that in the meantime the building shall not be interfered with?—Mr. G. Balfour—I have no power over that, sir.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hanbury, answering Mr. P. O'Brien, said that, as the hon. gentleman was aware, he had temporarily suspended the works in connection with the Dublin Custom House, because there was stated to be strong objection to them. He would be very glad to show the hon. member the plans, and would endeavour to secure that no harm should be done to the building.

*Lockwood's Builders', Architects', Contractors' and Engineers' Price-Book for 1897.* Edited by Francis T. W. Miller, A.R.I.B.A. London: Crosby Lockwood and Son.

AGAIN this red volume lies on our table, and we can recommend it to our readers as an exceedingly useful work for everyday reference. We have closely perused it, and the points to which objection might be taken in its several divisions are but few, and not worth jotting down. "It may be pointed out that not only are all the Prices and Memoranda carefully revised and corrected throughout for each edition, so as to bring the volume completely up to date, but that in compiling the work, special attention has been given to the distinctive features of Modern Buildings—such as Sanitary appliances in the newest forms." In Appendix E (p. 484), "Legal Notes and Memoranda," we are furnished with some valuable hints: on "Contracts" in their varied circumstances as occurring every day, "Liability of Employer for Injury to Workmen;" "Building and Leasing Agreements;" "Architects' Certificates;" "Claims for Extras," &c., &c.

The large space of 200 pages is devoted to the London Building Act of 1894, and other enactments and bye-laws in force in that city. Mr. A. J. David, Barrister-at-Law, supplies useful notes, table of cases, and an index.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 69.)

ARTICLE NO. XV.

## (15.) *St. Patrick's Hospital, 1745.*

THIS institution, known as *Swift's Hospital*, situated between Bow-lane and Dr. Steevens' Hospital, was founded by the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, who died, 19th October, 1745, and bequeathed the whole of his property (with the exception of a few trifling legacies), amounting to about £11,000 towards founding a Hospital for lunatics and idiots. It was the first institution of the kind that had been established in this kingdom, for the sole reception of this class of afflicted persons, and the want of such had, for many years, occupied the serious attention of the worthy Dean.

### *Lunatics formerly in the Workhouse.*

In the year 1704, a few charitable gentlemen conceived the idea of establishing an institution, to be called the Workhouse, for the reception and maintenance of the aged and infirm of this city; to compel the idle and lazy vagrant, by labour and industry, to contribute to his own support; and to free the city from the number of loathsome objects that everywhere infested the streets. A committee having been formed, the Corporation of Dublin gave them a site of about fourteen acres of ground at the west end of James's-street; and on the 12th Oct., 1704, the first stone was laid by the Duchess of Ormonde. An endowment of £100 a-year, out of an estate purchased by the Corporation, was provided for the support of its inmates, which included those who laboured under the severest visitation incident to man—the loss of reason. In 1728, in consequence of the large number of poor persons, and other miserable objects applying for relief, and the smallness of the funds, the legislature thought fit to dissolve the committee, and in their stead to create a new corporate body, called "The Governors of the Workhouse of the City of Dublin," amongst whom were several persons of high rank, including the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, and others. The new institution was supported by a parliamentary grant, supplemented by the licences on hackney coaches, cars, and other vehicles; and also a tax on every house, in the city and liberties, of three pence in the pound, according to the valuation of the ministers' money. Common beggars were now taken into the house, as well as all children over four years old, but no more lunatics or idiots were admitted; and by another act of parliament passed in 1750, the institution was made an asylum for infants of every age and denomination, and assumed the name of the *Foundling Hospital and Workhouse*. Since 1841, it is known as the South Dublin Union Workhouse.

### *Advice of Sir William Fownes.*

It was probably, therefore, the action of the governors of the workhouse (of which the Dean was a member), in refusing admission to lunatics, which stimulated Dean Swift to make provision for their relief by founding a hospital for their reception. Hence we find him, in 1732, corresponding with Alderman Sir William Fownes, one of the governors of the workhouse, concerning the best means of carrying out his noble design. In reply to a letter of Dean Swift's, Sir William replies as follows:—

"Island Bridge, 9th Sept. 1732.—Dear Sir . . . Private Charities, no doubt, will have their reward; but public are great incitements: and good examples often draw others on, though grudgingly; and so a good work be done, no matter who are the workmen.

"When I was Lord Mayor [in 1708] I saw some miserable lunatics exposed to the hazard of others, as well as themselves. I had six strong cells made at the Workhouse for the most outrageous, which were soon filled; and by degrees,

in a short time, those few drew upon us solicitations of many, till by the time the old corporation [i.e. the Committee who founded it] ceased [in 1725], we had, in that house, forty and upwards. The door being opened, interest soon made way to let in the foolish, and such like, as mad folks. These grew a needless charge upon us, and had that course gone on, by this time the house had been filled with such. The new corporation got rid of most of these by death, or the care of friends, and came to a resolution not to admit any such for the future: and the first denial was to a request of the Earl of Kildare, which put a full stop to all further applications. As I take it there are, at this time, a number of objects which require assistance; and probably may be restored, if proper care could be taken of them. There is no public place for their reception, nor private undertakers, as about London. Friends and relations here would pay the charge of their support and attendance, if there were a place for securing such lunatics.

"I own to you, I was sometime averse to our having a public Bedlam,\* apprehending we should be overladen with numbers under the name of mad. Nay, I was apprehensive our case would soon be like that in England; wives and husbands trying who should first get the other to Bedlam. Many, who were next heirs to estates, would try their skill to render the possessor disordered, and get them confined, and soon run them into real madness. Such like consequences I dreaded, and therefore have been silent on the subject till of late. Now I am convinced that regard should be had to those under such dismal circumstances; and I have heard the Primate and others express their concern for them; and no doubt but very sufficient subscriptions may be had to set this needful work on foot. I should think it would be a pleasure to any one, that has any intention this way, to see something done in their life-time rather than leave it to the conduct of posterity. I would not consent to the proceeding on such a work in the manner I have seen our poor-house, and Dr. Steevens's hospital, viz. to have so expensive a foundation laid, that the expense of the building should require such a sum, and so long a time to finish, as will take up half an age.

"My scheme for such an undertaking should be much to this effect: First, I would have a spot of ground fixed on, that should be in a good open air, free from the neighbourhood of houses; for the cries and exclamations of the outrageous would reach a great way, and ought not to disturb neighbours; which was what you did not think of when you mentioned a spot in a close place, almost in the heart of the City. There are many places, in the out-skirts of the city, I can name very proper. Next to the fixing of a proper spot, I would, when that is secured (which should be a good space) have it well enclosed with a high wall, the cost of which must be known," &c.

Sir William Fownes' plan was afterwards carried out almost to the very letter, as will be seen in the sequel.

### *Progress of the Plan.*

That the Dean had in contemplation, many years before his death, the endowment of such an institution, there cannot be any doubt, and that he instinctively discovered what sort of charitable institutions were of public utility, the extracts given below, taken from his works, will show.

During the years 1733 and 1734 a general resistance was made against the tithe of pasturage, or, as it was technically called, the tithe of agistment, and many lawsuits had been instituted, by the clergy, in the Court of Exchequer. Whilst these actions were pending, the Irish House of Commons interfered, and, by their resolutions against those claims, intimidated the clergy from making, and the courts of law from deliberating on any suits upon that ground. This conduct of the lower house was esteemed by Dean Swift and his brethren to be both partial and oppressive:—partial, because the members of that house were, themselves, great landed proprietors, and being, therefore, the persons chiefly interested, might be considered as judging in their own cause;—and oppressive, because the clergy claimed the tithe of agistment as theirs by the common law, confirmed, moreover, by a statute, 33 Henry VIII. This daring and unconstitutional opposition of power to right, irritated

the temper of Swift to the highest pitch; he poured forth his indignation in a very vehement satire known as "The Legion Club," which Sir Walter Scott says "is one of the most animated and poignant satires that even the Dean of St. Patrick's ever produced." In it Swift gives the appellation of *Hell* to the Parliament House; in other places he calls it an *Harpy's nest*; the members without distinction, he calls a Parcel of *Rogues, brainless Villains*; a *dire infectuous crew*; an *odious group of Fools*; *Monsters*; *old Dotards*; *rampant Ases*; *prating Monkeys*; *Beasts*, and *Demoniacs*. He wishes that the devil in the midst of rattling thunder, might with a red fiery poker crack the stones, and melt the lead, and drive down the ruins upon the skulls of the nation's representatives. The poem is entitled "A Character, Panegyric, and Description of The Legion Club, 1736," and was published by George Faulkner, in vol. x. (Dublin Ed., 1742) of *Swift's Works*, from which we quote the following lines:—

"As I strol'd the city, oft I  
Spy a building large and lofty,  
Not a bow-shot from the College,  
Half the globe from sense and knowledge,  
By the prudent architect  
Plac'd against the Church direct;  
Making good my grandame's jest,  
Near the Church—you know the rest.

Tell us, what this pile contains?  
Many a head that holds no brains.  
These Demoniacs let me dub  
With the name of *Legion Club*.

Could I from the building's top  
Hear the rattling thunder drop,  
While the devil upon the roof,  
If the devil be thunder proof,  
Should with poker fiery-red  
Crack the stones, and melt the lead;  
Drive them down on every skull  
While the den of thieves is full,  
Quite destroy that harpies' nest,  
How might then our Isle be blest?  
For divines allow, that God  
Sometimes makes the devil his rod:  
And the Gospel will inform us,  
He can punish sins enormous.

Yet should *Swift* endow the Schools.  
For his *lunatics* and *fools*,  
With a rood or two of land,  
I allow the pile may stand:  
You perhaps will ask me, why so?  
But it is with this proviso,  
Since the House is like to last  
Let a Royal grant be pass'd  
That the Club have right to dwell  
Each within his proper cell;  
With a passage left to creep in,  
And a hole above for peeping.

Let them, when they once get in  
Sell the Nation for a pin.

He concluded, looking round 'im,  
May their God, the devil, confound 'em."

[In a letter from the Dean to Mrs. Whiteway, dated 24th April, 1736, he says: "I have wrote a very masterly poem on the *Legion Club*; which, if the printer will be condemned to be hanged for it, you will see in a three-penny book; for it is 240 lines. Mrs. Whiteway is to have half the profit and half the hanging." At the time he was writing this satirical poem he found the effect of his giddiness so dreadful that he left it unfinished; and never afterwards attempted a composition of any length either in prose or verse.]

### *Swift's Proposal to Endow a Hospital.*

In the following curious letter, dated 13th July, 1738, addressed to George Faulkner, Dr. Swift says: "Sir, I desire you will print the following paper. You see my design in it: I believe no man had ever more difficulty, or less encouragement to bestow his whole fortune for a charitable use."

"I am, &c., J. Swift."

"It is known enough, that the above named Dr. Swift hath by his last Will and Testament,\* bequeathed his whole fortune (excepting some

\* *Bedlam*: corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, before the Reformation, afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics.

\* Dean Swift's last Will and Testament is dated 3rd May 1740.

legacies), to build an Hospital, in or near this city, for the support of Lunatics, Idiots, and those they call Incurables. But, the difficulty he lies under, is, that his whole fortune consists in mortgages on lands, and other the like securities. For, as to purchasing a real estate in lands, for want of active friends, he finds it impossible; so, that much against his will, if he should call in all his money lent, he knows not where to find a convenient estate in a tolerable part of the Kingdom, which can be bought; and in the mean time, his whole fortune must lie dead in the hands of bankers. The great misfortune is, that there seems not so much publick virtue left among us, as to have any regard for a charitable design; because none but the aforesaid unfortunate objects of charity will be the better for it; however, the said Doctor, by calling in the several sums he hath lent,\* can be able with some difficulty to purchase three hundred pounds per annum in lands, for the endowment of the said hospital, if those lands could be now purchased. Otherwise he must leave it as he hath done in his will, to the care of his executors, who are very honest, wise, and considerable gentlemen, his friends; and yet, he hath known some, of very fair, and deserved credit, prove very negligent trustees. The Doctor is now able to lend two thousand pounds, at five per cent, upon good security; of which the principal after his decease is to be disposed of by his executors, in buying land for the further endowment of the said hospital."

#### Dean Swift's Will.

Evidently, from the contents of the foregoing paper, which had been written very carefully by the Dean himself, by whom George Faulkner was requested to publish it, he must have had his Will prepared and drafted many years before he signed it and made it his last Will and testament; and this is still preserved in the Public Record Office. The Will is dated 3rd May, 1740, and, like all his other writings, is drawn up in his own peculiar manner. Even in so serious a composition he cannot help indulging himself in leaving legacies that carry with them an air of raillery and jest. He disposes of his three hats as his best, his second best, and his third best beaver. But his legacy to the Rev. Robert Grattan is still more extraordinary. "Item. I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Robert Grattan, Prebendary of St. Audoen's, my gold bottle-screw," &c.

He commences his Will in the usual way:—"I Jonathan Swift . . . . being at this present of sound mind . . . . hereby revoking all my former Wills," &c., although it is well known that since 1736 the deafness by which he had been so often visited became permanent, as well as his loss of memory, and fits of giddiness. In 1739, he deprecates all these misfortunes in the following verses:—

"Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,  
To all my friends a burthen grown,  
No more I hear my Church's bell,  
Than if it rang out for my knell:  
At thunder now no more I start,  
Than at the rumbling of a cart;  
Nay, what's incredible, alack!  
I hardly hear a woman's clack."

Proceeding with his Will he continues:—"I give and bequeath to my executors all my worldly substance, of what nature or kind soever . . . . for the following uses and purposes: that is to say, to the intent that they or the survivors or survivor of them, as soon as conveniently after my death, shall turn it all into ready money, and lay out the same in purchasing lands of inheritance in fee simple, situate in any province of Ireland, except Connaught, but as near to the City of Dublin as conveniently can be found, and not incumbered with, or subject to any leases for lives renewable, or any terms for years longer than thirty-one years . . . . And I desire that the yearly income and interest of my fortune . . . . shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, situate near Doctor Steevens's Hospital, or, if it cannot be there had, somewhere in or near the City of Dublin, large enough for the purposes herein

after mentioned, and in building thereon an Hospital large enough for the reception of as many idiots and lunatics as the annual income of the said lands and worldly substance shall be sufficient to maintain. And I desire, that the said Hospital may be called SAINT PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, and may be built in such a manner, that another building may be added unto it, in case the endowment thereof should be enlarged; so that the additional building may make the whole edifice regular and complete. And my further will and desire is, that when the said Hospital shall be built, the whole yearly income of the said lands and estate shall, for ever after, be laid out in providing victuals, clothing, medicines, and all other necessities for such idiots and lunatics as shall be received into the same; and in repairing and enlarging the building from time to time, as there may be occasion. And, if a sufficient number of idiots and lunatics cannot readily be found, I desire that incurables may be taken into the said Hospital to supply such deficiency; but that no person shall be admitted into it, that labours under any infectious disease: and that all such idiots, lunatics, and incurables shall constantly live and reside therein, as well in the night as day. And that the salaries of agents, receivers, officers, servants, and attendants to be employed in the business of the said Hospital shall not in the whole exceed one fifth part of the clear yearly income or revenue thereof. And I further desire, that my executors, &c., shall not have power to demise any part of the said lands so to be purchased as aforesaid, but with consent of the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of Christ-Church, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Physician to the State, and the surgeon-general, all for the time being, or the greater part of them, under their hands in writing; and that no leases of any parts of said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one . . . . whereon shall be reserved the best and most improved rents that can reasonably and moderately, without racking the tenants, be gotten for the same without fine . . . . And I make it my request to my said executors, that they may, in convenient time, apply to his Majesty for a charter to incorporate them, or such of them as shall be then living, and the said additional trustees, for the better management and conduct of this charity, with a power to purchase lands; and to supply by election such vacancies happening in the corporation as shall not be supplied by succession," &c.

The executors named in the will were: "The Hon. Robert Lindsay, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; Henry Singleton, Esq., Prime Serjeant at Law (Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1739, and Master of the Rolls, 1753); the Rev. Patrick Delany, Chancellor of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Dr. Francis Wilson, Prebendary of Kilmacktalway; Eaton Stannard, Esq., Recorder of the City of Dublin; the Reverend Mr. Robert Grattan, Prebendary of St. Audoen's; the Reverend Mr. John Grattan, Prebendary of Clonmethan; the Reverend Mr. James Stopford, Vicar of Finglas; the Rev. Mr. James King, Prebendary of Tipper; and Alexander M'Aulay, Esq."

After this event his understanding became so much impaired, that he suffered from a settled melancholy, increased by the strength of his imagination brooding over the scene of misery which he well knew, and clearly foresaw would be his lot. He languished in this state until his death, which occurred on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1745, in the 78th year of his age.

His remains were privately interred, agreeable to his own directions in his Will, on the 22nd Oct., at the foot of the second column in the south side of the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A black marble slab is fixed in the column, which records, in his own words, his hatred of oppression and his exertions for liberty:—

Hic depositum est corpus  
JONATHAN SWIFT, S.T.D.  
Hujus Ecclesie Cathedralis  
Decani,  
ubi seiva Indignatio  
ulterius  
Cor lacerare nequit.  
Abi Viator  
Et imitare ei poteris  
Strenuum pro virili  
Libertatis Vindicatorem.  
Obiit 19 die mensis Octobris,  
A.D. 1745, Anno Ætatis 78.

Which may be thus translated:—

Here lies the body of JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D., Dean of this Cathedral Church, where fierce indignation can no longer rend the heart. Go! wayfarer, and imitate if thou canst one who, as far as in him lay, was an earnest Defender of Liberty.

#### Incorporation of Governors.

Immediately after the death of Dean Swift, his executors applied for, and obtained, a charter of incorporation, which bears the date, 8th August, 1746. The governors met with such difficulties in calling in the bequest—£11,000—the last gale of which was not paid to them by the executors till 1752), that, in 1751, only £7,720 appears to have carried interest. Having secured a site on most favourable terms from the governors of Dr. Steevens' Hospital, agreeably to the Dean's Will, Mr. George Semple, 53 Queen-street, an eminent engineer and architect (who, in 1753, rebuilt Essex Bridge), was, in 1749, employed by the governors to commence the building of the new Hospital. Mr. Semple designed his plans, on a reduced scale, from the Bethlehem Hospital in London, and had them so judiciously arranged, that additions might be made at any time when the resources of the institution would enable the governors to do so. Subscription rolls were sent through the kingdom for the purpose of procuring donations, but with a success very inadequate to the proposed object, as of sixty rolls sent out, one only was returned. The following persons sent donations:—The executors of Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher (d. 6th June, 1745), who in his will bequeathed £600 "to the support of Dr. Swift's intended Hospital for lunatics, provided that house and endowment thereof should be settled to the satisfaction of his trustees within six years after his decease"; Lord Chief Justice Henry Singleton, £100; Rev. John Worrall, £500; Rev. James Smyth, D.D., Archdeacon of Meath, £100; the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Hertford, £100, &c. With these subscriptions, and a parliamentary grant of £1,000, together with the interest accruing from the Dean's bequest, a portion of the Hospital was finished in 1757, at a cost of £8,000, capable of accommodating 54 patients. This part of the Hospital has a front of 147 feet in length, facing Bow-lane, and consists of a centre of about 100 feet in width, faced with mountain granite, two storeys above the basement, which is of rusticated granite; and two small wings of one storey, of substantial masonry, the whole being judiciously destitute of embellishment. On a string-course of cement running the whole length of the front, is this inscription:—"ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL FOUNDED BY JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D., DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, A.D., 1745." Over the principal door is a shield bearing on the right a life-size figure of St. Patrick, and on the left, a chevron, between three bucks in full course, proper; crest, a demi-huck, pr., the arms of Swift.

Four wards were liberally endowed by the following benefactions, which are recorded on the wall by an inscription in gold letters:—

Sir R. Levinge, Bart.,	£500 for 12 patients.
Ald. Ben. Bowen,	£250 for 6 do.
Rev. John Worrall,	£500 for 12 do.
Rev. Dr. J. Polleine,	£500 for 12 do.

The first officers elected 4th Nov. 1754, were:—

*Treasurer*—Rev. Francis Corbet, Dean of St. Patrick's.

*Secretary*—Rev. John Lyon, D.D., Minister of St. Bridget's, Dublin.

*Receiver and Agent*—Mr. William Dryden. In 1757, Mr. Timothy Dyton was elected Master of the Hospital; Mr. John White-

\* It is well known that the Dean lent money in small sums of £5 to poor industrious tradesmen, free of interest, to be repaid in weekly instalments at the rate of sixpence in the pound. At the period of his death, £208 2s. 4d. of this money was in the hands of the borrowers.

way, surgeon; Mrs. Bridget Dryden, house-keeper; and Mr. Edward Pannell, of Capel-street, apothecary. The income of the Hospital being £400 per annum, only 32 poor lunatics were admitted, but 18 patients were received, and put under cure as boarders, at 30 guineas yearly.

The parliamentary grants to this Hospital were, in 1757, £1,000; in 1764, £1,000. This last grant was obtained at a period when the Irish Parliament was restricting its grants to public institutions, and was only given after the following pathetic appeal was made by one of its members.

#### *Appeal for Parliamentary Grant.*

In the Irish Parliamentary Debates relating to the affairs of Ireland (1763-1764), Sir Robert Dunne, Bart., M.P. for the Borough of Tallow, County of Waterford, in moving for a grant of £1,000, for this Hospital, says:—Sir, there is a Charitable Institution in this city [Dublin], for which I will venture to solicit a parliamentary aid, even under the fullest conviction of the truth of what has been said in this House against such aids. The late most eminent and excellent Dean of St. Patrick's, Dr. Jonathan Swift, left by his Will, a certain sum to erect and endow an Hospital for the care and maintenance of Idiots and Lunatics: I should think it presumption in me to expatiate on the propriety of this Institution, or by any attempt at pathetic eloquence, to interest you for the objects it was intended to relieve. The greatest possible proof of its propriety is the character of its founder; a man who was the object of universal admiration and reverence, for his wit, his judgment, and his public spirit: who knew mankind as Solomon did vegetable nature, from the cedar in Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall, and who made the foundation of this charity the last and most solemn act of a life that was spent in doing good, not by the indulgence of a mere instinct, in an undistinguishing bounty, nor with the external graces of compassion, that solicit the tribute of praise, but upon a steady and rational principle of piety to God, and beneficence to man. For those whom Swift distinguished, as having a superior claim to our pity, it cannot be necessary to plead with you: to replace an idiot, or a lunatic, in the scale of rational beings, is little less than to create a man; and to support those who are incurable, where they will neither suffer corporal misery themselves, nor inflict it upon others, is, at least, equal to any work of charity in our power, with respect to persons differently afflicted. I therefore move, that it be a Resolution of this Committee that the sum of £1,000 be granted towards the support of St. Patrick's Hospital, for Idiots and Lunatics" (vol. 2, pp. 410-11).

The House agreed to the Resolution for granting £1,000 to St. Patrick's Hospital (*ibid.* p. 442).

Subsequently the following grants were made:—In 1767, £1,000; 1778, £2,940; 1781, £3,000; 1783, £1,500; 1791, £2,568; 1811, £4,000; and 1812, £4,180. The grants from 1781 till 1812, which amounted to £15,248, enabled the governors to add two additional wings to the main building. These consist of two parallel buildings of 327 ft. by 33 ft. each, three storeys high, and separated from each other by an area open to the north, and 32 ft. wide: The wing on the west side is for the reception of females, and that on the east side for males. Each wing is divided into a corridor on every storey, 14 ft. wide, running the whole length of the buildings, with cells and other apartments opening off it. The cells, which are vaulted, are well ventilated, and are about 12 ft. by 8 ft., some larger, the windows in the cells, or single rooms, and corridors are well secured, and placed at an elevation above the patient's reach.

Along the corridors of the main, or central building, are arranged ten of the seats which formerly belonged to the Old Parliament House, College-green, and which were rescued from the fire by which the House of Commons was destroyed in 1792.

These seats are of Demerara mahogany, and are about 6 ft. in length, with high backs; segment-shaped; the ends of each seat are fitted alternately with mortise and tenon, so as, when joined together, they form a regular circle. In the Board-room there is a quaint old bureau, made of oak, containing a number of visible and secret drawers, enclosed by a leaf, which, when lowered, rests on movable brass supports, and forms a writing-desk. This antique piece of furniture is a beautiful specimen of Dublin manufacture of the seventeenth century, and is said to be a remnant of Dean Swift's household effects. It was brought here from the Dean's room in the Cathedral.

#### *Bequests and other Benefactions.*

In addition to the parliamentary grants specified above, the hospital received several other legacies.

In *Sleater's Public Gazetteer* of Saturday, 19th to Tuesday, 22nd May, 1764, it is announced that "the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital acknowledge the receipt of £500 sterl. by the hands of Geo: Spaight and Henry Ellin, Esqrs., Executors of the will of the late Henry Gill, of Carrickfergus, Esq.; being a legacy left by the said Mr. Gill, for the erection of a ward in said Hospital for the reception of twelve persons, for ever, and to be called the Gill Ward."

And in same paper of 17th April to 21st, 1764: "A charitable lady has given the sum of £200 sterl. to St. Patrick's Hospital, in consideration of which benefaction the Governors have ordered one of the cells to be distinguished by an inscription bearing her name and arms, and have set it apart for the reception of a patient at the recommendation of the said lady and her representatives for ever."

[The name of this donor was the Hon. Jane Bury (*nee* Moore), sister of Charles Moore, 2nd Baron Tullamore, who was advanced to the dignity of EARL OF CHARLEVILLE, and who dying without issue 17th Feb., 1764, his titles became extinct, but the estates devolved to the eldest son of his sister, Lady Jane Moore, who m. 27th Jan., 1724, William Bury, Esq., whose eldest son John, succeeded to his maternal uncle's estates, and having married Catherine, 2nd dau. and co-heiress of Francis Sadlier, of Sopwell Hall, County Tipperary, had an only son, Charles William, who being heir-general and representative of the noble family of MOORE of Drogheda, Earl of Charleville, was created Baron Tullamore, 7th Nov., 1797; Viscount Charleville, 29th Dec., 1800; and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Charleville, Feb., 1806. On the death of Alfred, 5th Earl of Charleville, 28th June, 1875, without issue, the titles have again become extinct.]

#### *A Remarkable Death in St. Patrick's Hospital.*

In *The Monthly Miscellany*; or *Irish Review and Register* for April, 1798, we find the following:—

"Died, in St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, Nanny M'Daniel, at the advanced age of 106. She possessed her faculties to the last moment, and through life enjoyed an uninterrupted health. This woman, when young, married a soldier, and attended his fortune in the battle-field, where on the plains of Fontenoy, he fought for honour, and fell, and left her a widow and two children. The humanity of her late husband's Colonel enabled her and children to return to Ireland. Another soldier was her lot, who fell at the Battle of Preston-Pans, where she was present, and had a son also killed in the field, whose wife and child were in the camp. On her return to Dublin she was appointed by the Governors a servant in the foundation of Dean Swift, and was the first person that ever slept in that Hospital, where she remained ever since: the Governors had superannuated her for some years, and supported her with decency and comfort to her final close."

#### *Endowment of the Hospital.*

In 1760 the Governors purchased an estate at Saggard, County of Dublin, containing 1,836a. 3r. 39p., for the sum of £7,010, from which they receive an annual rental of

about £1,600. An estate in the 'Lordship of Lower Ferns, County of Wexford, containing 2,408a. 2r. 30p., was bequeathed to the Governors of the Hospital by Mr. Symes; as also certain other property in the City of Dublin by Dr. T aylour;—all of which, together with other legacies, produces an annual income of about £3,200.

Under their charter there is no provision for the payment of a chaplain, but prayers are read every Sunday by the secretary (Rev. John Dickinson), at which service all such patients as are able to attend assemble; but all those who are fit, are allowed to go out to the neighbouring Church of St. James's, or to the chapel in Dr. Steevens' Hospital. Those of the Catholic religion, who are able, are also allowed to go out to the neighbouring chapels.

#### *Modern Improvements.*

In 1887 the Governors made great alterations and improvements in the Hospital, by throwing three single rooms into one, and thus providing several useful dormitories for the treatment of the more quiet patients. The temperature of the rooms and corridors is all that could be desired, the heat being obtained from a system of hot water pipes, whilst the corridors, which serve also as day-rooms, are well supplied with good fires.

In 1892 the Governors also purchased a piece of ground, and a few houses at the top of Steevens-lane, which they took down, and on their sites erected a handsome entrance gateway, with iron gates, and porter's lodge, with a pretty carriage drive leading into the Hospital; and closed the old jail-like entrance gate from Bow-lane; all which gives a beautiful appearance to the well-laid out pleasure grounds where the patients enjoy the fresh air. All these improvements were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. J. Rawson Carroll, architect.

The number of patients at present in the Hospital is 102—35 males and 67 females, one of whom is 60 years in the institution.

#### *Succession of Surgeons of the Hospital from 1741 to 1896.*

- 1746. John Nichols, Surgeon-General.\*
- 1768. William Ruxton, Sur.-Gen.
- 1800. George Stewart, Sur.-Gen.
- 1813. [Sir] Philip Crampton, Sur.-Gen., died 1858.

#### *Elected Surgeons.*

- 1756. John Whiteway [a relative of Dean Swift, to whom he bequeathed the sum £100, "to be brought up a Surgeon"].
- 1797. Clement Archer, President of the College of Surgeons.
- 1800. J. Armstrong Garnet. [Surgeon Garnet was in constant attendance on Lord Edward Fitzgerald in 1798, when dying of his wounds in the old Newgate Prison, Green-street. His diary on the occasion is published by Sir Charles A. Cameron, in his "History of the College of Surgeons."]
- 1813. James W. Cusack.
- 1861. John Hamilton.
- 1876. [Sir] Wm. Thornley Stoker.

#### *State Physicians.*

- 1746. Robert Robinson.
- 1770. Robert Emmet. [He was the first Visiting Physician appointed who received a salary. Each State Physician in succession to Dr. Emmet was appointed Visiting Physician, still retaining his seat on the Board. Dr. Robert Emmet gave his professional services free to the Hospital for thirteen years; he was requested by the Board (5th Sept., 1783) to accept a salary. He acted, for many years, as treasurer, and took much practical interest in the

\* The Surgeon-Generals, and State Physicians were ex-officio Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital by charter, but frequently acted as consulting Surgeons and Physicians. The fee of the Surgeon-General was 12s. a day; and of the State Physician, about £200 a-year. Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. (so created, 1839; d. 1857), was the last Surgeon-General of Ireland; and Alexander Jackson, M.D. (d. 1835), was the last State Physician of Ireland; both offices having been abolished.

management of the Estates, and in all matters connected with St. Patrick's Hospital. On Feb. 3rd, 1783, the Board passed the following resolution:—"That a piece of plate, with a proper inscription, be given to Dr. Robert Emmet, the State Physician, on account of his unwearied application to the interests of the Hospital in all respects as Treasurer thereof." Dr. Robert Emmet lived in 109 St. Stephen's-green, and was the father of Thomas Addis, and of Robert Emmet, who was executed in 1803. (See "History of the Old Dublin Mansion-Houses," under St. Stephen's-green, in IRISH BUILDER for 1st September, 1894, and 1st January, 1895.]

1803. James Cleghorn.

1826. Alexander Jackson. [Dr. Jackson was the last State Physician of Ireland. He resigned his appointment as Visiting Physician in 1835.]

#### Elected Physicians.

1835. John Crampton.

1840. Charles P. Croker.

1870. Henry Freke.

1888. John Molony, the present Resident Physician.

#### Masters of the Hospital.

1859. Francis Robinson, surgeon.

1866. Edmond Lawless.

1879. William Rice.

1884. John Molony, appointed Resident Medical Superintendent, 3rd Nov., 1884. [The name "Master of the Hospital," given to the Resident Medical Officer, was changed to "Resident Medical Superintendent," by order of the Board, 6th April, 1885.]

#### Present Officers.

**Resident Medical Superintendent**—John Molony, F.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.,—to whom we are indebted for valuable assistance in the compilation of the foregoing article.

**Visiting Physician**—Samuel Gordon, Esq., M.D.

**Surgeon**—Sir Thornley Stoker, Knt. (1895), M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

**Secretary**—Rev. John A. Dickinson.

The present governors are:—His Grace the Lord Primate; the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor; His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Deanery; the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, 49 St. Stephen's-green, E.; Thomas Greene, Esq., M.A., 49 St. Stephen's-green, E.; Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., 45 Merrion-square, E.; the Rev. Canon Sadleir, D.D., 34 Merrion-square, N.; the Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.D., St. James's Vicarage, Montpelier Hall; F. B. Ormsby, Esq., B.L., 27 Idrome-terrace, Blackrock, and G. S. & W. Ry., Kingsbridge; W. P. Geoghegan, Esq., Rockfield, Blackrock, and St. James's Gate; C. D. La Touche, Esq., St. James's Gate.

(To be continued.)

#### Ralphson's Rents.

The following paragraph was accidentally omitted in our last:—"1784, Thursday, December 16th. Died at his house at Newtown Park, Stillorgan. William Ralphson, of Clongill, County Meath, Esq., whose estate devolves to his three nieces, daughters of the late Edward Smith, Esq., and married severally to the Rev. Dr. Stock, the Right Rev. Dr. Newcombe, Lord Bishop of Waterford, and the Rev. Henry Palmer, Archdeacon of Ossory."—(Dublin Evening Post.)

William Ralphson's Will, which is preserved in the Public Record Office, is dated 5th May, 1770, but in consequence of some legal proceeding that arose between the Rev. Dr. Stock and the executors of the will, administration was not granted till 16th Dec., 1787. After leaving some small legacies to his nieces, Catherine Smith, Jane Smith, and Eleanor Smith; and the Rev. Theophilus Roberts and Mary Roberts, otherwise Ralphson, his wife, he disposes of the remainder as follows:—"I give and bequeath

the residue and remainder of all my worldly substance to be disposed of for charitable uses in such proportions and such foundations as shall seem best and most useful to the Right Honble. the Earl of Bective and James Somervill, Esq., now Member of Parliament for the Bor. of Catherlough. Finally I do appoint the above named the Earl of Bective and James Somervill, Esq., my Executors of this my last Will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal the fifth day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventy." [Will not signed.]

The Will is endorsed on back "William Ralphson's Will, Esq."

"Somervill } This Will or perhaps writing a was produced to Peter Stock } Ivers, Saml. Hatch, and William Garnett, Esq., and the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Bective, and Walter Keating at the respective times of their Examination in this cause by Josh. Dover, Not. Pub. 14 Dec. 1787, on which day James Somervill, Esq. one of the Exrs. named in this will was sworn, as well to his belief of the truth of the will as to the execution thereof. S. Radcliff."

### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

#### THE CONVERSAZIONE.

THE first conversazione of this Association was held on the evening of the 30th ult., in Royal Hibernian Academy, Lower Abbey-street, kindly lent to them by the Council of that body for the occasion. The attendance of members and their elder professional brethren was numerous, as was also that of the fair sex. The Exhibition rooms were brilliantly lighted, and decorated with evergreens, and, heightened by the display of works of art on the walls, and the varied tints of the ladies' costumes, presented a very pleasing effect. During the evening a selection of choice vocal and instrumental music was performed by members of the Dublin Instrumental Club and others, including Mr. Frederick Hicks, the hon. treasurer of the Association. Refreshments were admirably served in the Sculpture Gallery. We must congratulate the Association on the very satisfactory manner in which the arrangements were carried out, and express the hope that the annual conversazione of the Architectural Association may be as enjoyable in the years to come, as that which has just been held.

#### LECTURES ON ANCIENT ART.

##### ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

It has been announced that Professor Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh University, will deliver a course of Lectures on Art, during the present month. The lectures will embrace: (1) Egyptian Art; (2) Assyrian, Phœnician, and early Greek Art; (3) Greek Art of the Periclean Age; (4) the Decline of Greek Art and Roman Art; (5) the Art of the Renaissance. Free admission to Art students, not exceeding fifty in number, will be granted to those nominated by the Director of the Science and Art Museum, the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Director of the National Gallery. The charges for admission will be 10s. for the course, or 2s. 6d. each lecture; members and associates of the society to be admitted free.

#### TENDERS.

For works at Ebrington Presbyterian church, Londonderry, Mr. William Barker, architect:—

Doherty and Boyle .. ..	£124 10 0
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A. Baxter .. ..	111 0 0
W. Shannon (accepted) .. ..	107 10 0

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union invite tenders for alterations and additions to Convent House, North Brunswick-street.

New National Schools are about to be erected at Blarney, Co. Cork, for the Rev. B. Lynch, P.P.

Tenders have been invited from contractors for the enlargement of Dunluce parish church, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.

Five houses are to be erected at Park-avenue, Londonderry, for Mr. Thomas Nicoll, from plans by Mr. E. J. Toye, architect.

The Guardians of the Lurgan Union have under consideration the erection of a dispensary and medical officer's residence at Foley Hill, Aghalee, and will receive tenders for the work up till 11th inst.

A new Orange hall and caretaker's residence is proposed to be erected on Shank-hill-road, Belfast, from the plans of Mr. William Batt, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Garfield Chambers, Belfast.

The Guardians of Nenagh Union have in contemplation the carrying out of sundry sanitary works, comprising the deepening and improving of the banks of Clareen Stream, diverting and altering the levels of existing sewers, and laying new ones, under the directions of Mr. R. P. Gill, C.E.

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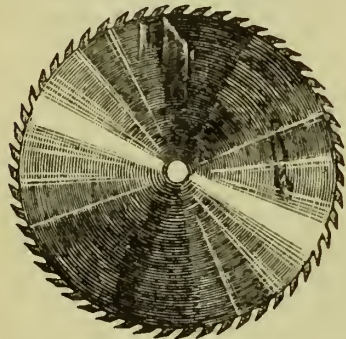
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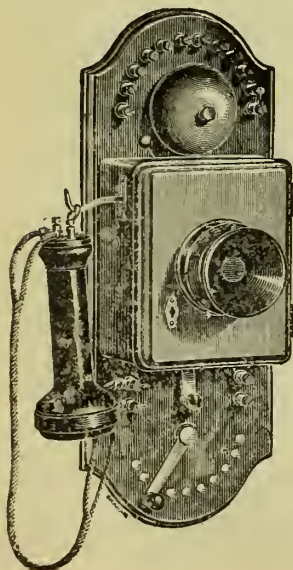
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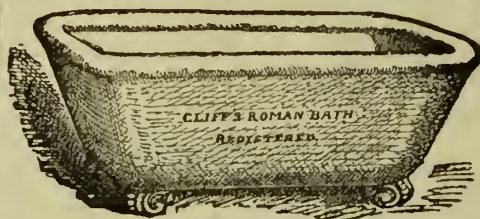
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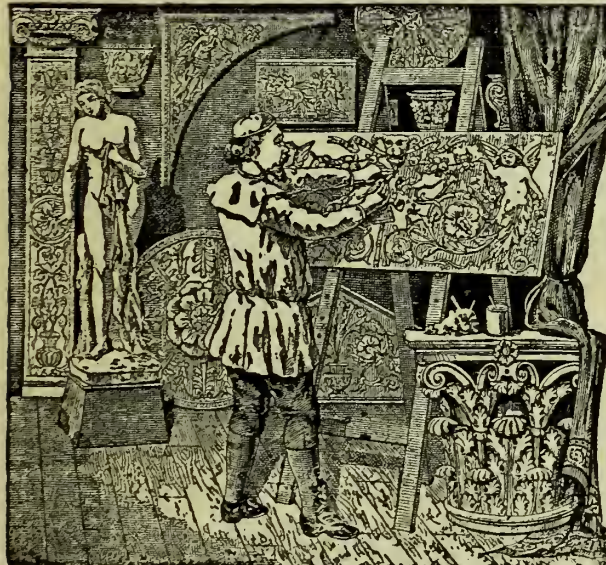
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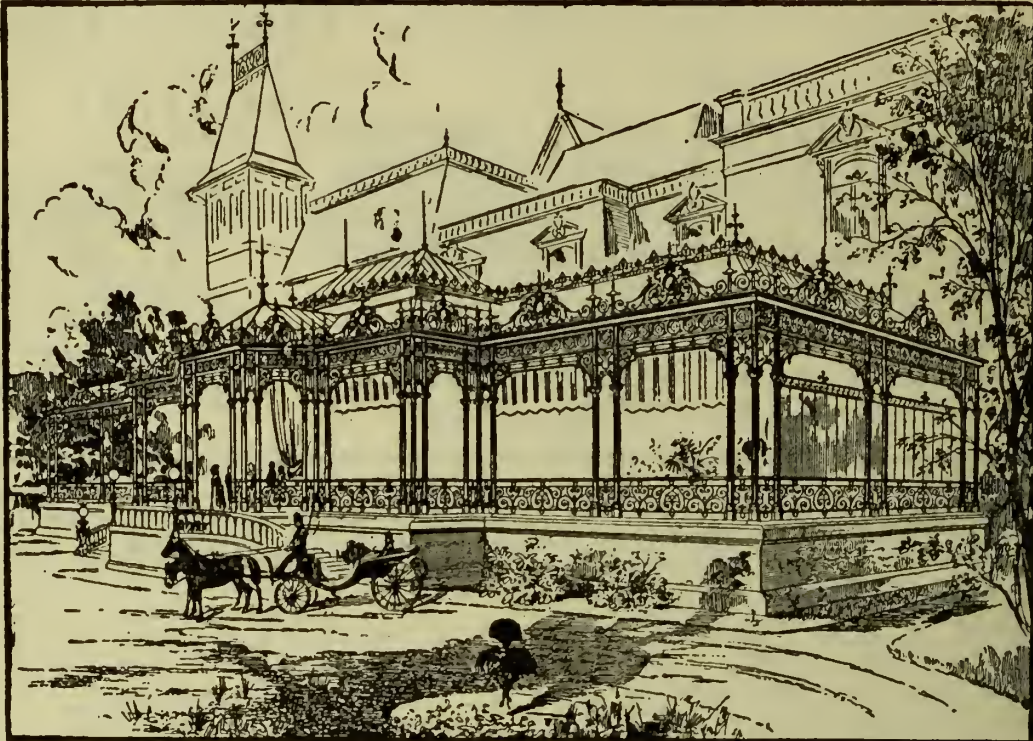
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

Vol. XXXIX.—No. 895.

## PERSPECTIVE AS APPLIED TO ARCHITECTURE.\*

IT is hardly necessary for me to explain what is meant by "Perspective"; it is one of the most familiar words to an architect in his everyday experience, and if not practically used in connection with design, at all events is perfectly understood by him as indicating the appearance which a building or an object will actually present when it has reached a later stage of its existence, than merely being upon paper in the flat. It is, in fact, the representation of the "round" on paper; and, as such, is mostly used by architects to give an idea of the appearance of a building before it has actually been erected, such a perspective being of course obtained by means of the application of certain rules in the concentration of two or three geometrical drawings, no one of which will give the appearance of the building or object, into one drawing which will take in all particulars of a building—plan, elevations, and details. The value of a knowledge, however slight, of the art of Perspective, it will be evident, is very great to anyone engaged in the architectural profession. To the student it is invaluable in enabling him the more readily to sketch an existent building, for then he will understand why certain vanishing lines should take the peculiar direction on his sketching-block, which is, without this knowledge, somewhat inexplicable to him. He will, having this knowledge, understand why a line which he knows is perfectly horizontal should take an oblique direction across his paper, and why distances which he knows are exactly similar, should be apparently so different in length when viewed from a near or a distant standpoint. To the architect in practice the knowledge of Perspective is also of immense assistance. A rough little sketch of a house as he has built it in his mind's eye, and which is submitted to his client, will be more telling and more readily understood than the usual form of elevations, however artistically finished and shaded. An architect can understand and grasp the meaning of the geometrical drawings of a building without any trouble, but to a man who is unused to such things, and who is probably building his first house, they are often almost as meaningless as a Chinese puzzle, and the little sketch in the corner of the sheet will be resorted to by him with great gratitude as a solution to the meaningless lines (to him) of ridges and hips and so forth, which he is unable to patch together in their proper position.

How useful this knowledge of Perspective is, you may have gathered from the remarks made by Mr. Drew and Mr. O'Callaghan in their most instructive lectures recently. You will remember the latter gentleman's remarks about the appearance of an archivolt resting upon a column strong and large enough to carry twice the weight it had upon it; what looks correct when drawn geometrically in front and side elevation may not necessarily be correct when viewed diagonally, and in any building the view which is obtained of any

feature is most frequently a diagonal one. And this is where the value of the art asserts itself; for, even if the designer knows only the principles of Perspective, he can tell how an object will appear when viewed from any position, and thus save himself from error. To the architectural assistant the whole of the reasons stated for the study of Perspective apply with even more force, for, as a student, he will find it of use to himself, and, as an assistant, his usefulness will be largely increased by such knowledge.

No architect need be without this knowledge, for the rules of perspective drawing are few and simple. I need hardly say that I do not propose to give you accurate instructions in the art, so that you can immediately sit down and work up a perspective drawing of your latest design. In the first place there is not time for such a lecture, and also a very strong reason is that different individuals incline to different methods of work.

There are two methods by which a perspective representation of a building may be obtained, which are equally correct, and which I believe have about an equal number of adherents. One of these,—and the oldest,—is that which is generally known as the plan method, and the latter process involves the use of vanishing and measuring points, but does and by with the awkward plan. In the use of the first method, if you wish to make a perspective view of a building which is at all large, it is necessary to clear the office of everyone but yourself, and to keep it hermetically sealed against intruders, because, if the office boy gets in, you may find your "eye" shifted and not be able to get it into its socket again, and the drawing will be an utter failure; for by this plan method, the eye is an essential feature throughout the whole process of setting up the perspective.

But by the other method you only need an "eye" for a very short time, and after that may dispense with it. By the Plan method it is also necessary to make a special drawing of the plan,—both a tedious and wasteful trouble, which is avoided by the use of the Measuring Point method, in which the ordinary drawings are quite sufficient. Personally I have used both methods, but I have come to the conclusion that the Measuring Point system is by far the least troublesome, and is more correct than the Plan method, and I now never resort to the Plan method. Therefore, I propose to deal only with the system which I have adopted.

In any method of perspective representation the same general rule is followed of "interception," if I may use the term. By this I mean a sheet of glass, or other transparent material, an imaginary sheet, at all events, is supposed to be placed between the spectator and the object or building which is to be represented. By tracing upon this imaginary sheet the lines of the building, we obtain what is called a perspective drawing. I have here a diagram illustrating this general rule, and have indicated on it the way to obtain a drawing of a square as being the simplest figure obtainable. The spectator is supposed to be standing at A, with his eye at its natural height above the ground, or, as it is called, the ground plane. Standing upon the line B.C. is the imaginary sheet, which we will call the picture plane. It must be distinctly understood that these two planes—the ground plane and the picture plane—are each indefinite in area; that the ground plane can, if necessary, extend all round as far as the horizon, and the picture plane as high as the clouds and as low as the lowest depths of the sea. You will see that the nearer the picture plane is to the object, the larger the perspective representation will be. It is very useful to be able to put the picture plane wherever you like, but if applied too freely in the Plan method, may necessitate the hiring of the Leinster Hall or the Rotundo to get everything in. This is another of the difficulties which is overcome by the use of the other system.

Another general rule is that all lines which are parallel to one another will con-

verge towards and vanish in the same point. Thus, if standing in the centre of a long straight street, you will notice how all the long horizontal lines—the pavements, the eaves of the buildings, window sills, &c.—all appear to approach one another, and that if continued would meet in one distant point; the lines below the level of the eye seem to rise as they get farther from the spectator, and the lines above the eye-level to descend.

And this introduces another rule, which is that "all horizontal lines vanish in a point or points situated at the same level as the eye"; and the horizontal line marked D.E. on the diagram is a line drawn through these points, and at the same height above the ground line as the spectator's eye is above the ground plane. The reason of this is that the line of the horizon is at the eye's level; if you stand upon the seashore, the surface of the sea appears to rise from you until it meets the clouds exactly at your eye's level. It must be distinctly borne in mind that all horizontal lines will vanish in this line of horizon. Thus, as I have already said, horizontal lines above the eye level will descend in their Perspective representation, and lines below will ascend. I mention this the more particularly because I have noticed in very many Perspectives that this most essential rule was evidently not known to the author of the drawing, and a sketch is very much injured by its non-observance.

But now to get to the more practical part of the subject—the actual working out of a Perspective drawing on paper. First you must settle on the scale to which you intend to work; the most useful to use for any ordinary building, such as a villa, is 4 ft. to an inch, as it is very convenient to have a scale which is a multiple of the scale to which the geometrical drawings are drawn, which is more often than not 8 ft. to an inch. Moreover, it can be reduced, if it be necessary.

It is just as well to appropriate the largest drawing-board and the longest T-square you can lay hands upon when you commence your preparations; also a good big sheet of paper. Pin it down about in the centre of the board, and pin it down very securely, too, as it must not be moved until the whole thing is finished. Then draw a horizontal line right across the paper, and extend it on the drawing-board, if necessary; this line is the line of horizon, and along it will be your vanishing and measuring points. Then determine the height of the spectator, and set down from the line of horizon that height to scale, and draw another horizontal line. This will represent the ground line, where the picture plane meets the ground plane. Of course it will be understood that the paper you draw upon represents the "picture plane." The next thing to do is to obtain the position of the "eye." This point must be imagined as being swerving down from its position opposite to the picture plane to a position upon the picture plane. I must refer you to this diagram once again for this, where you will see that the distance of the eye from the picture plane is set off downwards from the line of horizon. The position of the eye must, of course, be governed by the peculiar circumstances of each case. If it is a small building, 20 ft. or 30 ft. of a distance from the picture plane will be sufficient; but if it is a large or high building, the position of the eye must be moved proportionately further away. The point on the picture plane immediately opposite to the eye is called the point of sight, and in it vanish all lines which are at right angles to the picture plane. Oblique lines vanish to the right or left of this point, and the "vanishing points for all lines are obtained by drawing lines from the eye parallel to such lines until they meet the picture plane, and these points of intersection will be the vanishing points for such lines." Thus, to obtain the vanishing point for a horizontal line which is inclined to the picture plane at an angle of 45°, you must draw a line from the eye at that angle until it meets the line of horizon. And the same with all other lines; if the

\* By Mr. R. Bradbury, M.R.I.A.I. Read at meeting of the Architectural Association of Ireland, on the 16th ult.

building have a great number of gables, it is often useful to get the vanishing points for each side of the gables, but that is too advanced for everyday use, and is very seldom needed.

Now to obtain the measuring points. The rule is very simple—"With the vanishing point as centre and the eye as radius, describe an arc which will cut the line of horizon, and the point thus obtained will be the measuring point for all lines vanishing in that vanishing point." Measuring points are in reality vanishing points, and their purpose is to produce lines which will constitute the base of numerous isosceles triangles, one side of which is formed by the picture plane, the second by the line to be measured upon, and the base by the measuring line. The theory of the Measuring Point is rather complex, but the practical application of it is very simple. I do not purpose detailing here the further processes of setting up the drawing; it is merely by the application of the vanishing points and measuring points, and it must be only remembered that all measurements must be made upon the picture plane. Heights are obtained by using the vanishing points as measuring points; and I may say that any point on the line of horizon may be used to measure heights, and you are not confined to the use of one point, as in measuring upon horizontal lines.

I am afraid all this has been very "dry," so I will leave this part of my paper, and finish off as soon as possible.

It is very often difficult to place the vanishing points within reliable distance of a moderately long straight edge, and numerous methods are used for dispensing with the actual points themselves. I will not enlarge upon the different methods, but I can decidedly say that if a vanishing point is within reasonable distance, hammer a pin into it and leave it there until you have finished the work. After obtaining the drawing in pencil comes the question of the finishing of it, and this must be left to the taste or talent of the artist. It can either be finished in pencil, ink line, or colour, or monochrome, or these combined. For a detail perspective or for a drawing which is to be reproduced and printed, a black ink line drawing is the most suitable. By the use of Winsor and Newton's Indelible Brown Ink, or Prout's Brown, a most pleasing effect can be produced, but I have no doubt the majority of votes will go for colour. Line drawings produce "architectural" pictures, and colour drawings form "artistic" pictures; one gives a drawing which is satisfactory from an architect's point of view, the other a picture which pleases the artist's eye. Probably in nine cases out of ten the best thing to do is to combine the two; but the consideration of such a point must be left to more competent minds than my own.

One or two general principles may be mentioned which are worth remembering in making any sketch or perspective drawing, referring to the general treatment of the subject. First, as regards the view: never, under any circumstance, have both sides of a building vanishing to either side at the same angle; place yourself always in such a position that one side is seen more than another; if you do not, no matter how well the drawing is finished it will appear "amateurish," and to a certain extent distorted; a very useful angle for the front or principal side of a building to vanish is 30° with the picture plane. Also, except in certain cases (there are of course exceptions to every rule), do not place your spectator too close to the building; if you do so, you will get the details on the near portion of it very large, and the details farther away very small; the roofs will not show up to advantage either; in fact there are numerous reasons why a building, to obtain its full and true effect, should be viewed from a fairly distant standpoint in preference to one close up to it. I admit that a very great number of perspectives taken from a close standpoint are extremely effective and nice, and that in some cases a view taken from such a position is more satisfactory than a distant view.

But in the majority of instances it is better to view a building from a fairly distant point, in order to obtain its full effect. But in this, as in all matters relating to the artistic consideration of a perspective drawing, no fixed rule can be given, and each sketch must be governed by its own peculiar conditions of design and locality.

Then again, as regards inking in a Perspective drawing, if you want a "picture" by all means make a picture, but do not try to make a picture and at the same time put in every detail of a building; the two things cannot be combined. If you want a "picture" do not use the pen; use only colour or monochrome, and call the production a picture. An architectural Perspective is a very different thing; lines are essential for a detail perspective, whilst very nice effects can be produced by the use of shades and shadows, either in line or tint.

Another very useful thing to remember is this, that shadows are darker than shades. Take, for instance, a porch projecting from a wall of the same material and shade. If a light is casting the shadow of the porch upon the wall, the shadow so cast will be darker than the shade on the side of the porch.

Still another point worth remembering is, that if a dark surface and a light surface are in juxtaposition, the dark surface will appear darker where it approaches the light surface, and (*vice versa*) the light surface will appear lighter where it approaches the dark. This, of course, is only an optical illusion, but is so striking as to be capable of being applied with the greatest effect to a pictorial reproduction of any building or object, and so on.

I hope you will pardon me for venturing to make any remarks on these latter points relating to the artistic side of the question of Perspective, on which I have no doubt the majority present can give me "points," and will conclude with my humble apologies for having detained you for such a length of time.

#### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 65.)

We have seen that, at the close of Elizabeth's reign, the road from London to Holyhead was divided into fifteen stages, and that relays of horses were retained in the various towns, for the conveyance of State messengers and despatches. We are now about to see the circumstances under which this service was made available for carrying the letters of the public, and how the first post-office was established.

It would, of course, have been impossible for the postmasters to keep an adequate supply of horses if the conveyance of the Government despatches had been their only source of revenue; but, under a proclamation of James I., in 1603, it was provided that, in addition to the allowance from the State, all persons riding on public affairs should pay 2½d. a-mile for each horse, "besides the guide's groat," and also that, in towns where posts were established, the postmasters should have the exclusive right of letting horses to all travellers, the rate of hire in the case of those travelling on their own affairs not being defined. The proclamation also prescribed that persons riding on the business of the State should not carry more than 30 lbs. weight of luggage, and that no horse should be ridden more than seven miles an hour in summer, or six in winter, nor beyond the next stage without the consent of the owner. And, most important provision of all, it gave the postmasters the right to call in the aid of the local constables

to impress horses into their service if they had not a sufficient supply of their own to meet the demand.

Thus, in connection with the impressment of horses, we find in the Chester archives, a writ addressed in February, 1607, "to all maiors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables, headboroughs and tithingmen," requiring them to see that certain persons in charge of "a good portion of his Majesty's treasure," and sundry provisions "appointed to be sent into the realme of Ireland," should be furnished from place to place with so many "cartes, waynes, and teemes" as might suffice "for the speedy drawing" of the treasure and provisions from London "to the ports of Chester, Nesson, Helbry or Liverpoole" by convenient journeys not exceeding twenty miles a-day, and also with such "hackneys and able posthorses" as they might require. Again, in the "Domestic State Papers," we find an order issued by Mr. Secretary Conway, in March, 1627, to all mayors and other officers on the road from Newmarket, where Charles I. usually spent a portion of the year, to Holyhead, requiring them to furnish a certain William Weld, "being employed on his Majesty's service," with "good and serviceable nags" on his journey to Ireland.

At the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the government postal service fell into a most inefficient state. The allowance for the conveyance of the despatches was greatly in arrear, and travellers, either on the business of the State, or on their own affairs, appear to have been few and far between. Some postmasters tried to make a living by dishonest practices, taking bribes from their neighbours not to impress their horses, or, if their neighbours did not give them money, seizing their horses even though they had not need of them. For example, we find in the "Domestic State Papers," that complaints were made in August, 1633, against one of the postmasters on the Holyhead road, John Wells of St. Albans, for impressing horses which he did not require at the time, in order to get the owners to compound.

Many postmasters had ceased to keep any horses at all, and sent the despatches by messengers on foot. Only sixteen or eighteen miles were accomplished in a day, and to obtain a reply to a letter from London to Dublin took "full two months."

We may judge of the service on the important road to Holyhead at this time, from the state of the arrangements in Coventry, one of the principal towns on the way. In reply to a letter from Mr. Secretary Coke, saying that many complaints were made of "the backwardness" of that city to furnish post-horses for persons employed on his Majesty's service, "the Mayor and others of Coventry," stated in a letter dated April 10th, 1635, that one John Fletcher was postmaster within their city, and that, being by reason of poverty and lameness obliged to keep his house, he employed one John Scot, another poor aged man, as his deputy. Scot acknowledged that Fletcher had not had "for a month past" above three horses, and that all of them were lame, and on the sheriff being sent to report as to the provision which really existed for the service, he discovered that neither Fletcher nor Scot had "so much as one horse, mare, or nag." "The Mayor and others" also stated that Fletcher had been ordered by the Council to obtain such horses as he might have need to

impress, from an area extending ten miles round Coventry, but that he had taken yearly from the neighbouring towns sums of money to spare them from supplying horses, and the whole burden of the service fell upon the city, which had occasioned much dissatisfaction.

The letters of the public were then conveyed by the carriers who wended their slow way along the principal roads with long strings of pack-horses, and who charged for the "port" of a single letter 2d., and "so according to bigness." Thomas Witherings, an officer employed in the government postal service, saw that if the revenue from this source was secured, the existing postal service might be placed on a thoroughly efficient basis without extra expense to the State; and in June, 1635, he furnished "a proposition for settling a staffeto or packet post betwixt London and all parts of his Majesty's dominions, for carrying and recarrying his subjects' letters," the profit from which he proposed should be used towards paying the salaries of the postmasters then employed, which amounted to £3,400 per annum. His scheme was, that a post-office should be established in London for receiving letters, and that once a-week a "portmantle" should be despatched along each road on which postmasters were employed, containing the letters for the several towns enclosed in bags directed to the postmasters. On the arrival of the "portmantle" at the last town on the road, it was to be returned, and the bags which had been delivered on the down journey were to be replaced in it, with such letters as the postmasters might have received for conveyance to London. The "portmantle" was to go forward day and night without stay, and at this rate of travelling Witherings declared that letters would reach London "sooner than thought." At the post towns a "foot post" was to be provided "with a known badge of his Majesty's arms," who on market-days was to go to all towns within ten miles to receive and deliver letters.

The Government agreed to Witherings' proposal, and on July 31st, 1635, a proclamation was issued stating that his Majesty had commanded him to settle "a running post" between, amongst other places, London and Holyhead, to go thither and come back again in six days, and to take letters directed to places on the road. The "port" or postage to Ireland was to be 9d. for a single letter. The postmasters were to have horses ready to carry the messengers with their "portmantles," and the messengers were to pay 2½d. a-mile for each horse. No person but the messengers of Witherings were to carry letters, and all justices of the peace and other officers were required to assist him in the due accomplishment of his Majesty's pleasure.

Further orders with regard to postal arrangements were issued by Charles I. in July, 1637, which directed that despatches "for his Majesty's special affairs" should be forwarded by the postmasters from stage to stage at the rate of seven miles an hour in summer, and five in winter. An "entry book" was to be kept by each postmaster, and also two leather bags lined with cotton or haize to carry the despatches. The post boys were to be provided with horns, which they were to sound "as oft as they met or saw company coming, or four times in a mile."

Letters, instead of being forwarded to Holyhead, were sometimes sent by ships sailing from the ports near to Chester; and we find a warrant issued in 1626, to pay Robert Francis, the postmaster of Chester, his expenses in carrying packets to Helbry.

The "post" of Chester was held for many years, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by members of the Francis family; and the "post" of Conway was then held, also for a long time, by a family called Hookes. In 1636, Thomas Hookes, who was yeoman of the woodyard to the Prince of Wales, and who (as we learn from a petition presented by his widow in 1669), lost £1,000 in providing wood and coal for the Prince, prayed that his brother Henry, who was living in Conway, might be appointed postmaster in his place, as he understood that personal discharge of the duties was now required. He stated that he had been appointed postmaster in 1630, in room of his father, Nicholas Hookes, who had executed the office for twenty-six years. The "prowess" of the said Nicholas is perpetuated, says an old guide-book, on a stone in Conway Churchyard, which records that he was the forty-first child of his father, W. Hookes, and was himself the father of twenty-seven children.

The postmasters were frequently imposed on by persons who pretended that they were travelling on business of the State. In March, 1638, William Owen, who appears to have been then the acting postmaster of Chester, and who had displayed in the preceding month great activity in riding himself to Lancaster with letters for the King, writes that a certain "Roger Nevison, gent." had taken up three horses all the way from London to Holyhead, although the warrant which he produced required that he should only be provided with two, and that on his return he was using the same warrant, having interlined the words: "and back again." He had written to complain of Owen, who explains that two of his horses had gone with a packet to Nantwich, and another attended the arrival of the mail bags, and says that Nevison and his companions' haste was "not such but they stayed two days and nights in one place" by the way.

The Chester road was, on December 19th, 1642, the scene of a conflict between the servants of two rival claimants for the office of Postmaster-General, and the mail was captured, and again recaptured between Barnet and London.

A full account of this contest for the Postmaster-Generalship is to be found in "The History of the Post Office from its Establishment down to 1836," by Herbert Joyce, C.B., a most interesting book, which will repay perusal by all who desire to gain more information about the early postal arrangements than it is possible to give in these articles. Mr. Joyce is, however, mistaken in stating that we have no particulars of a packet service to Ireland prior to 1636. Boats, as we have seen, were specially engaged for the conveyance of letters in the reign of Elizabeth, when postal communication was first established with this country, and the sea service appears to have been continuously maintained from that time, even, as will be seen in the next article, during the Civil War.

(To be continued.)

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

SHANGANAGH.

TURNING now south-eastward, let us examine some of the ruined Castles down in the most southern part of the county.

We will begin with "Shanganagh," the remains of which overlook the Loughlinstown river and commons. It stands within the grounds of Beechlands, at present the residence of Mr. Edward O'Farrell, who takes a very laudable interest in this fragment of antiquity. The foliage of summer hides the Castle much, but the upper part can be plainly seen from the road leading to Shankill and Bray. The remains are not extensive now, but they indicate that originally the Castle was a large one relatively, and very strong. It stands on slightly raised ground (perhaps made so). The walls on the east and south have entirely vanished, unless, perhaps, two fragments of thick wall, strong and solid, lying beside the shrubbery once formed bits of these walls. The local stone—rough granite, &c.—has been used, and forms a distinct contrast to all the others that I have hitherto mentioned, which were built of shale. The mortar is still as hard and firm as the granite stones it binds together.

On the ground floor was the large kitchen, with a lofty barrel-vaulted ceiling, of which the spring of the arch along the west side alone remains. Under it are two wide fireplaces, in one of which the arch is now supported by a stone-built prop of later date. At the back of each fireplace the opening to the flue is built up. The wall is very thick up to the level of the first floor; I measured it on the north side, and found it to be 4 ft. 9 in., exclusive of the external sloping addition to the wall on this side in the nature of a close buttress, which runs higher up than I have noticed in any other castle, though this is occasioned, I think, by the castle being built on the slight elevation before alluded to, down the side of which the north wall was built. A proof of the thickness of the wall on the west side is best shown by a deeply-recessed loop window, splayed within, above the level of the fireplaces.

Only a fragment of the first floor remains, though at the north-west corner the walls rise to a good height, and are topped with a battlement in usual form, with a warder's walk inside and the usual dripstone ledge without. The gutter openings are very few in number; I noticed only one on the west and two on the north side.

The outer faces of the two existing walls are still in excellent condition. In the face of the west wall is the low arch of a window (presumably), now built up. In two or three places the walls have been propped up judiciously with modern masonry, to preserve them from falling.

The Castle must have been used in later days for some purpose, as high up in the north side is brickwork and plaster, marking the side and top of a modern window. The inner walls also of the first floor are still covered in part with plaster.

D'Alton, at pp. 899 and 900, &c., refers very briefly to this Castle, and calls it the residence of the Walshes. It was first apparently the property (and presumably built by) the Lawless or de Lawless family (*vide* Joyce's "Rambles"). Then the seignory of Shan-

ganagh became vested in the vicars of St. Patrick's Cathedral, some part of which was, in 1473, leased to a Lawless, and another part to a Walshe. D'Alton quotes two references, one in 1609, to the effect that James Walsb, Esq., was seised of one castle and land, &c., in Shanganagh, &c. Again, in 1654, John Walsh, of Shanganagh, was returned as owning a castle, &c.

(To be continued.)

## THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 66.)

THE portion of Erc's family and their clansmen, that had passed over from the northern part of Antrim, formed settlements on the opposite coast of Argyleshire, and founded with progressive expansion the kingdom of British Scotia or Dalriada. Among Erc's sons, Fergus Mor appears to have been the most distinguished and recognised as the chief leader.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, he was a younger son, and in the most ancient records of the tribe, he does not appear to have been king, until after the death of his brother Loarn. Moreover, the pedigrees of that race only recognise five sons of Erc whose posterity became known in Britain, viz., Loarn Mor, Aongus Mor, Aongus Beg, Fergus Beg and Fergus Mor.

These founded the renowned families of the eponymus Loarn Mor,<sup>2</sup> ancestor of the Cinel Loarn Mor or the Genns Loarni;<sup>3</sup> of Aongus Beg, ancestor of the Cinel Aongusa or Genus Aengusii;<sup>4</sup> and of Fergus Mor, whose posterity branched off in his two grandsons, Comgall and Gahbran<sup>5</sup>—the first of these giving origin to the race of Cinel Comgaill or Genus Comgalli,<sup>6</sup> and the latter to the race of Cinel Gabhran or Genus Gahhrani,<sup>7</sup> who retained the original Irish settlement in Cantyre and Knapdale.<sup>8</sup> The son of Fergus Mor,<sup>9</sup> named Domhangart, was married to a daughter of Brian,<sup>10</sup> a descendant of Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin,<sup>11</sup> a former king of Ireland. The sons of Domhangart, Comgall,<sup>12</sup> and Gahbran,<sup>13</sup> succeeded him; but, it would seem, they had to contend with the aboriginal Picts, and had much diffi-

culty in maintaining their acquisitions of territory.

In the commencement of the sixth century, the kingdom of the Scots in Britain, sometimes called Regnum Dalriete or Dalriada,<sup>14</sup> included all the Western Islands, together with the countries of Lorn, Argyle, Knapdale, Cowell, Kentyre, Lochaber, and a part of Bread-Albain;<sup>15</sup> while the Pictish kingdom embraced all the rest of northern Scotland, from the firths to the Orkney Islands. But, in course of time, the marches of both people became very variable, and as they were more or less powerful, different reprisals took place between them.<sup>16</sup>

In the year 503, Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach Muinearg, King of Uladh,<sup>17</sup> died. And this year, likewise, when Lughaidh, the son of Laeghaire, had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed by a stroke of lightning at Achadh-farcha,<sup>18</sup> in the territory of Ui-Cremhthainne.<sup>19</sup> That denomination it afterwards received from the remarkable circumstance which caused the monarch's death.<sup>20</sup>

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### INTERMENTS OF SEVERAL ARCHBISHOPS OF DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—It may interest some of the readers of your popular Journal, when I attempt to record the interments of several Archbishops of Dublin. In each case I quote the *ipsissima verba* of contemporary papers. I commence with the burial of Dr. Wm. King, Archbishop 1704-29.

"The town is almost as if a general calamity had happen'd, so deeply is the loss taken by our citizens of the Most Reverend Father in God, Wm. King, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, who died at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at his Palace of St. Sepulcher's, in a very advanced age, truly lamented by those who were so happy as to be of his Lordship's acquaintance, or came to the knowledge of his many virtues, having all the good qualities necessary for making the greatest figure in life, the best patriot, truest friend to his country, of the most extensive charity, great piety, and profound learning. He died as he had lived, as a saint, leaving his possessions mostly to be distributed for charitable uses, and but little more than his coach and cattle to defray the expenses of his funeral solemnity. This evening (10th May), at 4 o'clock, the corpse of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, is to be interr'd according to his desire, at Donbrooke, a little pleasant village, about a mile from this city, in a tomb prepared for that purpose, under the direction and management of Will-

Hawkins, Esq., our king-at-arms. Nothing has been heard hardly for these days past, but laments for his loss, he being in the public opinion, the best friend to this nation, that ever enjoy'd such a dignity in it. 'Tis talk'd that he will be succeeded by the Bishop of Killmore [and Ardagh, Josiah Hort] or Derry [Henry Downes, D.D.], gentlemen of excellent characters, both for piety and learning. His Grace was 83 years old and 11 days."—*Dublin Intelligence*, 10th May, 1729.

"Saturday night last the remains of our Archbishop was interr'd at Donebrooke, in a very decent tho' plain manner, being accompany'd thither by most of our nobility and gentry and thousands of our citizens. The corpse was put above 2 foot under water in a grave 9 foot deep, over which we hear a monument will be erected."—*Dublin Intelligence* for 13th May. See also the *Dublin Weekly Journal* and the *Dublin Gazette*, 10th May, in the latter of which it is stated that "his body was decently, but privately interr'd this evening."

No memorial was placed on the grave of this great prelate.

Archbishop John Hoadley, the successor of Archbishop King, was, in 1742, translated to the Primacy. His Grace died at Rathfarnham Castle, and was interr'd at Tallaght, in the same tomb with his wife. Hancock's "History" of that parish, p. 33, relates this strange circumstance:—"When the old church was being removed, the men who were working at it found a leaden coffin, containing, it is said, the remains of Archbishop Hoadley's lady; and one of the workmen cut the lead off the coffin into strips, which he rolled round his body, and walked into Dublin with same and sold it, which rather sacrilegious act was not known for some time after."—Hancock's "Tallaght," p. 33.

Archbishop Hoadley's death is thus mentioned in Faulkner's *Dublin Journal* for Tuesday, 22nd July, 1746:—"On Saturday last, died at his country seat at Rathfarnham, in the 68th year of his age, Dr. John Hoadley, Archbishop of Armagh and Metropolitan of all Ireland, one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. [Then follows a very long eulogium of the Primate, including this remark:]—'His moral character may be summed up in this, he led the life of a man.' He was interr'd yesterday morning privately, in his family vault at Tallaght."

Dr. Charles Cobbe, Bishop of Kildare, was translated to the See of Dublin, in succession to Dr. John Hoadley. His death is thus noticed:—"Sunday, April 14, 1765, departed this life, at his Palace in Cavan-street, full of years and honours, his Grace Dr. Charles Cobbe, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, and the eldest Bishop in the Christian Church." His Grace's death is thus recorded in the Register of St. Patrick's Cathedral:—

1765, April 18. "The most reverend Dr. Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, was interr'd at Donabate, near his late dwelling-house. We had nothing to say to that. He was my very great friend. I have lost many.—R. Kendrick."

Wednesday, April 17. "In the morning the remains of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin were carried from his Palace in Cavan-street and interr'd at Donabate, in the County of Dublin."—*Dublin Gazette*.

Dr. Cobbe's successor in the Metropolitan See of Dublin, the Honble. Wm. Carmichael, died at the Bath, 15th Dec., 1765, and was (I believe) there interr'd. Dr. Arthur Smyth was translated to Dublin from the See of Meath, in 1766. Pene thus records his death:—"Died at his Palace in Kevin-street, his Grace Dr. Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland." Tuesday.—"The Remains of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin were interr'd with great solemnity in the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's. The Dean and Chapter attended at the west end of the church and in procession before the body into the choir, where it was de-

1 Thus Tighernach states, "Feargus Mor mac Earca cum gente Dal-Riada partem Britannia tenuit, et ibi mortuus est."—Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms ii. Tighernachi Annales.

2 He settled in and gave name to the district and presbytery of Lorn, in Argyleshire, Scotland. The district is bounded on the N.W. by Lough Linnhe, which divides it from Morvern; on the N. by Loch Leven, the River Leven, and the chain of lakelets drained by the Leven, dividing it from Inverness-shire; on the east by an arbitrary line across Ranoch Moor, and by the great central south-west reach of the Grampians, dividing it from Perthshire; on the S. partly by brief arbitrary lines, but chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avch, and Melfort, which separate it from Cowal and Argyll; and on the W. by the Firth of Lorn, which separates it from Mull. It includes, also, those islands belonging to the parish of Lismore and Appin, with the islands of Kerrera, Easdale, and Shuna. Its length from N. to S. varies from 22 to 32 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. varies from 15 to 32 miles. See Francis H. Groome's "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland," vol. v., p. 558.

3 Many ancient historical and romantic associations, with numerous antiquities, civil and ecclesiastical, are connected with this race and their territory.

4 These settled in Islay.

5 Their father was named Domhangart.

6 These gave name to Cowal.

7 The foregoing families are distinguished in an Irish tract as the "Three Powerfuls of Dalriada."

8 See Rev. William Reeves' Adamnan's "Life of St. Columba," Additional Notes (Q.), Origines Dalriadæ, pp. 433 to 438.

9 According to Pinkerton, Loarn's reign did not exceed one year, when his brother Fergus I. succeeded him as sole monarch of Dalriada. The reign of the latter has been variously estimated at from three to twenty-seven years. See "Enquiry into the History of Scotland," vol. ii., part iv., chap. v., pp. 112, 113.

10 Pinkerton calls her Fedelina. He is wrong, however, in making Brian the son of Achy Mogmedon.

11 He reigned from A.D. 358 to A.D. 365, according to our Irish Annals.

12 His son Conall was the sixth king of British Dalriada, and the Conall King, son of Comgall, mentioned by Adamnan, in his Vita S. Columbae, lib. i., cap. 6, 7. See Rev. Dr. Reeves' edition, p. 32.

13 He was killed in battle A.D. 560, by Bruide, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts, who routed the Albanians, according to Tighernach. See Rev. Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," toms ii., Tighernachi Annales.

14 O'Dubhagain follows in minute detail the history of the Dalriadan colony, and the different families descended from the original settlers. See Archdeacon Lynch's "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. ii., cap. ix., pp. 8, 9.

15 Moreover, the names of places and people in Ayrshire and Galloway are mostly Celtic, and attest a Celtic immigration thither, prior either to the Cymry or Norwegian. See James Paterson's "History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway," vol. i., Wigtonshire, Historical Sketch, p. 11.

16 See Rev. Thomas Innes' "Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain or Scotland," chap. iii., art. v., sec. i., p. 65.

17 Or Ulidia. It was bounded on the west by Gleann-Righe, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

18 Meaning the Field of the Lightning. This fate is said to have befel Lughaidh, because he had there contemned a prophecy of St. Patrick in reference to the posterity of his father, King Laeghaire. See Colgan's "Trias Thannmairga," Septima Vita S. Patricii, pars ii., cap. lxxvii. Colgan adds in a note 44, p. 172, that the place was in the Diocese of Meath and County of East Meath. He states, also, that it retained such a name in his own time, but he does not identify its exact position.

19 That territory is now included in the baronies of Slane, Upper and Lower, County of Meath.

20 In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the death of Lughaidh, the son of Laeghaire, is entered under the year 509. See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 160 to 165, and nn. (m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x).

posited while the funeral service was read, and an anthem set to solemn and most affecting music. The bearers were the ministers of the several churches of Dublin, who were not members of the chapter. The Dean of St. Patrick's being somewhat indisposed, retired after the body was brought into the choir, and the office of interment was read by the Rev. Dean Bayly, Chancellor of the Cathedral. Great numbers of all ranks of people were present on the occasion, and the whole was conducted with great decency and order."

"Dec. 17th, 1771. His Grace Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, was inter'd in the cathedral at the north side of the communion table without the rails."—*St. Patrick's Cath. Register*.

The last quoted authority has the following entry with regard to Archbishop Smyth's successor:—"December 21 1773, Dr. Jno. Cradock, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Inter'd in a vault built by order of the Dean in that part of the choir at the back of the throne nearly opposite the Chapter House Door (opposite the Well-Hole Door)."

Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop Cradock's successor, died at Bassingbourne Hall, near Dunmow, Essex, England, on 10th Oct., 1801, and was interred at Takely, in that neighbourhood, on 19th Oct.

Of the seven archbishops who have presided over the See during the present century, only three died in Dublin, namely Archbishops Magee and Whately and Plunket. The former was buried in the old church at Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin; the next in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin; while our late Archbishop's remains are laid in his family vault at Mount Jerome.

W. REYNELL, B.D., M.R.I.A.

12th April, 1897.

### THE KILKENNY MUSEUM.

THE question of housing the objects of antiquarian interest collected in Kilkenny has occupied considerable attention for some time past, and a rather painful controversy appears to have arisen in that city over the proposed appropriation of a certain building known as "The Shee Alms House," which has been suggested by some local persons as a fitting receptacle for the collection, which proposal has been very stoutly resisted—and so far successfully—by some influential residents, who are anxious that the building should not be diverted from the charitable purposes to which for some time past it had been devoted. The quarrel bids fair to become a second edition of the story of "The Kilkenny Cats," and it is just possible that it may result in the removal of the objects from the "faire citie."

The Alms House is considered by those best acquainted with the building to be very badly suited for the suggested purpose; it is very dark, and has not been kept in a good state of repair; and though the rent asked for it is only £5 per annum, it seems that it would be dear even at that figure. The proposal to light it by skylights in the roof would be expensive, and would only prove effective for the attic storey; the principal floor would still remain in darkness, and as the building was erected upwards of three centuries ago, it may be difficult and expensive to effect the necessary structural alterations.

It is a pity there is not a more feasible proposal put forward, and it is evident there is a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the local people, as to the best way of securing the retention of this museum.

It may not be out of place to say that these objects were brought together solely by

the energy and ability of three men. The first, who was the founder of the Society, Rev. James Graves; the second, Mr. J. G. A. Prim; and the third, Mr. J. G. Robertson, who looked after the collection from the foundation of the Society until his removal to Dublin in 1888. The Rev. James Graves having died in 1885, the Society fell into decay; it had no funds, the members would not pay, and, having neither men nor money to carry on the work in Kilkenny, the local members decided to dispose of the objects to the Science and Art Museum. It is well to mark that this was decided on while the headquarters of the Society were still at Kilkenny.

Shortly after this the management was taken up in Dublin, and a new council was formed, and the almost defunct Society became in a few years transformed into the most extensive and prosperous Archaeological Society in the United Kingdom, under the name of "The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," and to the credit of the new management it must be said that they did not sell the Kilkenny Museum, but kept it up in the same house, paid the rent and other expenses, exactly as the old Society did. At the meeting at Kilkenny last year, some local members who did not understand the history of the case, proposed that the council should undertake a large expenditure in improving the rented apartments. It is not to be wondered at that the council, acting for all the members as well as for those in Kilkenny (the members outside of that city numbering about 100 for every one residing in it), did not see their way to spend in Kilkenny money subscribed for elsewhere for the other purposes of the Society. An elected council must follow the directions of the majority—there are 1,376 members in all, of whom considerably less than a score reside in Kilkenny.

During the past year all that was attempted locally in the way of supporting the museum was the proposal to take the Shee Alms House, at a rent of £5.

And if Kilkenny wants to have the museum it is evident it must be prepared to pay for its maintenance, and the case ought to be met in a different way to what has been done in the past, not by housing it in the Alms House taken from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, or by an attempt to draw on the members residing in other parts of Ireland to pay for the maintenance of a public museum in Kilkenny.

A great opportunity was lost when the Society founded by Rev. James Graves was allowed to dwindle down and finally disappear. Another Society founded by Cardinal Moran, when Bishop of Ossory, also died out in Kilkenny, for want of the necessary local support. A valuable collection of antiquities was made by the last-named Society, now housed, free of cost, at the College of St. Kieran, and the suggestion which has been made as to the amalgamation of the two collections, is worthy of consideration.

One thing is evident, that while the Society of Antiquaries, now a National Society, cannot allow money subscribed elsewhere and for another purpose, to be spent in Kilkenny, they cannot allow the objects to remain as before. The local members alone are to blame for the present block, and it devolves on them now to come forward and, after counting the cost, say if there is public spirit enough in Kilkenny to establish a public museum, and to give guarantees that the objects will be properly cared for and exhibited.

The cost of properly maintaining a local museum is great, and it is the expense that attends the keeping up of provincial museums that has prevented their extension. It is well known that an art and industrial museum would be of much more value than a merely archaeological one; and if any money is to be spent in Kilkenny on a museum, the practical minded will probably prefer to see that their money is spent on the most useful.

Turning for a moment to the objects in

the museum, the collection is a very heterogeneous one; no system seems to have been adopted, and the result is that it presents more the appearance of an "Old Curiosity Shop" than a properly-arranged museum. Stones, and fragments of stained glass from St. Canice's Cathedral, roof timbers from Callan, Crannog logs from Enniskillen, rough beams from Rothe's House, and a great variety of pieces of timber, most of which should not have been moved from their original *habitat*, has now become a difficulty as to disposal, as they are of no archaeological interest whatever. There still remains a good deal of general and local interest, but there are some objects of a fictile character, others rust eaten, not much to look at, but rapidly disintegrating, which should be at once removed and placed in the hands of an expert for preservation in dust-proof cases; and for the safe custody of such special items it is not likely any satisfactory provision could be made in Kilkenny.

### NOTES OF WORKS.

Orders in Council have been sanctioned for the expenditure of the following sums on Lunatic Asylums:—Richmond, £4,500 to complete the temporary buildings at Portrane; Omagh, £16,000 to complete additions and alterations to carry out a scheme of heating and ventilation, to build a new chapel, and to carry out plumbing work, &c.; Monaghan, £7,000 for the erection of a new chapel, heating the institution, and expenses in connection with proposed additions and alterations to the building.

Mr. W. H. Byrne, F.R.I.A.I., has prepared plans for a new R. C. church at Terenure. It will be Romanesque in style, with nave, side aisles, and transepts. The cost (without tower and spire) is estimated at about £12,000.

New premises for the drapery business of Messrs. M'Inerney and Co., have just been completed at 26 Henry-street. The building has a frontage of 20 ft., and a depth from front to rear of 170 ft., and is fitted up with all the modern requirements to adapt it to the purposes for which it is intended. The architect was Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan, F.R.I.B.A., and the contractor, Mr. John Pemberton. The cost was about £6,000.

Messrs. Arnott and Co., Limited, are about to erect extensions to their shop premises in Bridge-street and High street, Belfast, from plans prepared by Messrs. J. J. Phillips and Son, architects, Royal-avenue.

Mr. Thomas Elliott, architect, Enniskillen, has been entrusted with the preparation of plans for a new house and offices for Mr. James H. Charleton, Enniskillen.

The tender of Mr. W. Carragh has been accepted for the erection of a manse at Donaghadee for the Committee of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomas Pentland, Belfast, is the architect. Amount of tender, £810.

Steps are being taken by the Right Rev. Monsignor M'Glynn, P.P., V.G., to complete the tower and spire of Stranorlar Church, Co. Donegal, and tenders for same have been invited.

A handsome stained glass window has been erected in Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines; it is the gift of a lady member of the congregation. The chancel has been artistically decorated by Mr. J. Clarke, North Frederick-street.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the Commissioners of Control announce that they will received tenders up till the 24th prox. for the execution of the heating and ventilating works, together with the hot-water supply and boilers, for the new Lunatic Asylum now in course of erection at Portrane, Co. Dublin, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A., architect, Dawson-street.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 71.)

ARTICLE NO. XVI.

## (16.) *St. Nicholas's Hospital, Francis-street, 1752.*

THIS Hospital was called also the *New Charitable Infirmary*. It was first opened in Cole-alley, off Meath-street, in the Earl of Meath's Liberties, on the 26th October, 1752, by three surgeons,—Peter Brennan, of Ross-lane (afterwards of Kennedy's-lane); Cusick Roney, Meath-street; and James Dillon, Jervis-street. But the house being too small and insufficient for the numbers applying for admission, they rented a larger one in St. Francis-street, which they fitted up, capable of receiving forty intern surgical patients, and which was opened, 1st April, 1753. The instituting surgeons—Brennan, Cusack, and Dillon—visited the Hospital, alternately, every morning from 8 till 10; and Dr. Charles Ferrall (its first Physicians), on Tuesdays and Fridays: All served without fee or reward. Governors were elected by the subscribers, annually, and held their meetings on the first Monday of every month, received and disbursed the money, &c.

Every Monday at 12 o'clock was appointed for the reception of patients (sudden accidents excepted), each bringing a certificate, signed by three subscribers.

The Hospital seems to have been very well supported,—as we find in "Watson's Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack for 1758," that, from 1st November, 1756, to 1st Nov., 1757, 197 intern patients were received into the house, and 9,867 externs relieved.

The Physicians and surgeons attending the hospital in 1757, were:—

*Physicians*—Charles Ferrall, Usher's-quay. *Surgeons*—Peter Brennan, Ross-lane; Cusick Roney, Meath-street; James Dillon, Jervis-street; Barnahy Kelly, Smock-alley (now Essex-street west); Michael Keogh, Meath-street.

In 1759, the Hospital of St. Nicholas was endowed by means of a Lottery Fund, which was subsequently placed in the 3½ per cent. Government Stock; and also by a Kinnegad Road Debenture, bequeathed to it by the Rev. John Smith, D.D., in the same year. The interest on these funds was supplemented by private subscriptions and donations.

1765. Bequest of £50 by the late Revd. Thomas Smith, D.D., per Ralph Smith.

[Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith, Vicar of St. Ann's, Dublin, died at Killester, County Dublin, in August, 1764. He bequeathed a large sum of money to Dublin Charities, including the Lying-in Hospital, Britain-street, to which he left £100.]

## (17.) *St. Catherine's Hospital, 1758.*

THIS Hospital was opened in Meath-street, near Thomas-street, on the 24th of August, 1758, for the relief of poor surgical patients, who were to be properly recommended. It was under the charge of Messrs. Peter Brennan, Michael Keogh, and James Ryan, surgeons, who attended, each in his turn, every morning from 8 till 10; and by Dr. James Malachy Daly every second morning. All served without fee or reward. Intern patients received on Fridays only, sudden accidents excepted. The number of externs relieved since the first day of opening, 24th Aug., 1758, to 24th Aug., 1759, were 7,635. In 1760 Archibald Hamilton succeeded James Malachy Daly as Visiting Physician.

1764, Miss Elizabeth Perceval notified to the Treasurer of St. Catherine's Hospital, her intention of giving a benefaction of three-fourths of £1,000 and the one-fourth to the Meath Hospital in St. Catherine's parish. (See below.)

In 1764 St. Catherine's Hospital was united with that of St. Nicholas,—since which time till 1804, they were known by the name of

## *The United Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine.*

The Physicians and surgeons who attended the united Hospitals were:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Charles Ferrall, Usher's-quay; Dr. Archibald Hamilton, Meath-street.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. Peter Brennan, Kennedy's-lane; James Dillon, Jervis-street; Michael Keogh, Meath-street; Cormick O'Hara, Lower Abbey-street; and Mark Rorke, Thomas-street.

"Every Monday at 12 O'Clock is appointed for the reception of patients (sudden accidents excepted) each bringing a certificate signed by 3 subscribers. From 1st Nov. 1764 to 1st Nov. 1765, interns received, 327. Externs relieved, above 10,959."—(Watson's Almanack, for 1766.)

In 1784 the surgeons who attended the Hospital, were:—Messrs. J. Dillon, Jervis-street; Michl. Keogh, Meath-street; Mark Rorke, Meath-street; James Sullivan, Fisher's-lane; William Dease, Usher's-quay; John O'Berne, Earl-street; Gabriel Clarke, 70 Meath-street; and John Doyle, 7 Mount-rath-street; they attend alternately every morning from 8 till 10.

In 1768 William Dease, No. 70 Meath-street, became a visiting surgeon to the United Hospital of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, a position he held till his death in June, 1798. In 1776 he published (anonymously) "Observations on Wounds of the Head," &c.; but in 1778 he published a second edition, bearing his name, and the following title:—"Observations on Wounds of the Head, with a Particular Enquiry into the Parts principally affected, in those who die in consequence of such injuries. The Second Edition, with considerable additions. To which are added some General Observations on the operation of Bronchotomy. By William Dease, Surgeon to the United Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine. Dublin: Printed by James Williams, MDCCLXXVIII." He was the author of several other surgical works, a list of which may be seen in Sir Charles Cameron's "History of the College of Surgeons," p. 40; and also a memoir of him, p. 313. Surgeon Dease removed from Meath-street to Merchants-quay, in 1778; thence to Usher's-quay in 1782; and to Sackville-street in 1793, where he died in June, 1798.

In 1790 the hours of attendance in the Hospital were changed from 8 till 10, to from 10 till 12 o'clock, daily.

In 1803 the following physicians and surgeons were attending the Hospital:—

*Physicians*—Patrick Maguire, Arran-quay; Christopher Teeling, 35 Great Ship-street; John Joseph Burke, 152 Capel-street.

*Surgeons*—Michael Keogh, Meath-street; John Doyle, Usher's Island; Gabriel Clarke, Queen-street; James Rivers, West Arran-street; C. Fitzsimons, Crow-street; John Adrien, Fleet-street; Robert Hamilton, Dawson-street; and James Doyle, Usher's Island, assistant surgeon.

In 1804, on the expiration of the lease of the house in St. Francis-street, the Governors of the Hospital, considering that this part of the city was liberally supplied with means of relief to the sick poor, did not renew the lease; but turned their attention to the eastern parishes of St. Mark's and St. Ann's, as the only part of the city which stood in need of a Hospital. Accordingly, the Governors of the Hospital built a house in St. Mark-street, which they fitted up with ten beds, and re-named it the

## *United Hospital of St. Mark's and St. Anne's.*

This Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 3rd Oct., 1808. Its first Medical Governors and attendants were:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Christopher Teeling, 66 Exchequer-street (now Wicklow-street); and Dr. Burke.

*Surgeons*—John Keogh, John Doyle, Gabriel Clarke, C. Fitzsimons, James Rivers, James Adrien, Robert Hamilton, and Joseph Doyle.

*Apothecary*.—John Donovan, 2 Townsend-street.

*Treasurer*.—Michael Sweetman, Esq., Eccles-street.

Hours of attendance each morning, from 10 till 12; children vaccinated on Mondays.

The Hospital, though small, was neatly fitted up with ten beds, in two lofty well-ventilated wards; but as Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital which was then in contemplation of being erected in a more healthy part of the district, and opened for the reception of patients in 1819, rendered this small hospital unnecessary, and the funds not being able to support the intern patients, it was finally closed about the year 1822. The institution was subsequently converted into a Dispensary for the medical relief of poor extern patients; and, in 1843, the funds, which formed its endowment were placed under the control of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, to be allocated to the purpose for which they were originally intended.

In 1844, the United Hospital of St. Mark's and St. Ann's, was fitted up with fourteen beds, and re-opened by Dr. W. R. Wilde, of 21 Westland-row, who re-named it "ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR." In 1848, this Institution was removed to Park street (now Lincoln-place), and of which an account will be given in a future number.

The old Hospital in St. Mark-street is now used as a Dispensary.

The house now known as 92 Francis-street stands on the site of St. Nicholas's Hospital.

## (18.) *Meath Hospital, 1753.*

THIS Hospital is so named from its having been originally destined for the use of the poor manufacturers living in the Earl of Meath's Liberties. The Meath Hospital, like most of the other Hospitals of which we have treated, was founded by the exertions and charitable benevolence of medical gentlemen. It was what may be described as a kind of migratory Hospital, having been first established on the Coombe in 1753; removed to Skinner's-alley, in 1756; thence to Meath-street, in 1761; thence to Earl-street, South, in 1764; and back to the Coombe again, in 1773.

In John Watson's "Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack" for the year 1754, we find the first notice of the Meath Hospital, as follows:—

"The Meath Hospital on the Combe was opened 2nd March, 1753. Supported hitherto by a benefit Play, Benefactions, and annual Subscriptions of several of the principal inhabitants of the EARL OF MEATH's Liberty, and other well-disposed persons, who judged that an Institution of this nature was much wanted in a part of the town remote from the City Hospitals, and greatly throng'd with the industrious poor. That it was really so, has plainly appeared from the great numbers who daily reap the benefit.

"The number of out patients to 29 Sept., 1753, was 4,095. And 12 interns have been maintained, cured, and discharged. Messrs. Alex. Cunningham, Redmond Boate, David MacBride, and Henry Hawkshaw, Surgeons, attend daily in their turns, and all serve without fee or reward. Benefactions are received by Mr. George Thwaites, at Cork Bridge,\* and Mr. Joseph Terry, in Braithwaite-street."

In same Almanack for 1755, we find:—

"The Meath Hospital on the Combe . . . is supported by some few Charitable contributions, and the profit of an annual Play, which as yet have been insufficient for maintaining more than four Beds, although the House is capable of containing 30. Subscribers paying one guinea or upwards, are the Governors. They hold a general Board once a year; and a Committee meet monthly to inspect and regulate the affairs of the Charity. Dr. Thomas Brooke, and Dr. Francis Hutcheson, Physicians, visit on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Surgeons are, Messrs. Alex. Cunningham, Redmond Boate, David MacBride, Henry Hawkshaw, James Mills, and Henry Mapletoft; two of whom attend every morning in their turns. Number of patients from 29 Sept., 1753, to 29 Sept., 1754: Interns 36, Externs 6,495. Benefactions are received by the

\* Cork-bridge, over the Poddle River, leading from Ardcree-street to Cork-street.

Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Terry, in Braithwaite-street."

In 1756, the number of intern and extern patients were: interns, 43; and externs, 8,103. In Watson's Almanack for 1756:—

"The Meath Hospital removed from the Combe to Skinner's-alley, the Lease in the former place being expired. Subscribers paying one Guinea or upwards, together with the Physician and Surgeons, are the Governors. The number of patients from 29 Sept., 1755, to 29 Sept., 1756, were 8,103 Externs, and 43 Interns."—(*Watson*, for 1757.)

1761. The Meath Hospital in Meath-street is supported, &c. Patients relieved and supplied with medicines from Sept. 1759 to Sept. 1750, Externs 5,060, Interns, 71; several of whom underwent the most dangerous operations in surgery, and left the house quite cured.

1764, Sept. 24. Mrs. Elizabeth Perceval, of Stapleton, in the County of Gloucester, gave £10, and promised an annual donation of £30.

1764. Miss Elizabeth Perceval, who subsequently married the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Bishop's Hall, Essex, notified to the Treasurer her intention of giving the one-fourth part of £1,000 to the Meath Hospital, and the three-fourths to that of St. Catherine's. This donation was the cause of a prolonged dispute between the governors of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, who claimed the three-fourths, in virtue of its being united with the Hospital of St. Catherine's and the Governors of the Meath Hospital. (See below.)

1765. "The Meath Hospital removed from Meath-street to a larger and more commodious House in Earl-street. Externs, 9,000, Interns, 250.

*Physicians*.—Doctors Wm. Patten and James Henry.

*Surgeons*.—Messrs. Alex. Cunningham, Henry Hawkshaw, Wm. Vance, Michael White, and James Mills.

"Benefactions are received by the Treasurer, John Joshua Pim, Esq., Usher's Island. Old linen is much wanted, and may be sent by Charitable Ladies to the House-keeper at the Hospital."

[John Joshua Pim, merchant, 15 Usher's Island, was the direct ancestor of Joshua J. Pim, Esq., J.P., of Brennanstown House, Cabinteely, the present Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, *vice* James C. Colvill, Esq., lately deceased.]

1767, April 23. The Committee of Merchants for Conducting the Lottery for the new Exchange, agreed to give the sum of £100 to the Hospital.

1768. Mr. Vance handed in a donation of £50 to the Governors of the Hospital, received from Mr. Stephen Reynolds, apothecary, the benefaction of a gentleman who desired his name to be concealed.

1770. "The Meath Hospital in Earl-street. Patients relieved and supplied with medicines, from Sept. 1768, to Sept. 1769. Externs, 10,200; Interns, 350."

*Physicians*.—Wm. Patten and John Charles Flenny.

*Surgeons*.—(Same as in 1765.)

*Trustee*.—Mr. Joseph Pike, merchant, 16 Meath-street.

1770, October 11. "Lord Brabazon laid the Foundation Stone for a new Meath Hospital, on the Combe."—(*Freeman's Journal*, of Tuesday 11 to Saturday 13 Oct., 1770.)

[The Hon. Anthony Brabazon, M.P. for the County of Dublin, 1769–1772, when he succeeded his father (*d.* 24th Nov., 1772) as 8th Earl of Meath.]

1773. "The new Meath Hospital on the Combe was opened for the reception of patients in March, this year."—(*Watson*.)

The cost of building, &c., was upwards of £2,000, which was defrayed in part by a lottery prize of £1,000, and in part by Mrs. Lockwood's (*nee* Perceval) donation or bequest, amounting to the sum of £721 19s. 4d., being the three-fourths of the sum of £1,000

(Irish) which she intended for St. Catherine's Hospital.

[In 1764, Miss Elizabeth Perceval, before her marriage with the Rev. Edward Lockwood, laid out in the Funds in the Four per cent. the sum of £1,000 (Irish) for the use of the Hospitals of St. Catherine's, and the Meath, both of which were then located in Meath-street, and in St. Catherine's parish. This sum was to be divided between the two Hospitals, three-fourths to St. Catherine's, and one-fourth to the Meath. About the close of the year 1764, or the beginning of 1765, St. Catherine's Hospital became united with that of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, in Francis-street, in the parish of St. Nicholas Without; and about the same period the Meath Hospital was removed to South Earl-street, in the parish of St. Catherine. Mrs. Lockwood died intestate, 14th June, 1770, and, soon after, the governors of the Meath Hospital sought to claim the full amount of the £1,000, on the ground that, at the time the money had been invested in the Funds, there was no such Hospital as *St. Catherine's* in St. Catherine's parish; and that their Hospital (the *Meath*) was the only one in that parish. The governors of St. Nicholas's Hospital also set up their claim to the three-fourths, on behalf of St. Catherine's Hospital which had been united with theirs. After much correspondence and threatened litigation the matter was referred to a Committee of the Irish House of Lords for their decision. Accordingly, on the 3rd Nov. 1777, the Lords Committee met "to take into consideration the several Charities and Charitable Donations in this Kingdom, and to examine Papers, Records, and Witnesses, &c., in the most solemn manner; and two of the Judges to assist."]

#### *Their Report and Judgment.*

1778, 3rd August. "The Lords Committee appointed to take into consideration the several Charities and Charitable Donations in this Kingdom, met, according to order, on Monday, 3rd Nov. 1777, have, in pursuance to your Lordship's instructions, been enabled, by the returns from the Prerogative Office and the Registers of the several Dioceses in this Kingdom, and likewise by the Ministers and Churchwardens of the several parishes in and near Dublin, and other Informations, to go thro' many intricate inquiries, and have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships, that their Proceedings have been attended with very useful effects, the several sums following having been paid for the uses of the Charitable Foundations hereafter mentioned, since the last session of Parliament, viz.:

"The late Mrs. Perceval (afterwards Mrs. Lockwood), before her marriage, laid out in the Funds in the Four per cent. the sum of one thousand Pounds for the use of the Hospital of St. Nicholas [*sic*] and the Meath Hospital, now called the County Dublin Infirmary, £721 19s. 4d., of which has been paid," &c.

Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the Meath Hospital, which was to get the three-fourths left to St. Catherine's Hospital, there being no institution of the latter name in existence at the date of Mrs. Lockwood's death, the Meath Hospital being then in St. Catherine's Parish; and the one-fourth to be given to the Hospital of St. Nicholas as the representative of St. Catherine's.

[Elizabeth Perceval was the younger and only surviving child of Joseph Perceval, of Stapleton, near Bristol, second son of David Perceval, of Stapleton, and was born about 1690. He *m.* Arabella, *dau.* of — Dowdeswell, Esq., of Kingham, in Oxfordshire, and dying intestate, 28th June, 1764, aged 74, was *bur.* in the crypt of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, having had issue:—

- I. Thomas, *bapt.* 22nd June, 1722, *d. s.p.*
- II. Richard, *bapt.* 20th May, 1724, *d. s.p.*
1. Anne, *bapt.* 21st Sept., 1727, died young.

2. ELIZABETH, who took out letters of administration to her father's property

as only child, 21st July, 1764, in the Prerogative Court, London, and shortly after became the second wife of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Dews Hall, in the County of Essex. She *d.* suddenly and intestate, without issue, 14th June, 1770, having intended to leave her large property to Edward Lockwood, Esq., of Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, second son of her husband, by his first wife, Lucy, *dau.* and heir of the Rev. William Dowdeswell, of Kingham, on his assuming the surname of PERCEVAL. She was buried with her father.]

#### *Petition to the House of Commons.*

1773. Dec. 11. The Governors and Subscribers of the Meath Hospital presented a Petition to the Irish House of Commons, setting forth:—

"That the said Hospital was instituted in the year 1756 (*sic*), principally for the relief of the poor Manufacturers in the Earl of Meath's Liberties, who being very remote from the other Hospitals lost much of their time in applying for medical and surgical assistance; That the said Hospital has hitherto been supported by annual Subscriptions and casual benefactions, and has for a number of years past annually relieved from 300 to 350 Interns and some thousands of Externs: That the Governors finding the late Hospital [in Earl-street] not only too small to answer the exigencies of that populous part of the City, but also in a ruinous condition, and anxious to render this charity as extensively useful to the public as possible, have erected a plain commodious building on the *Combe*, originally constructed for an Hospital, capable of containing eighty Beds, on which they have expended their whole Fund, amounting to near £2,000 firmly relying on the benevolent assistance of this House to enable them to accomplish so humane and useful a design, especially as their Finances have been considerably lessened by the failure of a late Treasurer; thus circumstanced, and as there has been Provision made by a late Act of Parliament [5 Geo. III.] for a County Infirmary in every County in this Kingdom, except the County of *Dublin*, the Petitioners pray that the House will add a Clause to some Heads of a Bill, appointing the said Hospital the County Infirmary, and empowering such a sum as shall be thought proper by this House to be levied on the said county, and that the sum of £100 may be allowed annually from the Treasury to the said Hospital, in like manner as to the other County Hospitals; which sums the Physicians and surgeons of the said Hospital generously propose should be added to the annual Revenue of the Hospital, being willing to serve as formerly without Fee or Reward only desirous that they may have the Power continued to them which they have hitherto enjoyed, and which is also the custom of the other Hospitals in Dublin, of electing a Physician or Surgeon in case of vacancy in consideration of their not only having been at a very considerable private expense, but also of their having with infinite application and industry been the principal Agents in raising the present Building, and as they wish for nothing more than to have their Apprentices who have been regularly bred under them in the said Hospital, their Successors."

"Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. John Dempsey, and that they do examine the Matter of this Petition, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon to the House."

#### *An Act for Making the Meath Hospital the County Dublin Infirmary.*

1774. By an Act (Irish) of Parliament (15 & 16 Geo. III.), for explaining and amending an Act passed in the fifth year of that King's reign, entitled "An Act for Erecting and Establishing Public Infirmaries or Hospitals in this Kingdom," it was enacted that:—

"Whereas the County of Dublin by mistake or omission hath not been provided for by the said act, and the said county by the great number of infirm and diseased poor therein stands greatly in need of an hospital or infirmary, maintained and established as those of other counties have been by said act; and whereas the several persons, who have at very considerable expence to themselves by private subscriptions erected at the expence of two thousand pounds and upwards a building situated at a place called the Combe in said County of Dublin, known and called by the name of the Meath Hospital, are willing without fee or reward to give up said building with all its furniture, utensils, and appurtenances to the use of the said county for ever:

Be it enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty, &c., that said building, called the Meath Hospital, aball from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four be created and founded, erected, and established as the Hospital or Infirmary for said County of Dublin, and be for ever hereafter deemed and considered to all intents and purposes the Hospital of said county, to be endowed with and intitled to all emoluments, rights, liberties, privileges, and advantages, as fully and effectually as any other county hospital in and by said act provided for and mentioned.

"Provided always that the annual sum or salary of one hundred pounds, usually granted to the physicians and surgeons be paid and appropriated to the maintenance and general fund for necessities in said hospital, and that in all other respects said hospital should be subject to the like rules and regulations as the other county hospitals in said act mentioned, save only that the present physicians and chirurgens of said Meath hospital shall be appointed the physicians and chirurgens of the said intended Infirmary for the County of Dublin; and that it may be lawful for said physicians and chirurgens, or a majority of them, to elect a physician or chirurgens in the room of any physician or chirurgens, who may from time to time by death, removal, or otherwise shall make a vacancy in said hospital, in consideration of their having served said hospital *gratis* these seventeen years past, and their having had a principal share in the support thereof during that period, and in erecting said building, as well as relinquishing in behalf of themselves and their successors in said hospital all claim or title to the annual salary of one hundred pounds, which they otherwise would be entitled to in consequence of said Act, any thing heretofore or in said act mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding."

1774. The following are the names of the medical staff of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary after the passing of the above act:—

*Physicians*—Dr. Charles Fleury, and Dr. Dan. Cooke.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. Alex. Cunningham, Henry Hawkshaw, Wm. Vance, Mich. White, James Mills, and Arthur Winter.

1776. "The Governors have built a large commodious House on the Combe (originally constructed for an Hospital) at an expence of above £2,000, and fitted it up properly: It is now ready for the reception of Patients.

"All persons paying 20 Guineas become Governors for Life; and such as pay 3 Guineas annually are Governors for one year, having a power (at all times when there is a vacancy, or upon any sudden emergency) of sending a Patient into the House.

"*Attending Physicians*.—Dr. John Charles Fleury, and Dr. Dan. Cooke.

"*Attending Surgeons*.—Messrs. Alexander Cunningham, Henry Hawkshaw, William Vance, James Mills, and Arthur Winter, All of whom have resigned to the Hospital the Bounty of £100 annually paid by Government, and serve without Fee or Reward.

"Benefactions are received by the Treasurer, Arthur Guinness, Esq., James's-gate, or any of the above Gentlemen."—(*Watson*.)

[Arthur Guinness, Esq., James's-gate, brewer, the founder of the now world-famed St. James's-gate Brewery, was the eldest son of Richard Guinness, Esq., of Celbridge, County Kildare, by his wife Elizabeth, *dau.* of William Read, Esq., of same county. He *m.*, 30th May, 1761, Olivia, *dau.* and co-heir of William Whitmore, Esq., of Capel-street, Dublin, by Mary, his wife, *dau.* of John Grattan, Esq., and cousin of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. ("Married: Mr. Arthur Guinness, Brewer, to Miss Whitmore, of Caple-street."—*Pue's Occurrences*, of Sat. 30th May, to Tues. 2nd June, 1761.) Arthur Guinness was great-grandfather of the present Lord Ardilaun and Lord Iveagh.]

1783. Donation from Mrs. Mary Ford, of £100, through Dr. Quin.

1786. Legacy from Mrs. Rogerson, of £800.

1787. A donation of £300 from Captain Thomas Preston, of No. 13 [now No. 6] Merriem-street, Upper.

1806. In pursuance of power given by the Act of Parliament 45 Geo. III., cap. 50, the County Dublin Grand Jury increased their Presentment to £600 per annum.

1807. At a public meeting of the governors, it was resolved: "That a Standing Committee of twenty-one should be annually elected for the management of the charity," which previously had been in the hands of the Medical Staff.

1814. Mr. Thomas Pleasants, of 67 Lower Camden-street, gave, through Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon to the Hospital, and Mr. Robert M. Peile, the sum of £4,000 for enlarging the Hospital, and £2,000 to be funded for the purpose of procuring wine and other necessities for cases that require them.

[Thomas Pleasants died 1st March, 1818, and was *bur.* at St. Bride's. His house in Camden-street is now known by the name of *Pleasants' Asylum*. See memoir of Thomas Pleasants, in History of St. Bridget's Church and Parish, in IRISH BUILDER, for 15th Nov., 1895.]

1816. The committee purchased "The Dean's Vineyard" from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, for the sum of £1,126, free of rent, whereon to build a new Hospital.

(To be continued.)

### THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE : WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF GOTHIC.\*

(Continued from page 66.)

WE saw in Romanesque architecture the logical tendency of the times. The architects found that the Romans had always used a column to support something definite, so they did the same, and carried up the wall pillars to support the roof truss; the stepped arches, a purely economical arrangement to save centering, were each supported by a separate column. The piers were sometimes made cruciform, with a half column on each face to resist the thrust of separate arches, and sometimes they clustered the columns. The Gothic architects carried this out more completely, and carried down every rib by means of columns surrounding the main one, and afterwards made them attached; and eventually they superseded the columns by a pier down which the ribs of the vaulting descended, though this is describing how they were designed; looking at them we should say that the channelling of the piers ran up and formed the mouldings of the arches of the aisles, and the ribs of the vaulting of the nave and aisles, or else a cylinder was supposed to have fallen from heaven on to the channelled pier leaving the projecting hits of the original one sticking out. The rib and panel vaults are a useful and most interesting study, showing the gradual multiplication of the ribs, eventually forming patterns known in English Gothic as stellar vaulting, such as those in the cloister at Westminster, at Oxford Cathedral, and elsewhere. Some of these ribs abroad were made into enriens and pretty patterns, as at the Cathedral of Las Palmas, Grand Canary; in England, however, the stellar vaults gave rise to the fan vault, in which real ribs ceased to be used, the very numerous thin and small ribs were worked out of the solid voussoirs, and in some places in England and abroad flat stones were carried by open work on the curved ribs, an instance of this may be seen under the rood screen at Southwell. Most of the progressive steps are shown and explained in Professor Willis's interesting paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects in the year 1842. However much the Gothic architects may have lost their early artistic sense, some qualities remained with them to the last. They never lost their logic, their daring, or their excellence in mechanical contrivance. They made their windows where they were wanted, and kept them of the requisite size for the lighting they had to do, and when stained glass came into vogue, a church was all window, except where the buttresses occurred, and this is only one instance, for if they found the slopes of their buttress tables did not take off the rain fast

enough, or that the splashing of the rain damaged the stonework above, they made them steeper and steeper, until they perfectly answered their purpose. The height and slightness of Strasburg spire is certainly an instance of their daring, and there are innumerable instances of their ingenuity in mechanical contrivance in windows. For example: When the stone was hard they used pierced slabs; when it was soft, tracery; and some of their late tracery is as mysterious as the eddies of a stream, and, as compared with the size of the building, as slight as a spider's web. With an elastic style like this, neither the architects nor the sculptors were ever at a loss for invention, and they trusted to a general picturesque effect however incongruous the parts might be, *e.g.*, if a pointed arch were wanted with a rose-window beneath it, they put the circle in and left the point to take its chance. I by no means wish to depreciate the invention either of the architects or the sculptors, but, as compared with a Greek or a fine Early Renaissance building, the task was slight when anything crammed in would answer the purpose. In such vast buildings with such infinity of detail, forgotten pieces had sometimes to be filled in impromptu. At Ely Cathedral there are two buttress tops which had been apparently left for appropriate buttress caps to be designed for them. I suppose these had to be finished in a hurry. I presume some plants had grown up in the accumulated dust on the unfinished square tops, and the architect had these wind-sown plants cut in stone to make a finish.

Architecture would not be one of the master arts of the world if it did not require the possession of so many varied capacities, some of which, if not antagonistic to one another, are rarely found in the same person. Great architects can, therefore, be only looked for occasionally, when men of exceptional genius, industry, and ambition embrace it. Architecture rarely arrives at any great pitch of excellence all at once, even if it ever does; there is mostly a school with an aim, in which the knowledge that is acquired in one generation may be handed down to the next as the foundation on which a new edifice can be raised. Unhappily, the method of teaching in the different schools from which the brilliant epochs of successive architectures have sprung has been entirely lost, and we can only very imperfectly judge of what it was, by an exhaustive study of the buildings that have come down to us. We must recollect that before the last century much of the knowledge that can now be got from hooks was personal or traditional, or was worked out by some rule of thumb. Until Wilkins, in 1812, found out what Vitruvius meant by his "unequal steps"—"Scamilli impares,"—no one had suspected the optical refinements of the Greeks, and it was not until Mr. Penrose verified their existence at the Parthenon that we could appreciate the geometrical knowledge of the Greek architects. We see by the plan of the Temple at Bassæ that there was some thrust against the columns, and a considerable number of pieces of the stone ceiling have been found. Professor Cockerell showed in his restoration a segmental arch, but, as far as I know, no one has calculated the thrust of such a ceiling, and the resistance that was offered by the wall and the attached columns, so we are in ignorance as to the truth of his hypothesis. We know a little of the early Roman knowledge of construction from Vitruvius, supposing he lived into the reign of Augustus, for a learned Dane, a Mr. Ussing, has just published a treatise to prove that Vitruvius was a literary man who lived in the third or fourth century A.D. We know that the Emperor Constantine started schools of architecture in certain parts of the Roman dominion, but we know not what was taught. Still, we know St. Sophia, and since the publication of M. Choisy's "Art of Building among the Romans, and the Byzantines," we know more about the methods of both people than was ever known before, since the irruption of the barbarians. Mr.

\* Royal Academy Lectures, by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A. Lecture II. From the Builder.

Tarn, too, has given those who will take the trouble of learning it, the methods of calculating the thrusts of vaults and domes. We know that a profound knowledge of stereotomy was possessed by the Gothic architects from the researches of Professor Willis, Viollet-le-Duc, and others.

Let me, however, enumerate the requisite equipments of an architect. He wants first to know the strength of materials and their resistance to the ravages of the weather. He wants to know by experience, or still better, by calculation, *statics*, or the equilibrium of opposing forces. He wants not only to be able to plan conveniently, but so that the shapes both of his whole building and of its internal parts have the proper character. He wants the whole and every part to evoke the emotions proper to the structure, and these emotions vary at different epochs. The masterpieces of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Saracenic, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture aroused enthusiasm and admiration when they were built. Some continue to do so still, some are only viewed with indifference, while others excite contempt or disgust. The question for us now is, how cognate emotions can be raised by us in the present, or by some of our successors in the immediate future. That we do not raise the enthusiasm and admiration we hope for and expect, is, I fear, only too obvious, for who ever hears of an architect or his building calling forth anything but condemnation or censure, and when the building does not, it is supposed to have built itself. This must, I think, be due to one of two causes—either that the public are incapable of enthusiasm for architecture, or that at present the architects are unable to apply the proper stimulus. During the Gothic period, we read of the building of a cathedral in a town evoking an enthusiasm akin to madness; the townspeople not only contributing to it in money and kind, but men and women too, dragging in the materials, and working at the building, assisted by the monks, and even on some occasions by the aged bishop himself. I am far from supposing that this enthusiasm was wholly due to expectant artistic delight, or even to a better chance of getting to heaven. These cathedrals were a mark of earthly benefits that had accrued to the people by the exertions of their bishops, and were built with a prospect of obtaining still further benefits. Many doubtless looked forward to seeing new beauties and new structural achievements, that were beyond their fondest expectations; while all were ready to admire in anticipation the size and splendour of the proposed edifice. The people looked for more well-paid work being wanted, to the immense advantages of a new centre of attraction; opportunities, too, for their own intellectual or artistic exercise, that did not bring with it pains and penalties. Dull and unimaginative as people now are, I think if a man discovered a gold reef in which all might share, and from which those harpies who get all the benefit of new discoveries and inventions were driven off, were to suggest the building of something grand and novel as a thanks offering, and promised that, when the building was done, he could lead them to still greater advantages, there would be no want of subscriptions or enthusiasm now.

There must be a certain amount of liking for every creation of beauty and perfection, as we saw by the Greek revival in the last century. We look on the last century and the beginning of this as peculiarly tasteless and inartistic periods; yet this Greek revival gave us some admirable works, of a beauty of proportion, of a delicacy and refinement that we now look for in vain, though the style is not fitted for our climate, and is in some respects even absurd,—still, it touched chords in us that are not touched now. I may mention such buildings as the National Gallery and University College by Wilkins, the Bank of England and Bank buildings by Soane, the Snn Fire Office, the London and Westminster Bank and Hanover Chapel in London (now, alas, destroyed), and the

Insurance offices, at Liverpool, by C. R. Cockerell, as well as St. George's Hall, by Elmes, in the same town. We, therefore, need not be surprised at the passion for the cathedrals of the thirteenth century while the Gothic style was being elaborated, when, too, the buildings were not only erected to the highest end, and showed the greatest constructive skill the world had seen, but met every taste and passion of the day. We have an intellectual admiration and a pride in the Forth Bridge, which only carries a railway conveniently and cheaply; what should we feel if it were also our ideal of perfect loveliness? But even then it would not excite the admiration caused by the Gothic cathedrals, embodying, as they did, the very highest aspirations, and offering the highest pleasures then known. There was the colossal structure, the very acme of skill of those days, with its lanterns, towers, and spires basking in the sunshine, or peering through the mist, turned into mother-of-pearl by the moonlight, or cut out of ebony against the moonless sky. In its day the cathedral was the very ideal of beauty, full of illustrations of natural and scripture history, of ethics, of the sciences, of fables, and of every traveller's tale, and like nothing ever seen before. Inside it was refulgent with stained glass, with a gorgeous ceremonial, where plate, jewellery, and enamels, gorgeous robes and hangings were exhibited, and where imposing, brilliant, and solemn processions were seen, while the curling clouds of incense ravished the senses, and captivated the imagination. In it the ear was pierced with the sweet sounds of singing and music, and the highest eloquence of the day roused the passions or pictured the way to heaven, and where the contagious adoration of crowds carried the soul upwards as on wings. On nocturnal festivals, where all these delights were heightened by a brilliant illumination, the church must have suggested heaven, and the black shadows the abysses beyond.

Matchless as was Greek civilisation, dignified as was Roman, gorgeous as was the Saracen, we can hardly picture to ourselves any ceremonial of theirs so congruous and so striking as high mass in a newly-built cathedral of the thirteenth century. The earth was then held to be the centre of the universe, as man was the highest creature in it, with Heaven for his goal. When the rude and poverty-stricken worshippers were gathered in multitudes to offer their adorations in a building that was awe inspiring by its size and proportions and to them of superhuman skill, witnessing a ritual as splendid as it was solemn, performed by holy men for their salvation, they must, when they flung themselves on the marble pavement at the elevation of the host, have felt themselves ascending to heaven to enjoy all this gorgeous pageantry and delight, without satiety and for ever.

#### BURKITT MEMORIAL PULPIT.

A HANDSOME pulpit, in Caen Stone, has just been erected in Cappoquin Church, County Waterford, to the memory of the Ven. Archdeacon Burkitt, by his son, the Rev. R. B. Burkitt. The same donor has also presented a solid brass reading-desk with lamp attached, from the well-known works of Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham. On a memorial brass is the following inscription, finely engraved:—

To the Honour of God,  
And in Loving Memory of  
THE VENERABLE FRANCIS HASSARD BURKITT.  
Erected by his son, the Rev. Robert Bradshaw Burkitt,  
A.D. 1897.  
"The memory of the just is blessed."

The sculptor to whom the execution of the pulpit was entrusted was Mr. J. O'Connell, of Cork.

Messrs. Street and Co., advertising agents, of 30 Cornhill, E.C., and 5 Serle-street, W.C., announce that, in consequence of their increasing business, and for the convenience of their West End clients, they have opened a branch establishment at 164 Piccadilly, London, W.

#### IRISH ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the "Irish Tourist Association," held at Leinster House, Kildare-street, the subject of the formation of an "Irish Roads Improvement Association" was discussed, when it was "Resolved that an 'Irish Roads Improvement Association' be formed, and that it be affiliated with the Irish Tourist Association."

The following are the main objects sought to be attained:—

1. To urge improvement in the care and maintenance of Irish roads.
2. To advocate better methods of repair, and seek to obtain better results for the existing expenditure.
3. To impress on the public in general and the magistrates and members of the grand jury in particular, that a very low county cess does not necessarily mean economy.
4. To assist the county surveyors in every possible way in their arduous duties.
5. To urge the general erection of finger posts at cross roads.
6. To erect danger boards on gradients which are considered to be dangerous to cyclists.

The subscriptions of ordinary members is 5s. per annum, and of members of the council £1 ls. per annum.

[The proposal is a novel one, and may be in the future an easement of the duties of grand jurors and county surveyors.—Ed. I. B.]

#### PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

##### IRISH PAROCHIAL RECORDS.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Dane asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether, in cases of parishes in Ireland now containing fit and secure buildings for the safe custody of their records, the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, under the special power to deal with such given him by the fifth section of The Parochial Records (Ireland) Act, 1876, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 58, is empowered, upon application made to him, to order that records that have been removed by him, to the Record Office in Dublin may be returned to and permitted to remain in the care of the rector, vicar, or curate (as the case may be) of such parishes, upon being satisfied that fit and safe accommodation has been provided for such records; and, if not, will the Irish Government take steps to initiate legislation giving the Master of the Rolls in Ireland such power, and thus rendering such records more easy of inspection by interested parties? Mr. Atkinson—Under the Parochial Records Act of 1876, no power is given to the Master of the Rolls to return the parish records removed to the Public Record Office after the passing of the Act; he is only empowered to return such as were removed before that date. The Deputy Keeper of the Records is of opinion that the public custody of these records has the advantage over local custody of greater security and of accessibility and economy to persons requiring certificates, and it is not proposed to introduce legislation in the direction suggested.

##### HOWTH HARBOUR.

Mr. P. O'Brien asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether his attention has been called to the proceedings at a meeting held some time ago in Howth, County Dublin, relative to the condition of Howth Harbour; and whether, although it is admitted that the harbour is in urgent need of being dredged, it is proposed to allocate a sum of only £150 to effect the required operation; and if so, whether the sum will be increased and the Board of Works dredgers, which are now lying in Kingstown Harbour, will be employed to aid in the work? Mr. Hanbury—I have seen the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 7th November. If that is what the hon. member means, as a matter of fact I understand that the low water depths

of the harbour are quite as good as any that have existed in the last thirty years, even at the time when Howth was the centre of a large herring fishery. The low water depth at the entrance, and for 400 feet along the West Pier from the pier head for some distance out, varies from about 8½ to 8 ft., for 300 feet further for some distance out from 8 to 5 ft., and for 350 ft. further from 50 to one foot. One hundred and fifty pounds is provided in this year's Estimates for removing about six inches more at the entrance, and the work will probably be done by the Kingstown dredgers, if the ground is found suitable.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The residence of Sir Charles Lanyon at Whiteabbey, near Belfast, has been purchased by a syndicate for conversion into a hydropathic establishment. It stands on thirty-three acres, and in a most picturesque situation.

**CURIOUS APPLICATION.**—In the Consistory Court of London on Thursday, before Dr. Tristram, Q.C., Chancellor, a petition was presented by the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, that a certain manuscript book, the Log of the Mayflower, at present deposited in the library of Fulham Palace, might be transferred to the President and citizens of the United States, as one of the earliest records of their national history. It was stated that the petition had the support of the Bishop of London, and that photographic copies of the book would be deposited in the registry of the diocese and in the Fulham Palace library. The Chancellor made a decree for the transfer of the book under certain conditions which he would settle in Chambers.

**THE LATE MISS PLOWDEN.**—In our obituary last week appeared the name of Miss Barbara Plowden. The deceased lady had lived many years in Bath, and was the representative of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, nay, possibly the very oldest; for the Plowdens are undoubtedly of Saxon origin, and derived their name of Plowden (which means Kill-Dane) from their deeds of valour against the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great. Roger de Plowden was a Crusader under Richard Cœur de Lion, and was present at the Siege of Acre in 1191. Sir Edmund Plowden was a noted lawyer in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and she offered him the Chancellorship in spite of his being a Roman Catholic. His grandson founded the first colony in New Jersey, having been granted a charter by Charles I. in 1634, entitling him to the possessions of the Isle of Plowden, since called New Jersey. The remains of the deceased lady were on Tuesday conveyed by rail to Plowden Hall, in Shropshire, the home of the Plowdens for the last ten centuries.—*Bath Journal*.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. F. D.—MS. to hand, but must be held over for the present.  
D. M.—Notice will shortly appear. It will require some emendation before it is put into type.

### TENDERS.

For the erection of National Schools at Blarney, Co. Cork:—

D. O'Callaghan	..	..	£1,275
J. Neville	..	..	1,195
W. Murphy	..	..	1,195
D. Forg (accepted)	..	..	1,173

For alterations and improvements at Cookstown workhouse infirmary and fever hospital:—

J. Burnett	..	..	£190
J. Whalley	..	..	184
J. Donnelly (accepted)	..	..	176

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We shall be glad to receive notes of works in contemplation or in progress in town or country.

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Correspondents should send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.

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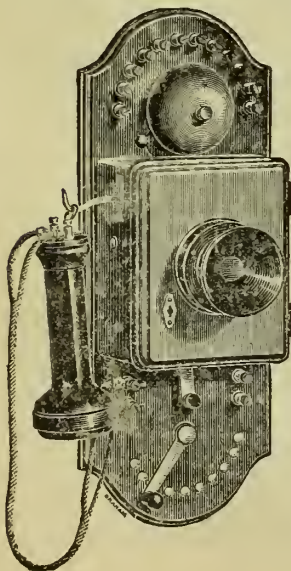
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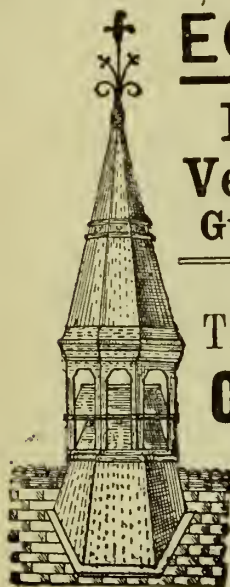
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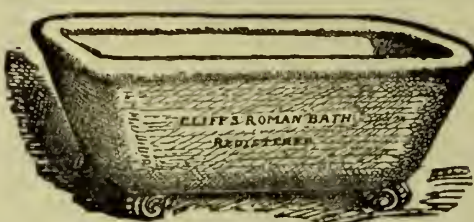
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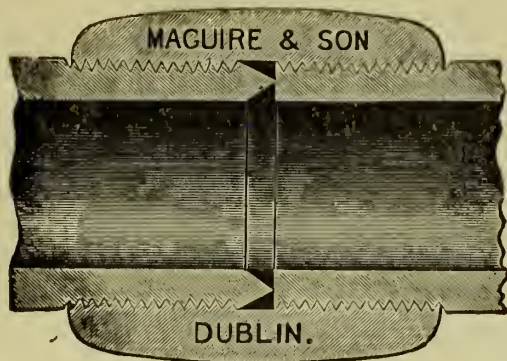
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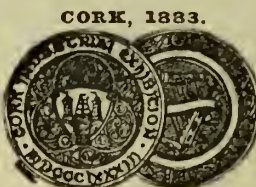
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IN the series of Papers under the above  
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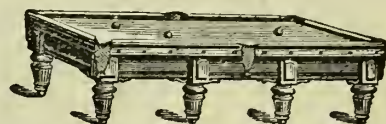
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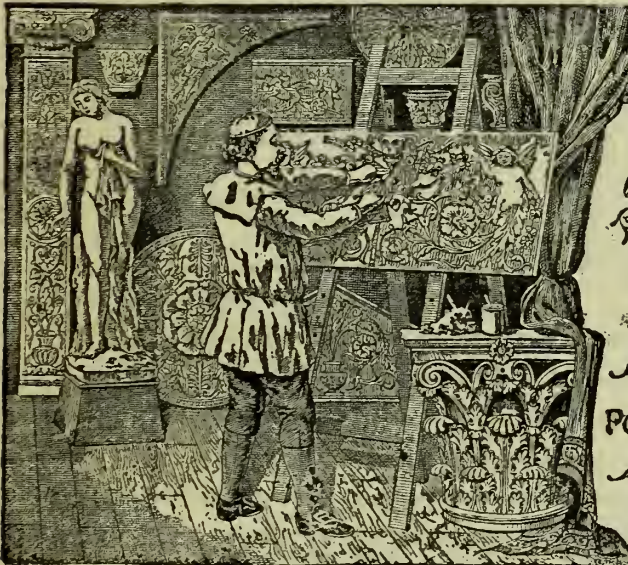


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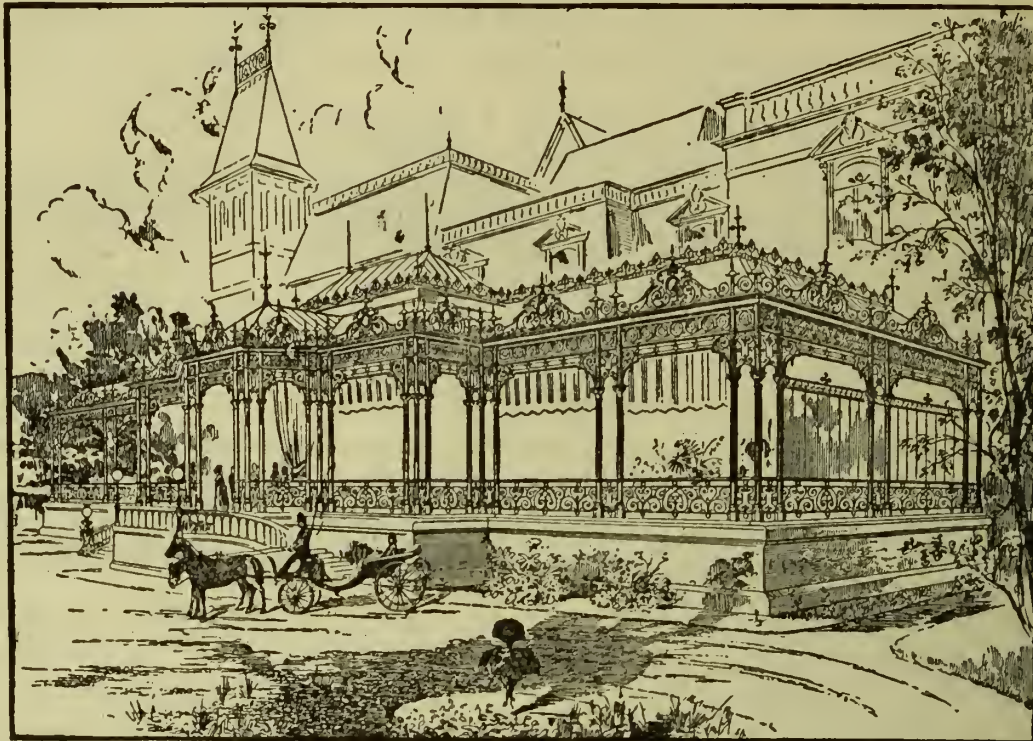
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 897.

H E ROYAL  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF  
IRELAND.

THE second general meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for the year 1897, was held in the Council Chamber, Tholsel, Kilkenny, on the 19th ult. The chair was occupied by Colonel PHILIP VIGORS, V.P. for Leinster.

The Chairman said that before they commenced the proceedings, he would like to say what he was sure was the wish of everybody present, that was, to express regret at the enforced absence of their President, The O'Connor Don. In the next place he desired, in the name of the inhabitants of Kilkenny and the local members, to extend to those who had been good enough to attend their meeting—many of them from a long distance—a hearty welcome to our city. Personally he attached the greatest importance to those local meetings. The spread of archaeology through the country had been very marked, and he thought he might attribute the non-destruction of a large number of historic buildings and the preservation of others, as well as the receiving of a great many articles of intense antiquarian value, to the spread of the light that was now taking place throughout the land. We have had within quite a modern period several new societies started, as you are aware, in Cork, Waterford, Belfast, and, coming nearer home, in Kildare, and, last but not the least, he saw that there was one started in Limerick. There were other towns in Ireland equally rich in matters of archaeological interest, and he hoped they would follow the good example set by the places he had mentioned. He instanced such places as Galway and Londonderry as suitable centres for local archaeological societies. He also attached much importance to the establishment of local museums, and he was glad to see that museums had been established in a few small towns. His own county town, Carlow, amongst the number, had started a very good museum in the Town Hall, for which a grant was made, he believed, by the Town Commissioners. He believed that in Dundalk a museum had also been established, as well as in Waterford and Edenderry. The work of this society did not rest solely with the council, and outsiders who did not belong to the council, or even to the society, could do a good deal towards the preservation of objects of antiquarian interest. There was not a county one went through where one did not witness the injury that had been done to castles and abbeys, in which this country was specially rich. That could be put a stop to, and the council would always be glad to receive information of anything of interest that exists in the neighbourhood, or of any injury being done to objects of antiquarian interest. In conclusion, the chairman expressed, on behalf of the society, his thanks to the Press for spreading the light in archaeological and antiquarian matters.

A paper by Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A., on "The Rangers of the Curragh of Kildare," was read by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell.

Mr. Grove White said it was a very interesting paper, and moved that it be referred to the Council. The name mentioned in the paper were those of people who were the ancestors of many well-known Kildare families.

Mr. Egan seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The other papers were deferred till the evening meeting.

The following candidates, recommended by the council for election, were unanimously elected:—

*Fellows*—James Frost, M.R.I.A., J.P., Limerick; Joseph M'Chesney, Holywood; Charles O'Donoghue, J.P., Athlone.

*Members*—Right Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe; Andrew Bain, D.L., R.I.C., Newcastle West, County Limerick; Hugh F. Berry, B.A., 16 Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. Thomas Burke, P.P., Ballindereen; Rev. W. P. Burke, Waterford; Albert A. Campbell, Belfast; Norman C. Caruth, Ballymena; Rev. Edward Crosthwait, B.A., Bagenalstown; John Desart Cummins; Michael Drummond, M.A., Q.C., Dublin; Rev. C. O'Connor, Liverpool; Rev. Victor J. Fletcher, Malahide; William Frewen, Tipperary; Michael Gleeson, Nenagh; William Glynn, J.P., Kilsrush; Thomas McGregor Green, Solicitor, Ballymoney; P. Hartigan, Castleconnell; Bryan Hennessy, New Ross; Mrs. Kiernan, Dalkey; Thomas Kiernan Dalkey; the Hon. Secretary of Limerick Institution, Limerick; David M'Cann; William M'Cormick, M.A., Monkstown; Mrs. M'Donnell, 68 Rathgar-road; Henry G. Molony, M.D., Odellville; John T. Mulqueen, Nairn, N.B.; James Muncie, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Holywood; Miss Murphy, Dalkey; J. W. Brady Murray, J.P., Kinvara; William H. Nason, M.A., 42 Dawson-street; Rev. D. O'Connell, C.C., Waterford; M. J. O'Connor, Wexford; John O'Duffy, Dublin; Thomas Rice, 5 Carlisle-street; Edward Roberts, M.A., H.M.L., Carnarvon; William Russell, Belfast; Thomas Smyth, Dublin; Colonel W. F. Spaight, Union Hall; W. J. Thomas, Mullingar.

Alderman M. M. Murphy, who was to have read a paper on "Sir Richard Shee's Almshouse, Kilkenny," wrote that the paper was "of a purely historical character, but owing to the correspondence which recently appeared in the newspapers I consider it advisable to hold over this paper until next meeting."

Mr. Richard Langrishe handed in the following notice of motion for the next meeting of the society, at Lismore, on the 12th June next:—

"That as the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, by their letter of the 10th April last, addressed to Alderman M. M. Murphy, Kilkenny, intimated that they will not accept the care of the collection of objects now placed in the museum at Kilkenny, the care of the said collection be vested in a committee of not more than nine fellows or members of the society to be hereafter named, with power to appoint one of their number as secretary, such committee to be elected annually at the general meeting in January of each year, and that the sum of £10 per annum be paid to that committee by the Treasurer on or before the 1st day of February in each year, provided that suitable rooms for housing the said collection have been obtained in Kilkenny, and proper arrangements for conserving and exhibiting the same shall have been made by the said committee, to the satisfaction of the council of this society."

Having disposed of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The visitors were afterwards shown the various places of interest in the city, under the guidance of local members. The next day there was an excursion to Kells, Kilree, Aghavillar, and Sheepstown.

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 75.)

THE dangers of the passage in the seventeenth century,—sufficiently great in reality,—were doubtless much magnified by report. News travelled slowly, and as bad news proverbially travels the fastest, it was very probably only when a shipwreck occurred that anything was heard of the Irish channel. Archbishop Laud, who must have been as well-informed as anyone in his time, entertained nearly as bad an opinion of its normal condition as did Giraldus Cambrensis four hundred years previously. In a letter written in 1638, to Bishop Bramhall, which is printed in "The Rawdon Papers," Laud says that he is glad to hear that Bramhall is "safe come into Ireland," but that he should have

"ventured to be twice beaten back upon those rough seas, was neither his command nor council"; and in writing, seven years previously, to the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, then Viscount Wentworth, he urges him to cross to Ireland before August is past, and not to put himself "upon the flaws of September in that broken sea."

In the "Earl of Strafford's Letters and Dispatches,"—to which, in connection with these articles, my attention has been directed by the Rev. William Reynell, B.D., the benefit of whose great research is ever generously placed at the service of his friends—there is a very vivid picture of the misery a chief governor in the time of Charles I., had to endure in a journey to this country.

Wentworth was formally appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in January, 1632, but he does not appear to have made active preparations for crossing to Ireland until the spring of 1633. A man-of-war was always provided to convey the chief governor across the channel, and on the 20th of May, Wentworth writes that the winds were so contrary that the "King's Ship" could not be got out of Rochester River, where she lay, but that as soon as he could speed her away, and had notice of her being on the Welsh coast, he would not stay an hour, as he was against all non-residents, lay as well as ecclesiastical. Charles pressed him to start at once without waiting for the man-of-war, but Wentworth writes that it would be madness to think of crossing the sea in an ordinary ship, owing to "the daily robbing and spoil the pyrates do upon the subjects in those parts."

From a subsequent letter, it appears that there were three pirates frequenting the Irish Channel at that time, and that one of them called "the Pickpocket of Dover," which lay in sight of Dublin, had taken "a bark of Liverpool," with goods worth £4,000, including £500 worth of linen belonging to Wentworth. "By my faith," he says, "this is but a cold welcome they bring me withal to that coast, and yet I am glad at least that they escaped my plate; but the fear I had to be thought to linger here unprofitably, forced me to make this venture where now I wish I had had a little more care of my goods as well as of my person." He adds that, if there be not "a more timely and constant course held hereafter in setting forth the ships" for guarding the Irish coasts, the whole kingdom will grow "beggary and barbarous" for want of trade and commerce.

At last the "King's Ship" was got under way, and on July 16th, we find Wentworth at Chester, on his road to Dublin.

In 1636, Wentworth paid a visit of six months to England, but of his journeys we have no particulars.

In September, 1639, having been sent for by the King, he set out for London, and crossed from the bar of Dublin to the bar of Chester in thirteen hours—then considered a passage so remarkably quick as to be thought worthy of special mention in Sir George Radcliffe's "Essay towards a Life of the Earl of Strafford."

Wentworth, or the Earl of Strafford, as he had now been created, only returned to Ireland once again, for a few days in 1640. We find him on his journey, at Chester, on March the 11th, and five days later at Beaumaris, where his Majesty's pinnace, "The Confidence," awaited to convey him

to Ireland. He writes from there to Mr. Secretary Coke on half a sheet of paper, "as paper grows scarce as are the wuids," and says that, though it is blowing somewhat westerly, he intends to embark that morning. An attack of gout had come on during the night, and Strafford could not stir without great anguish. "Had it fallen upon me but three days sooner," he says, "it would have been impossible to have got me hither, but now the next ground I touch, by God's help, shall be Irish." It was in Ireland he landed, but he did not reach the harbour of Dublin without "a strife with contrary winds" which lasted for two days and nights.

The attack of gout accompanied by other distressing ailments, continued all the time he was in Dublin, and nothing which concerned only himself would have made him go "a mile forth of his chamber." The King, however, required his presence in London. Coming troubles were clearly foreseen, and Strafford felt it was not "a season for bemoaning of himself," and writes to the King that he will cheerfully venture his "crazed vessel," and will either "by God's help" wait upon him before Parliament begins, or else "deposite his infirm humanity in the dust."

In this state of health he set out for London on the afternoon of Good Friday, which fell, in 1640, on April 3rd. "The Confidence" lay some distance from the shore, and he had to join her in an open boat. A storm was raging, and the captain hesitated to put to sea, but Strafford, with his indomitable will, forced him to set sail. "A marvellous foul and dangerous night" ensued, and Strafford endured all the horrors of extreme sea sickness. They made however a fairly rapid passage, and reached the bar of Chester shortly before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Strafford, although "out of tune" to write with his own hand, after the shaking his "distempered body" had sustained on the "churlish sea," sent off before he left the ship, a letter to the Secretary of State, to announce his arrival in England. Then landing at Neston he proceeded to Chester.

He intended to set out for London on Monday morning, but when that day came, the physician, whose aid he had to seek, advised him not to attempt the journey, and such was his weakness that he believed himself he could not have borne the motion of his horse. But his obstinacy, as he calls it, was as great as ever. "Of all things," he says, "I love not to put off my cloaths, and go to bed in a storm." He determined that if he could not reach London on horseback, he would be carried there. Coaches were scarce conveyances, and even if one could have been procured, Strafford would have found it less endurable than a horse. The state of the roads at that time is almost past conception; a narrow causeway a few feet wide, in fairly good order for horse traffic, ran down the centre, but on each side of the causeway the roads were left in their natural condition; in summer, vehicles had to be drawn through dry earth; in winter, through a slough of mud and mire. On roads such as these, vehicles of our own day would be far from luxurious, but what discomfort must the occupiers of coaches hung on hard and unbending leather springs, have undergone. Litters were therefore used by ladies and invalids. They were sometimes slung between two horses, but more frequently carried on men's shoulders. One

of these was procured for Strafford, probably to be carried by men, in order to have as little motion as possible, and in it he decided to set out.

Even though so easy a mode of travelling was available, it was not until Saturday, a week after he had arrived at Chester, that he was able to commence his journey. He reached Nantwich that night, and writes from there that his weakness is such, and his amends so slow, that he must keep to his litter, and fears it will be ten days before he can reach London. On Sunday he proceeded to Stone, on Monday to Lichfield, on Tuesday to Coventry, and on Wednesday to Daventry—journeys averaging twenty-two miles a-day, which were not contemptible when it is considered that they were accomplished on men's shoulders. He probably reached London on Saturday evening. Sir George Radcliffe mentions that afterwards his sickness increased much, and brought him to such weakness that he was not able to sit up out of his bed for half an hour in a day.

In Strafford's time, letters seem to have taken at least nine days coming from London, in spite of Witherings' arrangements. We have seen that in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, persons endeavoured to combat adverse winds by rowing and taking advantage of the tides, and Strafford made use of the latter method—an early attempt at "tacking"—to get despatches from England. In April, 1634, he writes requesting certain documents to be sent to Holyhead, and says, "if the wind serve, the post barquo will be ready to attend them; if the wind fall cross I shall send an open boat of Howth, which will by God's help tide them over in a day or two, which way soever the wind blow."

The only time when the authorities appear to have given any attention to the dreadful state of the roads, was when the King was about to make "a progress." In 1633, in which year the King visited Scotland, Sir Edward Duncombe, against whom complaints had been made for not keeping a highway in Bedfordshire in repair, writes that he intends to lay yearly 400 loads of gravel and stone on it. He mentions that he is also at extraordinary charge in the repair of two other great roads on the way from Ireland.

The army sent by the Parliament for the conquest of Ireland, landed at Ringsend, in November, 1646. In the preceding month a Captain Stephen Rich had been appointed by the Parliament commander of the Packet Boats plying between Holyhead and Dublin, and soon afterwards fitted out two ships at his own expense. He was allowed £11 a-month for each of them, and performed the service for some years. One of the ships, called "the Patrick of Waterford," was taken "by the Irish" but was retaken by a man-of-war belonging to the Parliament, and restored, in May, 1649, to Captain Rich without any expense to him, "in consideration of his great losses and good service to the State." A month later a charge of neglect of duty was made against him, and a Major Thomas Swift was appointed subsequently in his place. Swift was allowed £9 6s. 8d. a-month for each vessel.

Also at Ringsend landed, in August, 1649, Oliver Cromwell, with 8,000 foot, 4,000 horse, and all necessities of war, prepared to bring our country into complete subjection. Men-of-war had to lie out in the Bay, and, as appears from General Ludlow's "Memoirs," persons coming in them usually landed near

Monkstown, but Cromwell, and subsequently his son Henry, went up "to the Ringsend."

The Quay of Dublin could not at that time be approached with an ordinary tide, by ships drawing five feet of water, we learn from Boate's "Natural History of Ireland," and even the haven at Ringsend, he says, "falleth dry with the ebb, so as you may go dry foot round about the ships which lye at anchor there." Ships at Ringsend suffered much from south west winds, and in November, 1637, in a storm from that point, as many as ten and twelve ships had been carried out to sea "of the most part whereof never no news hath been heard since."

Boate tried to remove the erroneous impression as to the ordinary condition of the Irish sea, and says "it is not so tempestuous as it is bruited to be." He observes that ships were most frequently wrecked in the long dark winter nights, when, in an age in which lighthouses were unknown, steersmen and pilots were unable to discern the land.

Postal communication soon received attention under the Commonwealth, and in 1652, the postage of a letter to Ireland was reduced from 9d. to 6d. The puritanical zeal of the authorities sometimes interfered with the arrangements, and we find a Constable "making stay" of a post boy sent with expresses on "the Lord's Day," and forcing him to pay a fine of 10s., an action which he was ordered not to repeat. We can also imagine that, during the rapid changes of this troublous period, the postmasters could not always be relied on, and probably Cromwell did not obtain very faithful service, from the postmaster at Beanmaris, who, in 1659, showed "his integrity by joyful expressions for the happy restoration of Parliament." The postmasters were directed to be careful in the choice of riders, "to take account" of all travellers, and, if they should be of the late King's party, to communicate with the local authorities.

(To be continued.)

## THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF GOTHIC.\*

(Continued from page 81.)

THE west fronts of the Gothic cathedrals are the best instances to be found of the Gothic architects' skill in composition, for they presented the largest surface to be dealt with unhampered by the necessity of resisting the thrust of the internal vaulting, the west towers acting as huge buttresses; and even when there are no walls of the towers inside but only piers, as in Notre Dame at Paris, the weight of the towers stiffened the piers that bore the thrust of the nave arches, and the vaults of the nave, aisles, and triforium. The position, too, of the west fronts from there being a large open space in front of them, encouraged the architects to concentrate on them their greatest efforts and to display the greatest richness; and as they contained the principal entrances, in which grand processions entered or from which they emerged on solemn or festal days, they may be looked upon as combining all the reasons for care and for display.

I begin with the three cathedrals of the Isle of France, of Picardy and of Champagne, Notre Dame of Paris, Notre Dame of Amiens, and the Cathedral of Reims, because the main motive of each is an arcade of kings, and, in my opinion, that of Paris very far exceeds the others in perfection of design. It is plainer, simpler, and more vigorous than the other two. The two others have more the air of

\* Royal Academy Lectures, by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A. Lecture III. From the *Builder*.

beautiful women decked for a ball, while that of Paris looks like a warrior caparisoned for war.

In most cathedrals there is the Gothic device of horizontal connexion, by running up a door head or a canopy into the next story, as Wren got his horizontal tie to the bell towers of St. Paul's by running his lower portico into them; but the genius of the architect of Notre Dame made him keep his three stories separate. If you will take the trouble of laying a piece of paper above the balustrade of the ground story, you will find it makes in itself a most admirable design, not for a cathedral, but for some vast hall. Push the paper up to the top of string of the first floor, you have still a tolerable composition; push it up again to the balustrade of the second floor and you have a better design. Remove the paper and the cathedral is complete; the huge doublet windows of the towers seem to bring the whole into scale, and you have no doubt as to the destination of the building.

The architect knew the value of plainness to set off decoration and repetition. The flat splays of the doorways with their seven lines of ornament to each, would have hardly borne the carving of the tympanums, lintels, and central supports, had it not been for the mass of plain stonework in the buttresses and spandrels; by the canopied niches in each buttress he introduced an ornamental note, to prevent the ground story being divided into three separate slices; in the same way, in the gallery of kings, he brings forward each niche on the buttress, and these, too, look a trifle wider than the others, thus preventing the repetition from being monotonous; and by the flat arches of the lower trefoiled arcade he keeps a pretty equal amount of shade round each figure, while the smooth perpendicular shafts contrast well with the arms and sceptres of the kings and the pleats of their drapery; and this arcade makes a noble crown to the story, being about a quarter of the space below it, and binds the whole front together, above the solid part, in a way that is not only unique, but a master stroke.

The whole front, as you see, is divided into three unequal bays by buttresses, and what we may call the first floor has each of its three spaces nearly square. A very plain rose window beneath a circular arch fills the centre compartment and two blank trefoils adorn the spandrels above the semicircular arch; a pointed arch spans the two side spaces, each filled below with doublet windows with a blank rose in the solid head above them, and in the middle of each spandrel above the arches are blank trefoils; this story is rather heavy, and contrasts well with the light balustrade and the gallery of kings below and with the open arcade above, which again ties the whole front together at the springing of the towers. Above rise the towers with their grand doublet windows with deeply-splayed jambs, while floral cornices crown the towers and have slight pierced parapets above them. At the outer corner of the back of each tower the roofs of the circular staircases just peep over the balustrade, and between the two towers the top of the thin central spire looks like a standard from which the banner has been torn. The whole front to the springing of the towers is but a trifle higher than its width. You may remark that the height of each main arch of the top arcade is about twice the height of that of the arcade of kings, which is also about a quarter of the height of the windows of the tower. These towers are 204 ft. high, 2 ft. higher than the Monument of London. The composition of this west front of Notre Dame is, in my opinion, the masterpiece of the west fronts of French cathedrals—

"Simple, erect, severe, austere, sublime."

Amiens is also divided vertically into three divisions, only the centre space is much larger than the side ones; measured by the statues in the gallery of kings, there are eight in the middle bay and five in each of the sides.

The bottom stage of each buttress that goes up to form the side of the towers projects so as to form deep porches, and the buttresses widen out so much in the lower story that the whole of the archivolt of the porches are on them, and the tops are turreted, and have spires, the finials of which run up into the gallery of kings. There are gables over the pointed arches of the porches, while behind the gables of the side porches are windows that light the aisles. The ground story is much higher in proportion than that of Notre Dame, and instead of the great rose-window being in the first floor, it is above the second floor, and I must remark that the top of the gallery of kings, most unfortunately, cuts off the bottom of the rose, even when you stand with your back at the extremity of the Parvis. The first floor consists of an arcade of four arches over the middle doorway, and of two under each tower; and each arch is subdivided by a shaft in the middle with trefoiled arches, and in each head there is a circle with a quatrefoil in it; above this is the gallery of kings. Standing between the shafts, which support high trefoiled arches, are the kings—eight in the middle bay and five in the side bays, as well as one in a niche on the face of each buttress. These niches are canopied, the canopies running up on the buttress of the towers to just above the middle of the lower windows. In the centre bay of the third story is the rose-window filled with late tracery of kaleidoscope pattern, and on either side there are stepped doublet windows in the bottom of the tower; the opening of each window of about four times its width. Above is another story of tower with doublet windows, but is different dates, with the north tower higher than the other; and between the towers, and running up to about half the height of the north tower, is an open arcade. The north-west tower is 223 ft. high.

When the whole of these porches are in shade, they form, as at Soissons, the great and striking feature of the west front, although marred at Amiens by the stone fringe round the arches. The masons deserve as much praise for doing them so nicely, as the architect deserves blame for spoiling, by this trivial device, what would otherwise have been an impressive and dignified effect. All the architectural features up to the springing of the towers are blurred by being overlaid with floral ornament, which, like that inside, errs on the side of over luxuriance; while the gallery of kings is spoiled as a feature, by the architect not keeping enough shade round the figures, and by the head of the arcade having too much luxuriant foliage; to put sculpture higher than need be is a colossal blunder. The two adjacent stories, viz., the arcade and the gallery of kings, are too nearly equal in height to look well, while the two stories of windows in the towers, of almost the same height, diminish their effect and the junction of the rose window, and the open gallery above it with the towers, almost destroys the idea of their being towers, for there is no striking contrast between the horizontal lines of the front and the vertical lines of the towers. The photograph, unfortunately, does not show the masses of shadow in the porches which produce the best effect.

The vigour of Notre Dame contrasts favourably with the fronts of Amiens and Reims, in both of which the gallery of kings make no striking feature, and at Reims the canopied tops of the king's gallery is even more vague than a Saracen parapet. The facade lacks the strong horizontal lines of the cornice which makes the composition of Notre Dame so vigorous.

Reims is generally held to be the finest of all the French cathedrals, and its west front is one of the richest, without having altogether lost all its vigour. For, with the exception of the vague line at its top, the strongly marked side windows of the first floor, and the long slits in the towers, form a useful corrective to its over softness, but the vigorous note of the first floor is echoed in the towers. Like Notre Dame and Amiens, it is divided by buttresses into three compartments that run

up to the base of the towers, and the relative space between these may be measured by the gallery of Kings, the centre division containing seven arches and the sides four each, exclusive of the statues on the buttresses. The front is divided into three stories in height, from the ground to the springing of the towers. On the ground are three deeply recessed portals with tall gables; the two end buttresses beyond have arches on their face, with gables over, making the tops of them simulate doorways; the gable of the middle portal runs up to the centre of the rose window; the gables of the two side ones just run into the windows above, and the last gables end at the string of the ground story. On the first floor the buttresses have little columned aedicule, with statues in them surmounted with spires, whose finials run up to the feet of the Kings in the gallery above. In the middle space is a pointed arch, with a rose window beneath it, some 41 ft. in diameter, looking like a huge plate in a tray of the *vesica piscis* form; under the towers on the same story are two gabled windows on each side, each window having a centre mullion and a traceried head; this story is crowned by a well marked string, carrying an open balustrade in the centre part. The story above is the gallery of Kings. This consists of an arcade, in each arch of which there is a statue. There are four side arches and seven in the middle. As these arches have traceried heads, the upper part looks, at a distance, like machicolations, for, as at Amiens, there is not enough shadow round the figures to detach them properly, and the Kings and columns make a wide blurred band; the buttresses in this gallery have similar arcades on the face and sides of the buttresses, and the whole arcade is canopied, and over the three centre ones there is a sharp gable, but the tops of the canopies make a hazy line instead of a firm one. Each face of the tower consists of a long window with a centre mullion and a traceried head, and there are projecting polygonal turrets at the angles pierced with long narrow windows on each face, and the spires and pinnacles have perished. It is a pity that Mr. Gossec has not given in his monograph the original spires, of which I am told a drawing remains.

I must revert to a few of the peculiarities that mark the porches. The gables are very steep so that between the apex of the archivolt and the raking cornices of the gables there is room for sculpture; the north pediment has the Crucifixion, the south the Last Judgment, and the middle one has the Coronation of the Virgin. On the cornices of the central gable canopies run up in steps to the top, looking like the stalactite work of the Saracens, or at a distance like a flock of doves that have settled there.

The portals are so high that windows are inserted above the lintels of the doorways, the window in the centre is a rose. Inside towards sunset the effulgence of the stained glass in this rose window is very striking. I may mention that the clear opening of the central portal is 52 ft. high and 20 ft. wide, divided by a central pier on which is a Virgin and child, and the doorways themselves are 20 ft. high. At the level of the door-heads there is a continuous string of canopies that runs right across all the buttresses, which is reasonable enough in two of them as they have figures beneath, but on the two end buttresses that have no statues beneath them, though there the canopies are of slight projection.

As a monument of barbaric grandeur it surpasses everything I have seen in Europe, for I have never been in India, but as a purely architectural composition it falls far short of Notre Dame. In the case of each of these three cathedrals I have merely given you my own impression on the merits of the composition, but in the actual edifice we are as much affected by the size as by other qualities. As architects we are still more affected by them as wondrous masterpieces of construction, and that, too, effected by architects straitened for means and surrounded by every difficulty.

(To be continued.)

### THE NEW TELESCOPE AT GREENWICH.

THE Royal Observatory at Greenwich has just been enriched, by the munificence of Sir Henry Thompson, with a telescope—or, rather, a combination of telescopes—which is probably the most powerful instrument at present existing for the prosecution of astronomical research by means of photography. Considering the important, indeed, pre-eminent, part that photography seems destined to play in the further progress of astronomical knowledge, Sir Henry Thompson deserves the gratitude of the nation for having assured to English science the possession of an instrument which need fear no comparisons with the best that Europe and America can show. How valuable this new acquisition is likely to prove may be judged from the fact that it is precisely twice the size—both in aperture and in focal length—of the largest photographic telescope hitherto possessed by the Observatory—viz., the astrographic equatorial, which is so successfully taking its share in the international photographic survey of the heavens now in progress. The new telescope will form a worthy complement to the big 28 in. refractor completed a few years ago, the arrangements of which are more particularly adapted to visual observation.

The new photographic refractor has an object-glass 26 in. in diameter, with a focal length of 22 ft. 6 in., and is the largest refractor as yet specially made for photographic purposes. The photographs it will take will be on twice the scale of the astrographic map—two millimetres to one minute of arc—and on account of its relatively short focal length it will possess very great light-gathering power. For separating close double stars, and in other cases in which a larger scale is desirable and there is abundance of light, an enlarging lens can be readily adapted to magnify the image to any extent that may be thought advantageous. The function of the 12½ in. Merz refractor, which is mounted as a guiding telescope, is to enable the observer to watch the star during the time it is being photographed, and by means of the delicate slow motions in right ascensions and declination to bring the image back to the centre of the sensitive plate as represented by the cross of spiders lines, should the telescope in spite of all precautions fail to keep precise time with the star. It may be mentioned here that there are four distinct adjustments for the motion in right ascension, the finest and slowest being electrical and operating on the differential gearing of the driving clock. The third telescope at the end of the axis is the Thompson photographic instrument of 9 in. aperture, which is successfully used for solar photography, and can also be employed for photographing the spectra of stars by means of a large prism that may be mounted in front of the object glass. It gives an image 1 in. in diameter, which can be magnified to 8 in. with an enlarging lens.

The powerful reflecting telescope at the other end of the declination axis is of the Cassegrain form, and has been constructed under the supervision of Dr. Common, who undertook the figuring of the mirrors. Of these the large one is 30 in. in diameter and 265 lb. in weight, the silvered glass of which it is composed being 4 in. thick.

It is also intended to use this telescope for spectroscopic work—a purpose for which it possesses great advantages as compared with the large refractor.

A few particulars of the weight of various parts of the instrument may be of interest. Everything included, it weighs some ten or twelve tons, about half the amount being accounted for by the moving parts. The object glass of the large refractor weighs, with the cell in which it is mounted, about 350 lb., the flint disc being 168 lb. and the crown 92 lb. The mirror of the reflector weighs, with its cell, about 5 cwt., and the attached spectroscope about 180 lb.

It was early in 1894 that Sir Henry Thomp-

son made the generous offer to present the Observatory with this splendid instrument, and on May 5th of that year, after careful consideration, the order for its construction was intrusted to Sir Howard Grubb, of Dublin. The original intention was that the instrument should be finished in eighteen months. Owing, however, to various causes, its manufacture took longer than was expected, and its erection at Greenwich was not begun till November last. It must therefore be reckoned a happy chance that the completion of this magnificent addition to the equipment of our national Observatory and the resources of English astronomy in general should have happened in the year of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.—*Times*.

### THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

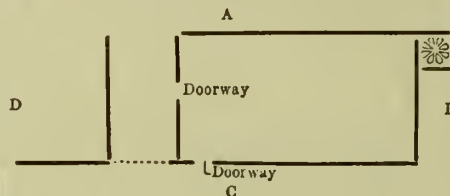
TWELFTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

KILGOBBIN.

THIS castle is well known to Dubliners, especially to cyclists and persons driving to the Scalp *via* Stepside, to which it is near. It is a pretty object, as it is thickly clad with ivy and partly hidden by trees. It is worth seeing, as it has some features of its own. It must have been a very strong castle, as its walls average 4 ft. thick, and are built of the local granite principally. The stones sometimes very large are very irregular in shape, hardly cut at all or faced.

The remains of the castle consist in shape of an oblong building or keep, with a square stair tower projecting at one corner. There



was some other building on the side D, connected apparently with the castle by an arch, the spring of which just appears on the castle side. The walls on the sides B and C rise to their full height, but nearly all on the side D, and a large portion of A, have disappeared. The large chamber on the ground floor measures 26 ft. long within, by about 15 or 16 ft. wide. The ceiling was barrel-vaulted and very lofty. There is a complete doorway arched and about 6 ft. high by 3½ ft. wide at the corner marked on the diagram. Near it, in the same wall, is a large "loop" window low down and deeply splayed within.

The first floor is not accessible without a long ladder, but it can be seen fairly well.

On the side B is a rather large window, and beside it is an arched doorway leading from the stair tower. The other angle is built across from wall to wall, and formed apparently a "garde-robe" with an arched doorway into it. On the side C are two windows, and between them, or rather partly overlapping one window, are the remains of a large fireplace of later date than the castle, but still not of modern date. The chimney flue rises up from this fireplace, and is carried up above the battlements. There is also a window in the opposite wall.

There was certainly another storey, but the floor has entirely disappeared. The doorway leading from the stair-tower into this top storey is flat or square-headed.

The outside of the castle is so thickly covered and dominated by ivy, that one can

observe very little from it or of it. It would be a decided advantage if the ivy were closely clipped, especially at the top, where it is impossible to see what form the battlements take. There is a small turret or guard-chamber at one corner rising above the battlements, entered by a simple doorway.

D'Alton (pp. 824 and 825), in referring to this castle, states that "it was erected by the Walshes, and forfeited by one of their descendants in the reign of Charles I." He also states that the manor belonged to the "Harold" family. In one of several references quoted by D'Alton, the castle is spoken of as *thatched*. This was in 1654. Even then it had fallen from its pristine dignity and strength.

Both D'Alton and Joyce aver that this castle is destitute of out-works. No doubt the cultivation of the land around it and the building of adjacent houses and cottages, caused the more easily-removed out-works to be pulled down or utilised, but that there must have been some bawn or yard, I feel very sure. The castle remained naturally as too difficult to pull down without much risk of danger, and considerable trouble or expense.

This castle is very close to the mountains, and was very much exposed to attacks from the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes.

### ELECTRIC LIFTS AND CRANES.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London), on the 30th ult.,

Mr. JOHN WOLFE BARRY, C.B. (President), in the chair,

a paper on "Electric Lifts and Cranes" was read by Mr. H. W. Ravenshaw, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

This communication referred to the application of the electric motor to the working of lifts and cranes. Where hydraulic power was available, its simplicity afforded many advantages, although in the ordinary form of hydraulic motor as great an amount of water was used with a light load as with a heavy one. The electric motor, however, only absorbed current in proportion to the work developed, and this fact alone justified its application in certain cases. The chief requirements of the motor were sparkless commutation, self-adjusting brushes, and automatic lubrication. Shunt machines were generally used on account of their regular speed with varying loads, a few turns of series winding were, however, sometimes added to give prompt starting. Worm-gearing was employed, and gave compactness and silent running, with a quick pitch for the worm; ball-bearing and an oil bath were recommended. To give good results, however, the ball-races must be of high-class steel, and be ground perfectly true after hardening. A special form of rope-drum made by Messrs. Easton, Anderson and Goolden, Limited, and the Sprague Screw Elevator with ball-nut were described.

The regulating gear should provide prompt and accurate control, absence of jerks, small current consumption and regular speed. Resistance was necessary in the circuit of the motor at starting to prevent a great rush of current; and this should be controlled automatically, as it was impossible for the attendant to tell the position of the switch when a hand-rope was used. The automatic controller used by the Otis Company was described, as well as an arrangement controlled by a centrifugal governor which had been designed and used by the author. Magnetic brakes were advocated, the cage being automatically stopped when the current was accidentally broken. The magnet should be fitted with non-conductive resistances to prevent sparking on breaking the circuit. Tests of an Otis elevator and a curve showing the energy consumed under varying loads were given, the cost per return trip with four

persons to a height of 36.5 ft. being 0.101 pence at 4d. per Board of Trade unit. The cost of an average trip with two persons to a height of 24.75 ft. was 0.060 pence at 4d. per unit.

Electric cranes presented several marked advantages over those driven mechanically, owing to the flexibility of the control of the motor and the simplicity of the conductors for transmitting the power. The relative advantages of the use of a separate motor for each motion, and of a single motor and friction-clutches were discussed, the mechanical simplicity in the one case, and the electrical simplicity in the other, enabling either system to be used with good results. Tests were given of a 20ton electric crane, at Woolwich Arsenal, arranged on the single motor principle, friction-clutches being used to actuate the various movements. The collectors for the current with the method used for insulating them were described. Owing to the special requirements of this crane, much gearing was necessary, and a heavy chain block, weighing nearly 2 tons, was fitted. The efficiency was thus reduced, especially at light loads, and the horse-power delivered to the load, as well as that delivered to the block, was given to enable the mechanical losses to be more readily obtained. A total efficiency of 53.42 per cent. was obtained when the load on the hook only was considered, and of 58.23 per cent. when the weight of the block was included in the load. To drive the outer carriage at the rate of 54 ft. per minute 8.4 E.H.P. was required, and 10.2 E.H.P. to traverse the load radially at the rate of 32.4 ft. per minute, both with a load of 20 tons.

The paper was illustrated by drawings of the lifts and cranes described.

#### A CORNER IN HISTORIC DUBLIN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE old Carmelite Church in Cuffe-lane, from whence sprung all the different houses for both branches of that great Order in Ireland, and which subsequently became so well-known as Father Spratt's Chapel, where, second to none, except Father Mathew himself, he converted so many to Temperance, is now devoted to manufacture and industry, and those of a kind that are not out of keeping with the place.

After being for a time derelict, it was opened recently by the proprietor, Mr. D. Maher, as a depot for providing painters' and builders' materials of the first quality, and a finer, more spacious warehouse with lofty roof and elevated galleries could not be easily found. Painters' requisites are a speciality, and conspicuous among Mr. Maher's many lines is "Elephant Size," so well-known for its excellent qualities, and the painter, builder, or other tradesman who has not used it would do well to give it a trial. Gentlemen who are their own builders, and provide their own materials, could not get better value in the United Kingdom than at Cuffe-lane. Let them try at once, and they are certain to come again.

With its principal entrance surmounted by a cross cut in the stone, this historic warehouse, situated immediately adjoining St. Stephen's-green, will be found, from the old associations connected with it, an object of much interest for the many visitors expected in Dublin this year and next, to examine.

In view of the general effort now being made to promote Irish manufacture, it is interesting to know that at Mr. Maher's works situated at Dolphin's Barn, everything he sells is manufactured that could be made in Ireland. Of the celebrated "Elephant Size" he is the patentee and sole owner.

#### A SPANISH ARMADA CHEST.

At the close of the annual meeting of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution on the 25th ult., those present were invited by Mr. Winwood to the museum, to inspect a remarkable chest which had lately been presented to the Institution by Mr. Robertson, Registrar of the Bath County Court. It was discovered in the basement of the County Court offices in York-street, where it had remained unnoticed for many years. Mr. Winwood and others gave it as their opinion that it was a Spanish Armada chest, but how it came into Bath is not known. Mr. Shum hazarded the theory that it was given to the Court of Bequests which formerly existed in Bath, and was ruled by certain Commissioners, citizens of Bath, of whom his (Mr. Shum's) father was one. A similar chest is at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, another at Barnstaple, and Mr. Winwood said there was also formerly one to be seen at Messrs. Knight's establishment in Milsom-street. That which has been presented to the Institute is of very remarkable character. There were locksmiths in the days when it was made who would certainly rival those of the present time. The lock occupies the whole of the inside of the cover of the chest, which is about four feet long, and it a marvellous fact that notwithstanding its age and that it had remained unused for so many years, the lock is in working order. Fixed to the bottom of the chest is a small box with cover, no doubt formerly used for storing doubloons.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF "THE ASCETIC'S CHURCH," LEANA, CO. CLARE.\*

In the description given in the "Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh," of the march of Dermot (son of Turlogh) O'Brien, and Maccon (son of Lochlain) Macnamara, with their followers to "break" the battle of Corcomroe (A.D. 1317) upon Donogh O'Brien, grandson of Brian Roe, and his adherents, it is stated by John MacRory Magrath, who wrote *circa* 1850, that the army halted, after the first day's march, at *Coradhmhic-Dabhoireann*, and there encamped for the night. Next morning they tramped over *Bothar-na-mac-Righ*, across *Mullack-Gaoil*, through "*Leana's* rich dairylands," past *Cill-mic-Ui-Donain*, the *Ascetic's Church*, on through *Crioch-mhail*, until they arrived at the Abbey of Corcomroe, where they put up, in anxious expectation, doubtless, of the morrow's battle.

For some years I had been searching for this old church of Cill-mic-Ui-Donain, but to no purpose. I knew that its ruins, if existing, should be somewhere between Leana and Crughwill. However, in July, 1896, it came to my ears that there was a curious stone at Leana, with a human face carved upon it. I visited the place on the 27th of the same month, and found what convinced me that I had at last discovered the "Ascetic's Church," mentioned in the "Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh."

It is now known as Coulnamraher, and is marked, but not named, on the 6-inch Ordnance Map. About 5 ft. high of the walls were standing forty or fifty years ago, and were pulled down, soon after that time, by the tenants, for the purpose of making boundary walls. They did their work only too well, not leaving a stone upon a stone, their only excuse being that they did not know it was a church.

From people who saw it I learned that its dimensions were about 20 ft. by 15 ft., and that its orientation was somewhat south of

due east. Built into the fences of the field in which the old church stood, are numerous stones, cut and uncut, which once belonged to it. Among these are seven well-cut jamb-stones, each with a scotia moulding 6 in. wide in one angle. A similar stone is built into another wall in a field more to the west. This latter had a human head carved in alto-relievo at top of the scotia; and three of the others have a more or less conical ornament, also at the top of the moulding. All the cut stones have practically an equal "rake," which, when in position, would give jambs with an incline from the perpendicular of 1½ in. to the foot. I could not discover any evidence of burials either in the church or its vicinity; but the whole place has been tilled many times. There is not a single cut arch-stone among the *débris*, but, of course, there may have been one or more arches in the building made of rough hewn stones. The character of the jambs, however, incline me to the belief that all the openings had probably horizontal lintels. Two of the stones are better cut and have the moulding shallower (6 x ½ in.) than the rest. These are the one with carved head, and another with plain scotia; which, undoubtedly, correspond. The other stones are more coarsely cut, and the scotia deeper (6 ft. by 1½ in.) The three of the latter style, with conical ornament, formed at least part of three jambs, for they are all top-stones, and none of them could have formed a base. They are evidently parts of the inclined jambs of door, window, or chancel.

Mr. T. J. Westropp, who visited the place recently, fully agrees with me that it can be no other than the "Ascetic's Church."

About 250 yards N.E. of the site of the church are the much dilapidated remains of a roughly-built house, now locally known as *Teach-na-mBrathar*, or "The House of the Friars," where, probably, the priests who officiated in Cill-mic-Ui-Donain once resided. It measures on outside 30 ft. by 20 ft., and has rounded quoins. The walls are 2 ft. thick; and the doorway, about 3 ft. wide, is in the western wall about its centre. Some 80 ft. N.W. of this ruin is a very curious "bullán," with two well-cut circular hollows, and part of another. There are also, on two or three large boulders to the S.W., some artificial cup-shaped hollows, a few inches in diameter. The "bullán," would appear to have been useful for the purpose of bruising corn, or nuts, into coarse flour; and the cups on the rocks would be extremely handy for cracking hazel-nuts, which, in the season, are very plentiful in these parts.

I brought the existence of the ruins under the notice of the Ordnance Survey, the officers of which took great pains in having them correctly named and located.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on the 26th ult., in the Grosvenor Hotel,

Mr. HOWARD PENTLAND, M.A., R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., &c., Vice-President, in the chair.

Amongst those present were:—Messrs. John M'Gloughlin, G. Sheridan, H. Allberry, and R. Butler, Secretary.

Three new members were declared duly elected.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. William R. Gleave, A.R.I.B.A., stating that, owing to his being about to practise in England, he was obliged to resign the position of joint secretary, which he did with much regret. Mr. G. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., spoke in very warm terms of the services rendered by Mr. Gleave. The chairman said he freely endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Alfred J. M'Gloughlin then delivered a lecture on "Architectural Draftsmanship," entering freely into the various methods of draftsmanship adopted by different schools of draftsmen.

\* From the "Miscellanea" pages of the current issue of the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," we extract the above interesting note from the pen of Mr. G. U. Macnamara, Local Secretary for North Clare.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XVII.

(18.) *Meath Hospital and County Dublin  
Infirmary—continued.**The Dean's Garden, or Naboth's Vineyard.*

FROM a period almost coeval with the foundation of St. Patrick's Cathedral certain lands and possessions situated within its precincts were granted to the community or chapter of the cathedral, and were known by the name of "Oeconomia Lands." Portion of these lands extended southwards of the Cathedral, and included all that space of ground now occupied by Kevin-street, Camden-street, New-street, Clanbrassil-street, &c.

In 1647, Lt.-Col. Philip Ferneley had a lease of a considerable tract of those lands for 61 years, at £2 per ann. They had been held before that at £4 per annum, but the rent was reduced, as a road had been made through the land from Kevin's Port to Rathmines, or, as it had been then described, "the fortification of the city," because the new road (now Camden-street) opened a communication between the city and Rathmines Castle. The opening of this road much reduced the value of the land; and on 30th Sept. 1667, Ferneley resigned his former lease, part of the term of which was unexpired, and the Chapter appropriated three stangs, to serve for a burying-ground for the inhabitants of St. Patrick's close, and of the parish of St. Nicholas Without, which place of burial is still known by the name of the "Cabbage Garden." Philip Ferneley was granted a lease of the remaining portion for 40 years, at 40 shillings per ann.; in this deed it is said to consist of two parcels of ground, of two acres and half, adjoining on the north to the chancellor's house.

The residentiary house in the south close, which belonged to the Deanery, being, on the 14th of May, 1718, added to the Oeconomia estate for ever, the Chapter, in consideration thereof, determined that the fields or parks, near St. Kevin's should be for ever annexed to the Deanery, and in pursuance of this resolution, on the 8th Jan., 1721, it was further ordered, that a lease of two acres should be made to the Dean and his successors, for 40 years, and that the same should be renewed every 14 years, and so from time to time, provided in like manner, the Dean and his successors should renew the lease of the residentiary house.

This plot of ground containing 1 acre, 2 roods, and 7 perches, bounded on the east by ground belonging to the Archdeacon of Dublin [but now by Heytesbury-street], on the west by William's-lane; north by Long-walk;\* and south by Mr. Kinselagh's [late O'Keeffe's] garden, formed Dean Swift's garden, which he enclosed with a stone wall, and named "Naboth's Vineyard." It is not known why this name was given it by the Dean, except he meant, humorously, to allude to some circumstance that occurred, during his treatment with the representatives of Ferneley, whose interest he purchased, somewhat after the manner that King Ahab obtained possession of Naboth's Vineyard (1 Kings, xxi.),—an incident the Dean humorously illustrates in his own poetical style as well as his grim humour:—

"When Naboth's Vineyard looked so fine  
The King cried out, would this were mine!  
And yet no reason would prevail  
To bring the owner to a sale.  
Jezebel saw, with haughty pride,  
How Ahab grieved to be denied,  
And thus accosted him with scorn,  
Shall Naboth make a Monarch mourn?  
A King, and Weep! The ground's your own,  
I'll vest the garden in the Crown.  
With that she hatched a plot and made  
Poor Naboth answer with his head;  
And when his harmless blood was spilt  
The ground became his forfeit guilt."

\* Long Walk, now Long-lane, was a narrow passage leading from Camden-street to New-street; but the name is now confined to that part of it from New Bride-street to Clanbrassil-street.

Mrs. Letitia Pilkington tells us, in her "Memoirs," that, upon one occasion when on a visit at the Deanery a conversation took place between her and the Dean, on the respective merits of Pope, Addison, and Gay as poets and authors, when Swift handed her a letter which he received from Pope, and to know what she thought of it. "Sir, said I, here is a Latin sentence writ in *Italics*, which I suppose, means something particular, will you be so kind as to explain it? No, reply'd he, smiling,—I'll leave that for your husband to do;—I'll send for him to come and dine with us, and in the meantime we'll go and take a walk in *Naboth's Vineyard*. Where may that be, pray sir?—said I. Why, a garden, I cheated one of my neighbours out of, said the Dean. When we entered the garden, or rather the field, which was square, and enclosed with a stone wall, the Dean asked me how I liked it? Why, pray, said I, where is the Garden? Look behind you, said he; I did so, and observed the south wall was lined with brick, and a great number of fruit trees planted against it, which being then in blossom, looked very beautiful. What are you so intent on?—said the Dean. The opening blooms, sir, which brought *Waller's* lines to my remembrance:—

'Hope waits upon the flow'ry Prime.'

Oh! reply'd he, you are in a poetical vein; I thought you had been taking notice of my wall, 'tis the best in Ireland; when the masons were building it (as most tradesmen are rogues), I watch'd them very close, and as often as they could, they put in a rotten stone, of which, however, I took no notice, till they had built three or four porches beyond it. Now as I am an absolute Monarch in the *Liberties*, and King of the Mob, my way with them was to have the wall thrown down to the place where I observed the rotten stone, and by doing so five or six times, the workmen were at last convinced it was their interest to be honest: Or else, sir, said I, your wall would have been as tedious a piece of work as Penelope's Web, if all that was done in the day was to be undone at night." (Vol. i., pp. 63-64.)

The garden above described continued to be annexed to the deanery until the year 1815, when it was purchased by the Governors of the Meath Hospital for the site of a new and larger establishment. At a meeting of the Governors of the Hospital, held on the 15th January, 1815, it was "resolved, to agree with the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, for the purchase of a piece of ground, for the sum of £1,000, and £6 p year, containing upwards of 1½ acres, surrounded by an excellent wall, and situated in Long-lane, near Kevin-street; and in point of situation, both as to good air and convenience to the poor of the County and Liberties, possesses advantages superior to any other which the committee have been able to discover."

But the Chapter, not having power to make long leases or sell their interest in the Oeconomia lands, applied for and obtained an Act of Parliament empowering them to do so; and on the 15th September, 1815, they sold "Naboth's Vineyard" to the Governors of the Hospital for the sum of £1,125, free of rent, for ever. On this plot of ground the Governors erected the present Hospital, towards the expenses of which, the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin granted, in successive presentments, a sum of £4,788.

All the stone wall lined on the inside with brick, built by the Dean, which sustained his favourite fruit trees, extending from Heytesbury-street to William's-lane, and which formed the northern boundary of the garden, is still standing, and the brick in good preservation. In the wall, about midway between the gate-keeper's lodge and the Dispensary, was the entrance to it from the Long-lane; the door is built up, but the cut-stone jambs still remain.

1822, Dec. 26th. The new Meath Hospital in the Long-lane was completed, and opened for the reception of patients, capable of con-

taining 60 beds, at a cost of £12,876, partly contributed by private subscriptions, including £4,000, the gift of Thomas Pleasants, and partly by grants from the Grand Jury of the county. The late Surgeon Maurice Henry Collis (*d.* 28th March, 1869), in a lecture delivered by him at the Meath Hospital on the occasion of the opening of the session, 4th Nov., 1867, says: "I have often heard the late Professor Porter and my uncle, Maurice Collis, relate how they superintended the removal of the patients from the old Hospital to the new, carrying them, wrapped in blankets, in baskets made for the purpose. During the process of removal, which occupied some hours, a furious storm arose, and on the return journeys they were glad to protect their own heads from the flying slates with the empty baskets."

In 1827, owing to a severe epidemic of fever, which was very rife in Dublin, the Government built wooden sheds and pitched tents on the grounds of the Meath Hospital, which accommodated above 200 patients; they also employed the vacant wards in the building itself for convalescent patients.

1828. An arrangement was made by the Government with the Hospital authorities by which thirty-six beds were to be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, to be occupied in such manner as might appear best adapted to prevent the spreading of fever in Dublin, and it was distinctly provided that "no charge should be made except for these beds which should be occupied by fever patients, as the sum to be granted was to be applied exclusively to the support of such patients."

This arrangement was continued from 1829 until 1856-7, and annual grants were made to the Hospital, varying in amount from £2,597 to £567. Since the latter date the Government grant has been fixed at £600 per annum.

1830. The Theatre was added to the Hospital—its cost being defrayed by a legacy of £500 entrusted to Mr. Rawdon Macnamara, Surgeon to the Hospital (*d.* 2nd Nov., 1836), by a patient, for charitable and useful purposes, and by a donation of £100 from Sir Philip Crampton, and £50 from each of the other medical officers.

1852. The "Collis Wards" were added as a memorial to Maurice Collis, for 25 years Surgeon to the Hospital, at a cost of £480, contributed by his relatives and friends.

1855. The Right Hon. James Grattan, of Tinehinch, County Wicklow (*d.* s. p. 24th Oct., 1854), eldest son of the Illustrious Right Hon. Henry Grattan, left to the Meath Hospital the interest of £4,728. In grateful remembrance of this bequest the principal ward for surgical patients was named the GRATTAN WARD.

1865. The "Smyly Ward," for children, built as a memorial to Josiah Smyly, for thirty years surgeon to the Hospital, was opened by his Excellency Lord Wodehouse (afterwards Earl of Kimberley), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. £682 8s. was subscribed for the purpose of the memorial.

In the same year a Bed was endowed in memory of William Henry Porter, who died in 1861, and who had been 41 years Surgeon to the Hospital.

1867. The Corporation of the City of Dublin presented the sum of £300 towards the support of the Hospital, since which time the grant has been continued.

1877. March. The large stone tablet over the door of the old Meath Hospital on the Coombe, with the inscription "MEATH HOSPITAL, 1771," was removed from the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, then in process of re-building, and placed over the principal entrance of the present Meath Hospital.

[It might be advisable that, at the foot of this old stone, a tablet, with the date of its removal hither, should be fixed, lest in time to come the date on the stone might be taken as that of the foundation of the present Hospital.]

1879. Purchase of a strip of ground, 354 ft. in length, and 67 in depth, at the rear of the Hospital grounds, free of rent for ever, for £800.

1831, January 20th. The "Convalescent Home," at Bray, presented to the Hospital by Lord and Lady Brabazon (now Earl and Countess of Meath).

1886. Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Esq., gave, through Surgeon Lambert H. Ormsby, a donation of £200 for the purpose of tessellating the Entrance Hall and Accident Corridor, as a memorial to his father and grand-father, late surgeons of the Hospital.

#### *The John Barber Wing.*

1888. In December, 1886, the Standing Committee received the munificent bequest of the late John Barber, of £4,500, and at once determined to carry out the wishes of the generous donor, by adding a new wing to the Hospital, to be called the "John Barber Wing." Accordingly plans were prepared by Mr. J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., and the work entrusted to Sir George Moyers, builder and contractor, who completed the building in Sept., 1888, at a cost of £4,620 2s. 8d., and the furniture cost £878 12s.

The Barber Wing stands at right angles to the south-east end of the main building, and facing Heytesbury-street. It is four storeys high; the two lower levels contain the board-room, a medical board-room, and apartments for the resident officials. The upper levels are occupied by two wards, one medical, the other surgical, containing 15 beds each, and are provided with bath-rooms, lavatories, and everything that can contribute to the ease and comfort of the patients. These wards are 68 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide, well lighted and ventilated, and are named

#### *The John Bury Wards.*

They were dedicated to the memory of John Bury, Esq., B.L., who died 14th January, 1878, leaving his entire property, which consisted of large estates in the Counties of Kildare and Meath, to any Dublin Hospital which would build a wing or ward for medical and surgical cases, in memory of the testator, and that his then medical attendant, William Joseph Hepburn, should be the [first] medical officer of such wing, or ward.

Over each of the wards is this inscription:—

"Dedicated to the Memory of the late John A. Bury, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, who died at 108 Leinster-road, Rathmines,

In the County of Dublin, on the 14th January, 1878, Leaving his Estates in the Counties of Kildare and Meath to be applied (in the event which has happened) In adding wards or beds for the treatment of Medical and Surgical diseases

In one or more existing Dublin Hospitals, to be elected by his Trustees or the survivor of them.

In pursuance of the power contained in said Will, and with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, His Honor Judge Purcell, the surviving Trustee, Selected the Meath Hospital as the object of said Trust, on condition that said Hospital

Maintain for ever a Surgical and Medical Ward Containing in each Ward five beds at least, to be named respectively,

The Bury Medical and Surgical Wards  
Opened September 25th, 1888."

These wards were opened 25th September 1888, by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Londonderry, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, the friends and well-wishers of the Hospital.

1895. Sir George H. Porter, Bart., F.R.C.S.I., D.L., senior surgeon to the Hospital, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, died, 16th June.

#### *The New Fever Wing.*

1896. The new detached wing for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases opened in October last.

The new detached wing stands in a most healthy situation. It is built within the Hospital grounds, on the west side of the main building. It covers an area of about 11,468 square ft., and comprises two buildings—one standing at right angles with the other,—and are connected by a corridor. The principal building, two storeys high, has a frontage of 122 ft. facing Long-lane, with an elevation of about 30 ft. It contains four wards—two for males, and two for females. The male wards are on the right of the main entrance, and the female wards

are on the left, and each measures 30 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in. It has also three spacious rooms for nurses, and one for the medical staff. On the south side are two large verandahs, where convalescent patients may take exercise in the open air. The other building, connected with this by a corridor, is 50 ft. by 46 ft., and of the same elevation. It consists of four private wards, male and female, which measure 18 ft. by 17 ft. each, and two observation wards for doubtful cases, with kitchen, 17 ft. by 16 ft., pantry, &c.

In the basement storey are extensive cellars, in which are erected the apparatus for heating the buildings. Lavatories and bathrooms, &c., open off each ward, and the sanitary arrangements throughout are on the most improved principles. The plans were prepared by Mr. J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., architect, and carried out under his superintendence by the contractors, Messrs Meade and Son. The heating, plumbing, &c., were executed by Mr. Howard MacGarvey, Lombard-street Works, at a cost of £613. The total cost of these buildings, including £483 for furniture, &c., was £7,112.

A new system of sewerage, in connexion with all the buildings, has been completed, at a cost of £60. This work was also executed by Mr. Howard MacGarvey, from plans by Mr. Fuller.

#### *Income of the Hospital.*

The total income for the year 1896, according to the returns furnished to us, was £5,514 8s. 5d., and the expenditure, £5,638 19s. 8d. The income was derived from the following sources: Parliamentary grant £686 17s. 5d. (including the allowance granted under the Infirmary Act, 5 Geo. III.); Grand Jury presentment, £1000; Corporation grant, £300; Hospital Sunday Fund, £519 16s. 9d.; interest, rent, annuities, &c., £3006 9s. 3d.

The total number of beds is 146, viz.: 60 in the main building; 10 in the Smyly Ward; 32 in the Bury Wing; and 44 in the new isolated fever wing. The average number of beds occupied during 1896 was 97—the new detached block being opened only since October last. Number of Extern patients relieved during the year, 11,226; Interns 1,470.

#### *Medical Officers.*

*Physicians*—John William Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., 40 Fitzwilliam-square; James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 35 York-street.

*Surgeons*—Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 4 Merrion-square, North; Lambert H. Ormsby, F.R.C.S.I., 92 Merrion-square, West; W. J. Hepburn, F.R.C.S.I., 31 Merrion-street, Upper; Sir William Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 5 Merrion-square, North; R. Glasgow Patteson, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., 20 Lower Baggot-street.

*Secretary*—Francis Penrose, Esq.

*Lady Superintendent*—Miss Ellinor Lyons.

#### *(19.) The Lock Hospital, 1755.*

This Hospital, like that of the Meath, may also be termed a kind of migratory Hospital, having been founded, first, in Rainsford-street, off Thomas-court, in the Earl of Meath's Liberties; thence it removed to George's-lane (now South Great George's-street); thence to Clarendon-street; thence to Donnybrook-road; and finally to Townsend-street, where it is known by the name of "The Westmorland Lock Hospital." Like so many other Hospitals, it also was founded by medical men, and maintained by the voluntary subscriptions of charitably-disposed persons.

The first notice we find of it is in *John Watson's Gentleman and Citizen's Almanack*, for the year 1758, as follows:—

"THE LOCK HOSPITAL for receiving poor women and children who have contracted any degree of the Venereal Infection, was opened in Rainsford-street, 7 April, 1755, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The Governors have lately [in 1757] taken the

Old Lying-in Hospital in George's-lane,\* for the use of this Charity. Since the opening, there have been admitted into the house 51 children, and 119 women. In all 170. Discharged cured, 163; died, 1 child; remain in house, 6. Out patients supplied with medicines, and relieved, 263.

*Physician*—Dr. Nath. Barry, Leinster-street.

*Surgeons*—Mr. George Doyle, Great Ship-street; and Mr. David FitzGerald, Grafton-street. Donations are received by the Treasurer, John Bonhan, Esq., Stephen's green."

1765. "The Lock Hospital in George's-lane (the first of the kind in this kingdom) . . . was instituted by Surgeon Doyle, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The governors finding several of the nurses' husbands innocently infected, opened a man's ward in 1758, where many miserable objects have been since cured.

*Physicians*—Dr. Nath. Barry, Leinster-street; and Dr. Francis Hutchinson, Stafford-street.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. George Doyle, Great Ship-street; and David FitzGerald, Grafton-street.

*Assistant Surgeon*—Mr. Carden Lee.

Cured this last year, 252, viz., 191 women, 50 men, and 11 children. Donations are received by Alderman Hunt, Bride-street, and by the Doctors and Surgeons attending the Hospital."—(Watson.)

1768. The Lock Hospital removed from George's-lane to Clarendon-street. Donations are received by the doctors and surgeons, as above; and yearly subscriptions by the Registrar, Mr. Henry Courtenay, Aungier-street.

1778. The governors of the Lock Hospital purchased the *Buckingham Hospital*, which had been erected near Donnybrook, for an isolated small-pox hospital at a time when the city had been visited by a severe attack of that virulent disease. To this was attached about fourteen acres of land. Hither they removed their patients from the house in Clarendon-street, and here they remained until the year 1792, when by the intervention of Lord Westmorland, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an exchange had been effected between the governors of the Lock Hospital on the Donnybrook-road and the governors of the Hospital for Incurables on Lazer's-hill (now Townsend-street), on the grounds that both of them were inconveniently situated for the necessary medical attendance, as well as their respective unsuitability for the class of patients for which they were severally established.

(See History of the Hospital for Incurables, in IRISH BUILDER for 1st and 15th February, 1897.)

After making the above exchange, the Lock Hospital was re-named the

#### *Westmorland Lock Hospital.*

It was opened on the 20th November, 1792, for the reception of venereal patients of both sexes, but since 1819 only females have been admitted. The Hospital was first attended by medical officers without salaries, and was supported by charitable donations and subscriptions; but the medical attendance becoming irregular, it was deemed expedient not only to reduce their number from ten to five, but to allow them salaries. The Board of Governors formerly consisted solely of medical men, but since 1820 it is under the management of a board, consisting of twenty governors, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. Twelve ordinary board meetings are held in each year, and special meetings when required.

The original building was considerably enlarged by erecting additions to the rear. It is now entirely supported by parliamentary grants. From its opening in 1792 until the year 1840, the total amount granted was £137,850. The grants have varied in amount; the present grant is £2,600 per

\* See "History of Lying-in Hospital," in IRISH BUILDER for 15th March, 1897.

annum, out of which the sum of £766 goes in payment of the salaries of two surgeons, the apothecary, two chaplains, the registrar, and the matron. This Hospital affords no medical instruction to students.

(20.) *Charitable Venereal Hospital in King-street, Oxmantown, 1758.*

This Hospital was founded in North King-street by the voluntary subscriptions of the nobility and gentry "for the relief and cure of such persons of both sexes, as languish under the venereal disorder." It was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of August, 1758. The medical attendants were:—

*Physicians*—Dr. S. Clossy, and Dr. Clement Archer, Capel-street.

*Surgeons*—Messrs. William Ruxton, Hoey's-court; John Whiteway, Lower Abbey-street; Henry Morris, Eustace-street; and Samuel Croker, Stafford-street.

*Consulting Physician*—Robert Robinson (subsequently State Physician), Sackville-street.

*Consulting Surgeon*—John Nicholls, Lower Ormond-quay; who are all subscribers, and serve without fee or reward. Subscribers paying yearly one guinea or upwards are Governors. Benefactions are received by the Governors at the Hospital every Saturday between one and two o'clock. From 1st August, 1758, when the house was opened, to October, 1765, upwards of 560 patients have been received and cured, many of them nurses infected by children, and children infected by nurses.—(*Watson's Almanack* for 1766.)

In 1768, this Hospital, for want of sufficient funds, was finally closed.

(21.) *The Dublin Hospital, 1762.*

This Hospital was opened in Smock-alley (now Essex-street West), on 1st March, 1762, by Mr. Redmond Boat, surgeon, Bride-street, for the reception of surgical patients only (venereal excepted), where attendance was given daily from 7 till 10 o'clock, a.m. "Subscribers of one Guinea, or upwards, annually, are the Governors. This charity is proposed to be extended by fitting up a Ward to receive poor Lying-in women, Lord Wigton, M.D., of High-street, being to assist Mr. Boat for this purpose. Subscriptions and Donations will be received by the Revd. Dr. Thomas Carr, Treasurer, Kildare-street; by the Physicians attending the Hospital; and by Mr. Boat, Bride-street. Since the 1st March, 1762, upwards of 200 Interns have been received; and above 15000 [*sic*] Externs relieved.

"N.B. Interns received at all times."—(*Watson's Almanacks* for 1764 and 1766.)

[*LORD WIGTON*. This was Charles Rose Fleming, M.D., of Dublin, son of the Revd. James Fleming, of Kilkenny, a descendant of the Flemings, Earls of Wigton, in the Peerage of Scotland. On the death of CHARLES FLEMING, SEVENTH EARL OF WIGTON, who *d. unm.* 26th May, 1747, when the family estates devolved on his niece, Lady Clementina, who *m.* in 1735, Charles, 10th Lord Elphinstone, and the title of EARL OF WIGTON was assumed by Charles Rose Fleming, M.D., of Dublin, who voted at several elections without challenge. On his death the title became extinct.]

In 1768 the Dublin Hospital was removed from Smock-alley to Park-street (now Lincoln-place), where "Physician and Surgical patients are received; particularly those afflicted with epidemical disorders, as fevers, small-pox, &c., who are supplied with medicines and other necessaries. Externs are supplied from 8 to 10 in the morning, with medicines and advice, gratis. Subscriptions for the support of this Hospital will be received by the Governors, who may be heard of at the Hospital, or by Mr. Redmond Boat, in Frederick-street."—(*Watson's Almanack* for 1770.)

In 1774 this Hospital was finally closed.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSHALL CASTLE,  
HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

EXACTLY midway between Dublin and Limerick, on the old coach road of Bourne and Purcell fame, and close thereto, stand the walls of Rushall Castle. Properly speaking, it was not a castle but a domestic residence, fortified with seven bastions, one of which remains. It was built by a Colonel Ruish, one of the seven English Septs who got a footing in the Queen's County during the reign of Elizabeth.

Colonel Ruish married a lady of the Coote family, died without issue, and is buried in St. Audoen's, Dublin, as your Journal informs us.

Previous to the Colonel becoming possessed of Rushall, it and its surrounding townlands were the patrimony of an Irish Sept named "Costigan," three of whom were killed at the second siege of Borris-in-Ossory Castle, which was then commanded by Captain Hedges, locally known as "Fightin' Bob."

One of the Costigan Sept, named Gregory, survived, and took refuge with John Deegan, of Cloncourse Castle, near Ballaghmore. He was a thorn in the side of Ruish, who found means, at the hands of Deegan, to despatch him. The following tradition, which runs through the whole parish of Offerlane, speaks for itself:—That Deegan, on a certain night, decoyed Costigan to a lonely place in the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, named Gurt-na-Clough, and there upon a rock, which is pointed out, decapitated him with a knife. That Deegan carried the head to Rushall Castle, and when seen by Mrs. Ruish, she left and never returned.

Deegan afterwards met with his deserts for his treachery, as he was hanged in Maryborough. His name is execrated as "Shaun Garr," and hurled in derision at his descendants. People say that the spirits of the dead keep watch and ward around the ruined castles of their ancestors, and it is said that the headless body of Gregory Costigan is nightly seen doing sentry duty around Ruishall Castle. I myself can vouch for the accuracy of the following:—A fine young man of my acquaintance, on his way home one night, had to pass by Rushall Castle; he said the headless spectre appeared to him. It had such an effect, that he took to his bed, and died after lingering six months.

*NOTE*.—The name Rushall is only a local misnomer; it should be Ruish-hall. Augustine Costigan was possessed of Rushall and Knockhrack. Jeffrey Costigan was possessed of Aughafan. The last of the Costigan Sept, named Jeffrey, is at present a working-man in Guinness's Brewery, Dublin. One word about the Galloping O'Hogan. He was born and reared three miles N.W. of where I write. The last of his race was Andrew Hogan, a member of your Dublin Police; I hope he is living.

DANIEL F. DOWLING.

Castletown, Monntrath,  
14th April, 1897.

THE  
NEW CHURCH, LUNDY ISLAND.

THIS fine edifice (built at a cost of over £4,000, through the generosity of the Rev. H. G. Heaven, M.A., resident Vicar and Lord of Lundy), is now complete, but the uncertainty of landing prevents the dedication until such a date as fine weather may be reasonably expected. The Lord Bishop (the Right Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, D.D.) has now appointed Thursday the 17th June, being the 594th anniversary of the Festival of St. Alban, the proto-martyr of England, as the day when the ceremony of dedication is to take place. A special steamer will leave Ilfracombe, with the Bishop and party on board, immediately after the arrival of the first train from Exeter on that day, and the vessel will be timed to return after the ceremony, weather

permitting, so as to catch the last train back to Devon's fair capital. The new church stands upon the top of treeless granite rocks, towering hundreds of feet above the picturesque Cove, which, since the days of the wood-painted ancient Britons, has formed the only landing-place. It is a well-designed Gothic edifice by Mr. John Norton, F.R.I.B.A., and is built largely of the capital grey granite the island is composed of. Its internal fittings are handsome, and the sculptured marble reredos, the handiwork of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, Exeter, is of exceptional beauty. Like the ancient mediæval chapel that formerly existed at Lundy, the new church will be dedicated to the honor of St. Helena.

A new hall in connection with the Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church, has just been completed adjoining the church. The front is composed of granite from the Glenree quarries, and red brick of best quality from Portmarnock. Mr. W. M. Mitchell, R.H.A., was the architect, and Mr. John Good, contractor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second volume of "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres," by Edwin O. Sachs, Architect, will shortly be published by Mr. B. T. Batsford, London.

Mr. Walter Macfarlane, of the Saracen Foundry, Glasgow, has been presented with a gold casket and an address, by the inhabitants of Possilpark, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the burgh.

A PORTRAIT OF MISS FARREN.—It is said that a portrait of Miss Farren, the celebrated actress, afterwards Countess of Derby, second wife of the twelfth Earl, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was sold in London recently for 2,500 guineas. In 1863 this same canvas realised only 75 guineas!

CHARGES AGAINST CORPORATE OFFICIALS.—There was again a sensational development in the charges affecting two prominent officials of the Bristol Corporation, Charles Francis Ball, assistant surveyor, and Isaac Pearce, sanitary inspector, being brought before the magistrates. Ball was now charged with embezzling a further sum of £2,047 during the twelve months ending March last, falsifying entries in wages sheets, and conspiring with Pearce, who was alleged to have stolen between March, 1896, and January last, £127. Ball tottered into court trembling in every limb, a pitiable object. The accused were again remanded.

BREACH OF BUILDING BY-LAWS.—Mr. Thomas W. Dycher, 11 Blessington-street, was summoned by the Dublin Corporation for having commenced the building of a house at Blessington-court, rear of 11 Blessington-street, without having received notice of the approval of the plans. Mr. Rice appeared for the Corporation, and Mr. E. A. Ennis appeared for defendant. Mr. Butler, assistant surveyor to the Corporation, deposed that he saw the building being carried on without the plans being approved of. On notice being served, defendant lodged plans, which were not approved of. There were appearances as if the work was going on. A stable stood originally on the site of the building. Mr. MacCarthy, City Architect, deposed that the plans were disapproved of, on the ground that the yard was too small. Mr. Rice said he would not press for a penalty if the work on a dwelling-house was discontinued and the costs paid. This was agreed to, defendant giving the required undertaking and paying £2 costs.

LITERARY NOTE.—New and pleasant developments in Irish Humour may shortly be expected. This is the natural inference from the fact that the Rev. E. J. Hardy, the genial author of "How to Be Though Married," will transfer his official duties to Dublin. Mr. Hardy is one of the chaplains of H. M. Fleet, and scored his first success in the book referred to above, which, after being rejected by half the publishers in London, was finally issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The book sold enormously, and is now in its fiftieth thousand, *Punch* immortalised it in verse, and the leader of the *Æsthetic Movement* embedded it in an epigram. Tauchnitz put it into his library; other continental publishers followed suit, and, in short, the book enjoyed a good time. There is a legend that many French people bought it under the erroneous impression that it painted the joys of grass widowhood.

**THE RIGHT TO INSPECT CORPORATE MINUTES.**—A case which has just been heard in the Queen's Bench Division, London, is of interest to ratepayers as showing the rights given by sec. 233 of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882, to a Burgess of a borough to inspect the minutes of the Council and its Committees. The section in question says:—"The minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be open to the inspection of a Burgess on payment of a fee of 1s., and a Burgess may make a copy thereof or take an extract therefrom." It seems that in the case referred to, which arose in Manchester, the plaintiffs made an application for an inspection of the minutes of the proceedings of the Gas and Rivers Committees. The Corporation objected to produce the minute books so kept by the Gas Company and Rivers Committee respectively, on the ground that the production of the minutes of the said Committees would be inimical to the interests of the citizens. The Court, however, granted a declaration that the Burgess was entitled to inspect all acts of Committees submitted to the Council for approval, and either approved or not.

LAW.

THE COST OF A GASOMETER.

*R. Simpson v. Town Commissioners of Trim.*—On Tuesday, in Queen's Bench Court No. 2, before Mr. Justice Holmes and a special jury, the hearing came on of an action by James, Mary, and John Simpson, of 54 Middle Abbey-street, trading as Robert Simpson, hydraulic engineer and general contractor, against the Trim Town Commissioners, to recover £668 2s. 10d., balance due under a contract of 8th April, 1891, for the erection of a gasometer and other matters, and £500 damages for negligence.

The M'Dermot, Q.C.; Mr. Meredith, Q.C., and Mr. T. Henry Maxwell, appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C.; Mr. Myles Kehoe, Q.C.; and Mr. Richard Moloney, appeared for defendants. Mr. J. H. Campbell, Q.C.; and Mr. A. F. Blood, appeared for Mr. Alfred Henshaw, who was made a defendant in the counter claim as one of the sureties to the bond.

The statement of claim alleged that the contract for £1,140 was duly completed, that extras to the amount of £128 2s. 10d. were done, that only £600 had been paid, that the balance was due, that after a large portion of the work was done the Commissioners entered into the works and prevented the plaintiffs from completing them, whereby the plaintiffs sustained damage to the extent of £500. The defence stated that the work had not been completed; that no additional works were ordered or executed; that, except as regards the £600 paid by them, no certificate for payment was given by the engineer; that the work was badly executed, and of no use to defendants; that plaintiffs refused to proceed with the works, and defendants then entered upon them; that the plaintiffs made default for forty-nine weeks; that the Commissioners were entitled to a set-off of £490; that the works were completed by the Commissioners at a cost of £236 12s. 5d.; and that they were entitled to a set-off for this amount. Defendants counter-claimed against Alfred Henshaw, the surviving surety in the bond given by plaintiffs, for the two sums of £490 and £236 12s. 5d. The defence of Alfred Henshaw denied default on the part of plaintiffs, and affirmed that defendants were indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of £236 12s. 5d. referred to.

After a two days' hearing, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of £200 on the claim, and for defendants in the sum of £410 in the counter-claim.

Judgment for £210, with costs, was accordingly given against the plaintiffs and Mr. Henshaw, defendant in the counter-claim.

A NEW MEDICINE COMPANY—HOW QUACKERY PAYS.

EVIDENTLY the purveyors of quack medicines are beginning to feel some alarm at the prospective diminution in their receipts, owing to the successful launching of the anti-quackery league. There is reason for

believing that this is the case, inasmuch as the policy which they seem bent upon attempting to carry out is that of establishing themselves as limited liability companies. Only a short time ago "Homocœa" came out with a prodigious flourish of trumpets and advertisements, with hundreds of thousands of pounds fixed as the price of sale. But we do not know if the company ever went to allotment, and now, the next quack commodity to follow suit is "Mother Seigel's Syrup." With no backwardness in coming forward the proprietors have fixed the capital at one million sterling. The following items of interest are taken from the prospectus:—In the first place, we are told that more than one million and a half sterling has been spent in advertising "Mother Seigel's Syrup," and during the four years ending June last £360,000 have been distributed in dividends, or an average of £89,000 per annum. The vendors are to receive £960,000, viz., £333,332 in shares and the remainder in cash, while out of the huge capital of £1,000,000, £40,000 only will thus be reserved for working expenses. Lastly, we learn that the working capital and the shareholders' interests will be looked after by seven directors, whose remuneration, however, is not stated. We shall watch with interest the further *dénouement* of this pretentious bid for the money of the public.—*Med. Press.*

**FIRE IN BELFAST.**—A destructive fire broke out on the morning of the 30th ult. in the extensive engineering concern of Messrs. Combe, Barbour, and Combe, Belfast. The firm is the largest textile engineering concern in Ireland, and during the recent disputes their names were prominently before the public as one of the establishment involved. The fitting shop, a three-story building containing a large quantity of valuable machinery, was destroyed, the roof falling in. At ten o'clock the fire had been got under and further extension averted. The damage is estimated at £9,000.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.  
 PORTRANE LUNATIC ASYLUM.  
**THE Commissioners for the Control of Lunatic Asylums** will receive Sealed Tenders up to 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 24th May, 1897, for Executing HEATING and VENTILATING, HOT-WATER SERVICE and BOILERS for the new LUNATIC ASYLUM at PORTRANE, County Dublin.  
 The Tender should be sent in a sealed envelope endorsed outside "Tender for Works, Portrane Asylum," and addressed to the Secretary, Board of Control, Custom House, Dublin, and should be accompanied by a SEPARATE sealed envelope similarly addressed and endorsed, containing the Detailed Estimate.  
 Forms of Tenders will be issued on application to this Office, on deposit of £1, which will be returned to all persons who have sent in bona fide Tenders.  
 The Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office of the Architect, G. C. ASHLIN, Esq., 7 Dawson street, Dublin, and, if required, copies will be supplied from this Office on payment of a sum of £2 2s.  
 The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.  
 By order, H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
 Office of the Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums, Custom House, Dublin, 12th April, 1897.  
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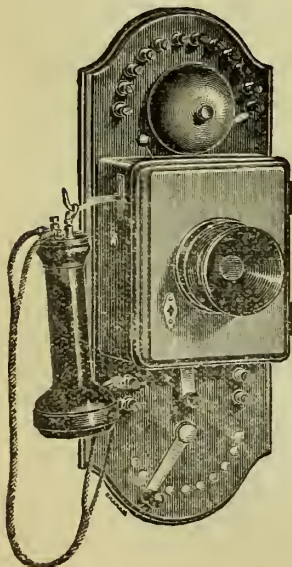
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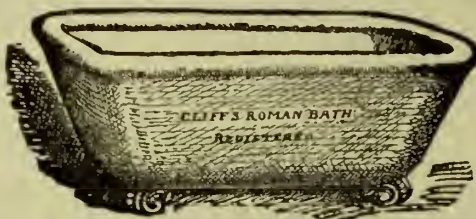
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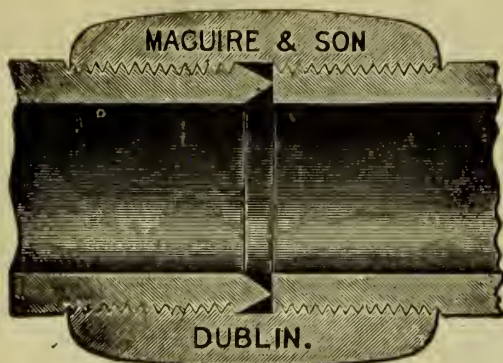
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IN the series of Papers under the above  
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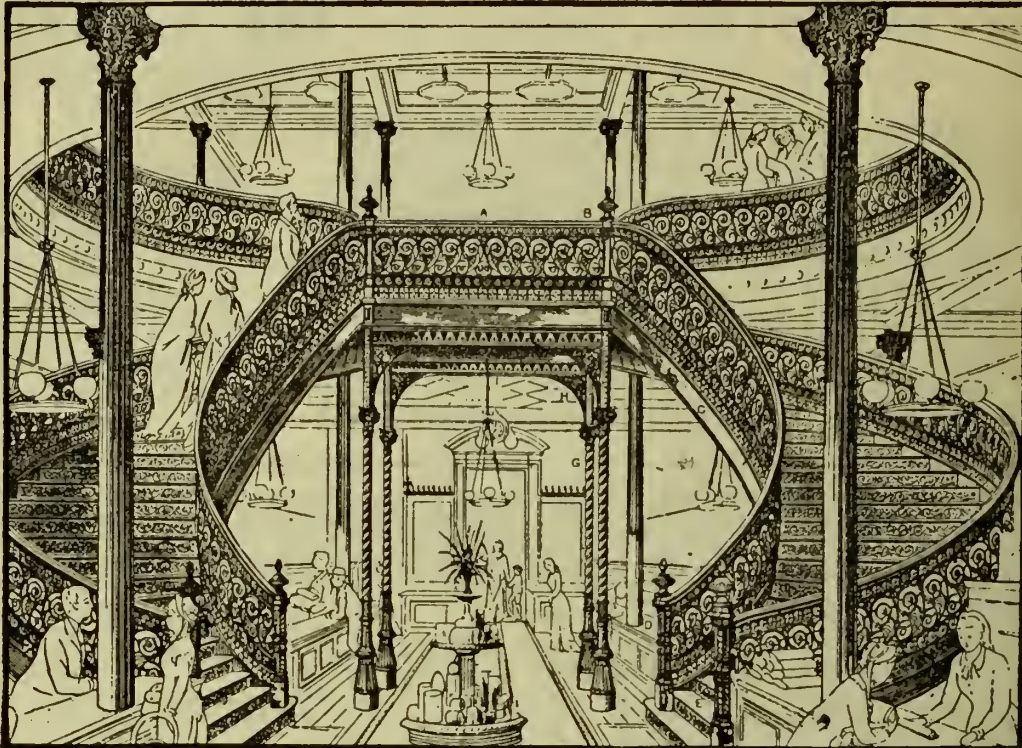


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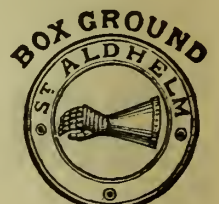
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 898.

PROPOSED ART GALLERY  
FOR BATH.

THE Art Gallery scheme has at length (says the local *Journal*) emerged from the rocks and shoals with which it found itself surrounded on first assuming tangible shape. The narrow spirit of protection and the mistaken desire for a competitive design that in turn opposed an effectual barrier to progress, have been swept away by the breath of public opinion, as the light of day dispels the obscurity of night. Possibly the scheme may be bettered by the trials through which it had passed, but, now the danger is over, it may be remarked how very near the whole business came to being shipwrecked. As a city we have escaped a catastrophe as humiliating to ourselves as unfortunate in its consequences. There can be little doubt that had either of the resolutions carried at the Jubilee Committee been insisted upon, we should not only have had no attempt made to start the Art Gallery scheme this year, but the thing would have been put back for a generation at least. We have not the least sympathy with those who question the propriety of donors to the fund for an Art Gallery demurring to misappropriation of their money in prizes, and fees to assessors, nor do we think that Mrs. Roxburgh's trustees would have been legally justified in handing over her legacy [£8,000] for such purposes. When the idea of the Jubilee Memorial taking the form of an Art Gallery was broached in the first instance, everybody knew where it must be placed, what building it would form part of, and who the most suitable man was who should furnish the design. There was not the slightest obscurity about either of these matters, nor was there any display of favouritism in regarding these points as thoroughly settled. The two proposals which have delayed as many valuable months, may point a moral if they do not precisely adorn the story of the Art Gallery, whenever that is written. They show the danger of men who undertake to conduct public business letting theory or prejudice get the upper hand of their judgment. But after this is said, the mystery of how such blind leaders could command a majority of the Committee as blind as themselves, remains. No less than four diametrical changes of opinion among these gentlemen, are recorded in the annals of the last three meetings of the Jubilee Committee! It must be a sad moment when the leader of a forlorn hope sees his followers melting away from him, while he is left "i' the imminent deadly breach," to face the enemy almost alone. This has been the experience of Mr. Dunn, who, with a persistence worthy a better cause, continued to fight after every chance of victory was gone. From the habit of his life, Mr. Dunn is doubtless accustomed to have his *ipse dixit* received with respect, and accepted without question, and it is therefore a novel experience which he has just gained. But the episode may now be dismissed from the public mind. Let the sanguine temperament of the Mayor rather find general emulation. His Worship has already approached a Royal personage on the subject of laying the foundation stone of the new Art Gallery. This is a business worth looking forward to. The visits of royalty to Bath are like those of angels, but when they do take place they should be made much of. And we may not have very long to wait perchance before the Duke of Cambridge will take the trowel in hand. Freed from the trammels and hindrances of theorists, the Art Gallery scheme will very soon make good head-way. Already the Building Committee have instructed Mr. Brydon to complete his plans—a task which

should not take long. Then the public will be informed, with more of precision than has yet been possible, of the probable cost. Meanwhile the Mayor's appeal for subscriptions is already before the city, and none need fear that their contributions will be superfluous. The position is altogether unique; a noble benefaction, some very generous donations and the assurance of more to come, place the Art Gallery scheme on an exceptionally promising level.

## THE PNEUMATIC TYRE.

FROM a paper read, last week, at Society of Arts, by Sir David Salomons, Bart., and published in *extenso* in their *Journal*, we extract the following remarks on the "Pneumatic Tyre":—

An ideal road would be one of a hard elastic surface capable of permitting all inequalities to sink into it without friction, when the wheels meet any obstruction lying upon it. Such a road in practice cannot exist. It is, therefore, necessary to seek a means which will produce the same result. A pneumatic tyre, suitably constructed, will give the equivalent of the ideal road, *i.e.*, the obstructions which the tyre meets will sink into it, and the travelling load will not be raised against gravity. Losses by friction, however, remain the same. The advantages to be derived from the use of the pneumatic tyre cannot, however, be gained except by encountering many other troubles, of which those who use this class of rim are well aware. They may be well summed up as the mechanical defects of the system. There is a popular notion that by the use of the pneumatic tyre advantages are always gained. This only is true if certain conditions are observed. It is evident that unless the tyre is inflated to a proper degree, which must be regulated by the load, also unless it is of sufficient diameter that the stones most generally met with on the road will sink into the tyre—the pneumatic, so to speak, must swallow all the obstructions it meets with in its path—its main virtue would be gone. Personally, I do not view with the utmost favour the pneumatic tyre, on account of the mechanical disadvantages. Indeed, if the springs of a carriage are sufficiently well made and adjusted—a circumstance rarely to be found,—the advantage of the pneumatic is almost absent, and I believe that for motor traffic the steel or solid rubber tyre will prove the favourite in the long run, when sufficient attention is given to carriage springs. The chief function to be fulfilled by the carriage spring is to enable the load to travel on the level whilst the wheels of the under carriage are mounting up and down as they pass over road obstructions. The weight of the portions which rise and fall are very small compared with the vehicle and its load. Although it has been asserted that the draft is greatly diminished by the use of pneumatic tyres, my own experience does not bear this out except in given cases. On bad roads an advantage may be gained, but on good ones, the steel tyre carries the palm. Quite apart from experiments, it is only necessary to watch the pull exerted by a horse on various classes of roads with the same carriage tyre in different manners. It is found that the rubber of the pneumatic tyre will burn if the load is very heavy. Whether this is due to the successive compressions of the air when meeting obstructions on the road, or whether it is owing to the friction of the air in the tube, due to lag in having to pass through a very restricted opening in a portion of the tube, *i.e.*, that part which is in contact with the road, and to friction generally, it is difficult to say. The fact is there. Messrs. de Dion and Bouton had the greatest trouble on this score with their tractors, and finally decided to fall back on the solid rubber. It is quite possible to make a pneumatic tyre suitable for very heavy roads, but the thickness and size would be so great, that the advantages to be derived would be virtually

absent. In the case of cycles and motor vehicles of that type, the pneumatic tyre is an undoubted advantage, for in one case it removes much of the vibration from the feet, which would be conducted to the body, and in the other it might be found difficult to introduce suitable springs on the ground of the weight or of expense.

THE BRIDGING OF NIAGARA  
GORGE.

NIAGARA gorge is bridged. That is, the two sections of the great new steel arch bridge, which has been in course of erection across Niagara, have been joined up. The abutments of the arch are (states a correspondent in the *Times*) placed about half-way up the slope between the top of the cliff and the water's edge. They are four in number, two on each side of the river. They are built of huge blocks of stone obtained from the best quarries. It is on these abutments that the bed plates of the arch rest. Preparatory to the erection of the steel superstructure the space between the abutments and the cliffs was filled in with huge scaffolding or false work, on which the end spans of the arch were built. From this point the panels of the arch were fitted piece by piece, gradually nearing the centre, where, high over mid-stream, the last panel was fitted on Sunday, March 28th, and on Monday, March 29th, the task of joining the two ends took place. At either side of the old suspension bridge, at both the Canadian and New York State ends, great screws were placed, and by means of these screws the sections of the arch were lowered. Between the ends of the two sections there remained a space of about 2 in., which required adjusting. The levers of the screws had been manned by gangs of men, and at a given signal they began to turn the levers, which allowed the two sections gradually to come together. This work naturally required the greatest skill, and Chief Engineer L. L. Buck was personally in charge. First one corner, then another was lowered, until finally all the screws were operated together and the sections met so accurately that the bolt holes matched perfectly. As evidence of the engineering skill of the present day it was a great triumph. The arch will have a span of 550 ft., connected at either end with the cliff by a trussed span 115 ft. long. It will have an upper and a lower deck. On the upper deck will be laid the tracks for the accommodation of the steam railroads. The suspension bridge has but a single track, while the new arch will have a double track, thus greatly increasing the facilities of crossing the gorge. On the lower floor there will be room for a carriage-way, side-walks, and trolley car tracks. These trolley tracks will be the first to be stretched across the gorge and will allow of an exchange of trolley traffic between the two sides of the river, resulting finally, probably, in a belt line about this great beauty spot between the two countries. In its complete state the new arch will have about 6,000,000 lbs. of steel in its make-up, and it is expected to carry a load of 10,000 lbs. to the foot, which is a very heavy load. As it stands to-day, the arch is built under and about the old suspension bridge, which will soon be removed, all, it is expected, without delay to travel. This suspension bridge was first opened in 1855. When originally built the superstructure was of wood, the towers being of stone. In 1880 the suspended structure was renewed in steel, all under the direction of Engineer Buck. It is worthy of note that, despite the difficulty of the work and the dangerous nature of the locality, the work of erecting the bridge has progressed steadily without loss of life, and, furthermore, no serious accident has happened on the work.—*British Architect*.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 84.)

DURING the reign of Charles II., travellers, and consequently information about the journey, rapidly increase. It is marvellous what a number of persons of high rank, including many ladies, we find each year travelling between London and Dublin, and submitting, at the call of duty or pleasure, to the hardships and discomfort which a journey then entailed. They had to hear for at least six days being drawn at a foot's pace, in a rough coach, over roads scarcely worthy of the name; they had to wait, frequently for a week or more, in a wretched lodging by the sea, for a favourable wind, and finally they had to endure all the horrors of a passage, sometimes lasting for two days, in the small cabin of a vessel little better than a fishing boat of our time.

The first guide to the English roads was published under the patronage of Charles II., in 1675. It is a handsome folio, entitled "Brittania: or an Illustration of the Kingdom of England," and consists of maps of the various great roads. It was compiled by John Ogilby, who was Cosmographer Royal, from surveys made by him. Ogilby was a genius of many parts. The early portion of his life was spent in Ireland. He was tutor to the Earl of Strafford's children, during the Earl's vice-royalty, and became Deputy-Master of the Revels in Ireland, and owner of a small theatre in Werburgh-street, Dublin. During the Rebellion of 1641, he narrowly escaped being blown up in Rathfarnham Castle. He afterwards went to England, and in later life became known as a rather extensive author of various miscellaneous works.

The road to Holyhead was one of what Ogilby calls "the six prime post ways," and being the readiest passage to Ireland, it was, he says, one of the most frequented roads in the kingdom. He thus describes its condition, starting from London:—"The first thirty miles very good way, whence its indifferent through Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Dunchurch Lane (in Warwickshire) gives you two miles of bad way, but Staffordshire and Cheshire no ill road. Wales, though mountainous, yet the tide being out, gives a pleasant way over the sand for several miles."

Ogilby expresses a more favourable opinion of the Irish road than those who had to travel over it. The "gallant" Earl of Ossory was in 1667 obliged to ride the stage from Coventry to Coleshill, as it was not then tolerable for a coach; and several travellers describe the road through Wales as anything but a "pleasant way." One of them speaks of Wales as "the most heathenish country ever man travelled." Another complains of the extreme weather he endured in the Welsh mountains, and a third of the delay he encountered at the passages of Conway and Beaumaris. The post horses in Wales were of the poorest description. Sir Nicholas Armorer, a very constant traveller to and from Ireland, writes, in October 1667, from Holyhead, that he has brought over his own horses, which even after undergoing "one of the greatest storms had this year," he prefers to "the beasts of Wales," and intends to use them till he meets with better.

Anywhere off the great roads it was much the same as in Wales. The Earl of Ossory was coming from Oxford to Ireland in 1667, and Sir Nicholas Armorer, who was in his company, writes, that it is a troublesome thing to get out of the King's highway. He says he knows not how to reach Daventry on the Chester road, as horses are had, and only to be had on such terms that it is better to go on foot. The Earl was lent a horse by a friend, but Armorer was evidently not so fortunate.

Lord Macaulay gives a glowing description of the comfort of the English inns at this time, and Ogilby says that the accommodation on the Chester road was good, but whatever "the Black Bull" at Chester, or "the Three Swans" at Stony Stratford, may have afforded in the shape of luxury, most certainly near the sea where the longest stay had to be made, comfort was not obtainable.

The town of Holyhead then consisted of only twelve houses. It is described by a Frenchman, in 1666, as a miserable village perched on sea-beaten rocks, and inhabited by a wild people who do not speak, he says, the language of the country, but one like "low Breton."

The other place of embarkation—Dawpool on the eastern bank of the River Dee—which was used by travellers who wished to avoid the journey through Wales, was no doubt much the same. It had come into use in the late years of the Commonwealth, and was about thirteen miles from Chester, and close to Parkgate which is so familiar to us as a place of embarkation in the eighteenth century.

About the same time that Dawpool began to be used as a place of embarkation, an armed frigate was placed at the disposal of the Lord Deputy of Ireland, for the conveyance across the channel of persons travelling on Government business. In a letter written in May, 1657, it is mentioned that "The Kinsale" had arrived at Dawpool to convey "persons of quality"—a curious expression to be used by a servant of the Commonwealth—to Ireland, and in June, 1658, a frigate called "the Harp" was permanently at the service of the Irish Government, and was victualled by them.

"The Harp" continued on the Irish station after the Restoration, for several years. We find her still on it in 1665, commanded by a Captain James Sharland. She was then principally employed in conveying "vessels of trade," and guarded on one occasion as many as twenty-four sail from "Chester Water" to Dublin. It was proposed to increase her size by lengthening her ten feet, at a cost of £100, and Sharland reports that she would then be able to carry fourteen guns, and he in a position to fight any enemy of sixteen or eighteen pieces of ordnance.

In addition to "the Harp," several other frigates were employed immediately after the Restoration in conveying persons of distinction to Ireland. We find "the Dolphin," in September, 1660, taking over "Sir Paul Davis, his lady and family," from Dawpool to Dublin, and, later on, waiting a month at Beaumaris in order "to transport" Lord Chancellor Eustace; and "the Gift" arriving at Dawpool in October, to convey Dr. Bramhall, now appointed Primate, and two other bishops, to Ireland, and, later on, at Milford Haven, waiting for the Earl of Ossory.

Another class of ship described as a yacht or pleasure boat was soon afterwards placed

at the disposal of the Irish Executive. In 1662, "the Mary" yacht was sent to the Irish station. She was then commanded by a Captain Clarke, and had a crew of forty men, as well as a surgeon and purser. The latter officer, in November, 1662, when "the Mary" was lying at Beaumaris, complained that he had been beaten by the captain, who was always, he says, ashore or drunk, for objecting to have eight guns fired when the captain's health was drunk. She took the place of the frigates on ordinary occasions in conveying persons on Government business to and from Ireland, but when she had the Viceroy on board, she was usually accompanied by one of the armed vessels.

"The Harp" frigate appears to have been taken off the Irish station in 1666, and Captain Sharland was then appointed to "the Mary" yacht. "The Harp" was replaced by a frigate called "the Dartmouth," which was kept busy conveying merchant-men across the channel.

The want of money during the reign of Charles II. was severely felt by the ships in the Irish service. The Earl of Arran, when crossing over in "the Mary," in 1667, saw that "she would not stay when the sea was up," and told the king, who ordered Sharland to put a new mizen mast in her. This he had to get done on credit. The pay of the men was much in arrear, and Sharland himself had not received any salary for nearly four years. Two years later—in March, 1669,—Sharland writes that he cannot get any more credit, and that "the Mary" wants cables and stores, and a new supply of sails. In July of the same year, it was suggested that the complement of sailors should be reduced to twenty, and that the services of a surgeon should be dispensed with.

In 1669, a second yacht, called "the Monmouth," was placed at the service of the Irish Government. She was commanded by a Captain Fasby, and suffered equally with "the Mary" from the want of public money. Her captain was forced "to borrow," and reports that the yacht is very badly fitted with sails.

A month after the Restoration—in June, 1660—Captain John Bartlett applied for the command of the Dublin packet boats, then in the hands of Major Swift, who, as we have seen, was appointed during the Commonwealth. Bartlett asked for Swift's dismissal, on the ground of his being a fanatic, and requested that two of the "King's ketches" might be given to him to carry on the service. He applied for an allowance of £500 a-year, which he represented would be the expense of maintaining the ships and their crews, amounting to sixteen men. Two ships, "the Swallow" and "the Rose," were granted to him. They were fitted out by the Navy Commissioners, and were provided with boats, though probably with an inadequate number, and with arms and ammunition. It was not until September they were ready for sea. They then set sail from London for Dublin, loaded with the goods of certain "persons of honour," who were then going to Ireland.

In 1667, the packets seem to have been commanded and owned by one John Swift, who received £400 a-year for providing these ships, and in 1671 by the Deputy-Postmaster-General of Ireland, Major Deane. Deane had expended £1,500 in providing three vessels, and had the misfortune to lose one of them, called "the Gift," in that year. She was

cast away near Arklow, and most of the seamen as well as twenty-two passengers were lost, amongst the latter being Lord Bulkeley's brother.

Notwithstanding all the frigates, packets, and yachts which were employed, we find "honest Mr. Leigh," an Irish official, waiting at Holyhead, in March, 1667, for some vessel to convey him across the channel, and finally obliged to specially charter a small ship. He writes that he intends to take with him three mails which were lying at Holyhead, and also another which he expected to arrive from Chester before he was to start.

The postmasters who had been appointed under the Commonwealth must have given great trouble until new men were nominated. The service from Holyhead to Beannmaris was in the hands of "that rebel against the King," Major Swift, and the postmaster at Conway was "an absolute enemy to the King's Government." The post-road from Chester to Conway had been changed during the Commonwealth, and a road through Denbigh and St. Asaph was used instead of the one through Flint and Rhuddlan. An effort was made after the Restoration to have the latter road again used, and it was represented that the change had been made "for hye-ends" by the late postmaster; but on examination it was found that Rhuddlan was then only a small village, with no accommodation "for posters" and that the road was almost impassable for most of the year.

The "intolerable slowness" of the posts was a constant source of complaint, in spite of the assurances of the postmasters that they kept good horses and very pretty boys for the service. On the Chester road, in the years 1666 and 1667, as appears from "the post bills" which are preserved amongst the "Domestic State Papers," the rate travelled averaged about four miles, instead of five, in winter, and about five miles, instead of seven, in summer.

That great care was taken of the mails, however, seems to have been the case. A disaster, which does not seem to have been an improbable one in those times, but "the like of which," James Hickey, a post-office official then of long service and great experience, had not known in all his life, befell the Irish mail for the 3rd of August, 1667. When it arrived in London, the letters were found to be so soaked with water, that it was utterly impossible to read or know to whom many of them belonged, and it was evident the bags had been "overhead" in the sea or some other water. Hickey had received no account from any of the postmasters of the misfortune, and says that it shall be strictly enquired into.

(To be continued.)

## PANICS IN THEATRES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council on the 10th inst., the Town Clerk read a letter from himself to the Council, bringing under their notice the great calamity which had recently happened in Paris, for the purpose of enabling the Council to pass a resolution of sympathy with the families of the victims. He also took the liberty of suggesting that some steps should be taken by the Council in connection with the egresses from public buildings in Dublin.

The Chairman (Mr. J. J. O'Meara) then read a letter from the Chief of the Fire Brigade to the Lord Mayor, stating that in view of the awful catastrophe which had occurred in Paris, due to the insufficiency of exit, he con-

sidered it his duty to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that there were many public buildings in Dublin which were not provided with proper means of egress, and which in the case of panic would cause great loss of life. He suggested that the Corporation should institute an inquiry as to whether proper provisions for public safety in this respect were provided in the theatres and other public places in the city. He was confident that the communities or trustees in control of such buildings would not disregard any advice which might result from such an inquiry.

The Chairman said the Public Health committee had taken steps to a certain extent for an inspection in this direction. They had quite recently appointed two officers in connection with the theatres and other public resorts, whose jurisdiction empowered them to see that the existing passages were sufficient, but they had no power to make structural alterations. In some instances they had required additional approaches, for the purposes of safety, to be constructed. They had at present under consideration the Gaiety Theatre, and the mode of access to the stalls, which many considered to be a death-trap to the City of Dublin. They had advised the city architect to take immediate steps that the instructions of the committee should be carried out in this matter. Referring to the Paris disaster, he said they all recognised that it numbered amongst those killed and injured many of the noblest in Paris, who were concentrated in a particular spot to aid the poor of Paris. Their humane feelings, too, and their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor, would compel them to recognise the great loss which France had sustained by the catastrophe. He believed a member of the Council was desirous of moving a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Ireland moved :—

That the members of this Council assembled desire to express on behalf of the citizens of Dublin their profound regret at the sad calamity which has befallen the citizens of Paris by the sudden destruction of many lives at the bazaar, and sympathise with them in their disaster. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor of Paris.

He said he thought an inquiry as suggested should be made into the mode of egress in connection with the theatres, public places of amusement, and many of the churches and chapels in the city.

Sir Robert Sexton, in seconding the motion, said the citizens of Paris had their deepest sympathy. He expressed himself in favour of the thorough inspection of public buildings, and said he certainly thought the Public Health Committee had full control in the matter.

The Chairman said over existing buildings the Public Health Committee, he took it, had no power, but if in any of these buildings structural alterations were being carried out, they had power to make them comply with any alterations required to prevent danger. In the Gaiety Theatre they had been making structural alterations, and they would see that it and other places were made places of safety.

Mr. Jones said a large number of people were of opinion that the Gaiety Theatre was nothing better than a death-trap at the pit-stalls, which were constructed in a most fearful fashion, and should a panic arise in the theatre, all the people who would be sitting near the south-west corner of the pit-stalls would be doomed to death. Those near the passage would be trampled upon by those who were coming from the pit itself. The public would hear with great pleasure that the Public Health Department were insisting upon the Gaiety authorities making better exit accommodation.

Alderman Meade said he was sure every member of the Council would join in this vote of sympathy. The Public Health Committee had had under consideration the modes of exit from the pit-stalls of the Gaiety Theatre. He was glad to be able to inform the Council, and through it the public,

that arrangements were being made for a second exit from the pit-stalls. The Gaiety Theatre people had constructed an exit merely opening into a bar, but the Public Health Committee had refused to accept that. They were inducing them to construct a passage 5 ft. wide cutting off the bar, and having direct access into the street. He was sure the Public Health Committee would see these matters put right. He hoped also that their surveyors should have power to deal with temporary structures used for bazaars and other purposes, for the tendency was to cover them with masses of drapery, and, if the slightest spark caught them, the whole thing would be ablaze.

Sir Robert Sexton said the Captain of the Fire Brigade should be connected with any such inquiry.

The motion was adopted, the members of the Council remaining standing.

The letters of the Town Clerk and the Chief of the Fire Brigade were referred to the Public Health Committee.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

KILGOBBIN—(continued.)

My friend, Mr. T. M. Steele, visited this castle in February, 1892, with a friend, and climbed up, at the risk of his life or limbs, to the first floor, whence he was able then to reach the top. He also made three small sketches or drawings, now before me. He was able to discern from without more windows than I did. Probably the ivy was not quite so overwhelming five years ago. Mr. Steele found the chimney (on the first floor) "well preserved, and reaching intact to the top of the castle." In the south wall was a window with a very slightly-rounded top or arch. He then ascended by the circular flight of stone steps (22 in number and much decayed) in the stair-tower at the south-east corner, to the top of the castle. Here is a wooden floor or platform (of modern date). In the thickness of the south wall he found two small stairs, originally of about seven stone steps each, leading to the top of the two corner towers. The doorway into each corner tower was square-shaped or flat-headed. One of the rooms or chambers in the tower-tops was nearly square, being about 6 ft. by 5, and underneath it was another small dark room with one loophole for lighting it. The chamber at the top of the other corner tower was irregular in shape, but about the same size as the other. From the tower-tops there was a splendid view of the surrounding country. There were two narrow loopholes to give light in the stair-tower.

LANESTOWN (DONABATE).

Since my first article appeared, the following information has been forwarded to me by Mr. T. Richardson, a young antiquary, who lives near St. Dolough's, and it is worth noting. Mr. Cobb, the proprietor of Newbridge Demesne, used this old castle 100 years ago as his dining-hall, but after his time it was no longer kept up. An old flintlock pistol was found in the castle, having a long barrel of one inch bore at the mouth, and the gun-metal thin enough to let it be loaded with a large bullet. The flint was gone. The handle was brass-mounted. It was marked "H. Coddington, L.D.C., Dublin Castle, No. 15." This was probably H. Coddington, of Oldbridge, near Drogheda, who was Sergeant-at-Arms in the middle of the last

century, and Mr. Burtchael (Assist. Sec. R.S.A.I.) thinks that he also held some post in the Lord Lieutenant's household. Lanestown is clearly an English, not a Celtic, name.

#### SIR HENRY IRVING AT CANTERBURY.

THE Dean of Canterbury Cathedral requests us to announce that, on May 31st, Sir Henry Irving will read Tennyson's "Becket" in the restored Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral, for the benefit of the Thirteenth Centenary Fund! There will be an exceptional interest in hearing Sir Henry Irving read Lord Tennyson's work in the midst of the scenes in which the memorable death of the great Archbishop took place. St. Thomas Becket entered the Chapter House on the evening of Dec. 29th, 1170, only a few minutes before his murder in the adjoining "martyr-room." The restored Chapter House will be reopened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Saturday, May 29th, and will be first publicly used for the reading which Sir Henry Irving has promised to give. After the reading, opportunities will be afforded to visitors to see the Cathedral and the very spot where the four knights did their terrible deed.

#### BLACKROCK COMMISSIONERS AND THE MAIN DRAINAGE ACT.

THE fortnightly meeting of this board was held on the 12th inst. in the Town Hall.

Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT presided.

Mr. Bernard Colliery, M.P., in reply to a letter from the Commissioners on the subject of Loans from the Treasury, and the terms for redemption of same, wrote stating that Sligo was in an identical position with Blackrock. When in Parliament, he (Mr. Colliery) and the Mayor of Sligo had more than one interview with Mr. Hanbury, and also put questions on the subject in the House, but to no effect, the usual answer being made that the matter was under consideration.

The Town Clerk (Mr. R. F. Heron) explained that as they were about to pay another instalment to the Board of Works, and as £500 of the £12,000 had not been raised, the Commissioners would only have to repay a little over £11,000 to the Treasury. At their last meeting they were liable for a fine of £12 per cent.; but as the price of the Local Loans Stock had advanced since that date to £115 odd, and as the fine to the Treasury was calculated on the basis of the stock figures, the amount of fine for redemption of the loans had been increased to £1,600.

Mr. Kelly suggested that Mr. Colliery, M.P., should be made fully acquainted of their position in Blackrock.

Mr. Hayes said that the Township of Athlone was in a similar situation, and they should also communicate with the authorities there.

Mr. Ussher Roberts, C.B., the arbitrator, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage Amendment Act, 1896, to decide as to the proportion of the costs of same to be borne by the contributory districts respectively, sent in his award, from which it appeared that Blackrock should pay three-fourths and Kingstown one-fourth of the sum incurred, the same ratio of charge to apply to the costs of the award.

Mr. Kelly pointed out that Blackrock would have to pay £1,500 for £500 paid by Kingstown, and pay the costs of the arbitration in the same proportion.

Mr. Canning said the Commissioners employed a solicitor, and sent a committee to London to oppose the bill. So far as he saw, they did nothing, and now a bill was passed which they opposed, and they would have to pay three-fourths of the costs. Was there no one to stand between the ratepayers and such treatment? So far as he could see, they had no one to look after their interests. What had the gentlemen done who went to London to oppose certain clauses in the bill?

Dr. Kelly said it was clear that some one's action or inaction should be impeached.

Mr. Glennon asked if Blackrock would get three-fourths of the representatives on the Joint Drainage Board in return for contributing three-fourths of the costs of the Act?

The Chairman said that representation had nothing to do with it. The award was made under an Act of Parliament, now the law of the land. They could not do anything in the matter.

#### THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 76.)

ACCORDING to Roderick O'Flaherty,<sup>1</sup> an interregnum of five years—from A.D. 508 until A.D. 513—took place in Ireland after the death of the monarch Lughaidh. However, the "Annals of Ulster" state, that his death happened in 507, and again, according to another authority in 511, while the accession of Muirheartach is placed at the year 512; and a probability exists that such a celebrated chief among the Ui-Neill could not be kept from the throne, immediately after the death of Lughaidh.\*

In 503<sup>3</sup> or 504,<sup>4</sup> the battle of Mannen<sup>5</sup> was fought by Aedan, the son of Gauran. This was probably some invasion of the Isle of Man,<sup>6</sup> with the particulars of which we are unacquainted.<sup>7</sup>

During the latter and far greater portion of the fifth century, the light of Christianity shone with a bright and steady effulgence, and the names of holy men and women are mentioned in our history, as aggregated to the companionship of the saints of God. Amongst these, the glorious virgin and abbess of Kildare, St. Brigid,<sup>8</sup> is particularly distinguished for her untiring exertions, in conjunction with those of the illustrious Apostle of Ireland, towards the extension of religious and conventual discipline throughout the land.

In the year 506, the famous warrior Illann or Illand, son to Dulaing, King of Leinster, died.<sup>9</sup> It is stated, that he ruled for thirty, and that he lived one hundred and twenty years. The latter account is most probably an exaggeration. During his lifetime, Illann is said to have fought twenty-eight or thirty battles;<sup>10</sup> and it is likely most of these were waged against the monarch of Ireland, and in resisting the levy of the Borumhean tribute. This same year, the thirtieth of Illann's reign,<sup>11</sup> Cucorb led the Leinstermen to battle, and at a place called Luachair,<sup>12</sup> or Fionnabhair, now Fennor,<sup>13</sup> near Kildare, he

obtained a signal victory over the Ui-Neill, who were routed with great slaughter. Other accounts have it at a later period. As illustrating the manners of that age, it is related, that the people of Leinster assembled in council, and resolved on removing the mortal remains of Illann from his tomb.<sup>14</sup> The corpse was driven in a chariot to meet the invaders at that place.<sup>15</sup> Relying on the special protection and prayers of their patroness St. Brigid,<sup>16</sup> the Leinstermen fought around the dead body of their former king,<sup>17</sup> with confidence in the righteousness of their cause, and with the courage his former example inspired. The result was such, as to magnify the name and influence of St. Brigid, among the princes and people who had fostered her great religious foundation at Kildare.

The tide of victory turned against the Offalians,<sup>18</sup> in the battle of Droma Derge, otherwise Dromderg, or the Red Hill.<sup>19</sup> This was fought against them by Fiach Mac Neill, in A.D. 515<sup>20</sup> or 516,<sup>21</sup> according to the "Annals of Ulster."<sup>22</sup> These records continue to state, that Caennafael said, the battle in the Red Hills was a vindictive revenge after seven years. According to one account<sup>23</sup> the plains of Meath were harassed by the Lagenians after that battle; although, most authorities state,<sup>24</sup> that the result of the conflict enabled Fiach to wrest the plains of Midhe from the Lagenians,<sup>25</sup> whose champion Failge Berraide<sup>26</sup> appears to have been. In consequence of this battle, Leinster was deprived of a part of its territory, which was added to Meath. This tract included the land extending from Clchain-in-dibhair,<sup>27</sup> in the present King's County, to the celebrated Hill of Uisneach or Usny,<sup>28</sup> in the present County of Westmeath. It was inhabited by the Cinel-Fiachack.<sup>29</sup>

(To be continued.)

14 See Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," Vita Tertia S. Brigidæ, cap. xc., p. 538. Also, Vita Quarta S. Brigidæ, lib. ii., cap. xi., xii., xiii., pp. 551, 552.

15 The writer of the tract last quoted observes: "Donum enim victoriæ per S. Brigidam aduoc in corpore mansit."

16 Illand was the patron of St. Brigid, and especially favoured by her. It is therefore strange, that Dr. O'Donovan could have wrongly interpreted that passage in the Borumhean Laighean, where it is mentioned, that the son of Dulaing fought twenty-eight battles in consideration of the word of St. Brigid. Dr. O'Donovan renders the word [curse], whereas the manifest meaning of the writer was rather prophesy.

17 It is quite evident to Illand alone applies the succeeding account: "et ipse moriens sepultus est apud S. Brigidam in suo monasterio."—Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," Quarta Vita S. Brigidæ, lib. ii., cap. xii., p. 551. Yet, Colgan applies it to Crimthann, King of Hy-Kenselach, and which he endeavours to do, by straining chronology and probability, in n. 10, p. 565.

18 In Sir Charles Coote's "Statistical Survey of the King's County," we find the following ridiculous account regarding the derivation of their territory:—"Hy Falgia is derived from Hy Bealgia, that is the country of the worshippers of Beal."—Introduction, p. 1.

19 The Annals of Ulster have both dates, and term it the "War of Dromaderg." Perhaps, the present Red Hills, near Kildare, may be identified with the site.

20 The "Annals of Clonmacnoise" place the Battle of Dromdargie at 515. The "Four Masters" have it at A.D. 507.

21 The "Annals of Inisfallen" refer this battle to A.D. 504. See Rev. Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," tomus ii., Annales Inisfallen, p. 5. The "Chronicon Scotorum" has it at A.D. 512.

22 See Rev. Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," tomus iv., Annales Ultonienses, p. 12.

23 That of Caennafael. See *ibid.*

24 See William M. Hennessy's edition of the "Chronicon Scotorum," pp. 38, 39.

25 Sn states Cenofaeladh, as found in his poem. *Ibid.*

26 He is said to have endeavoured during the mission of St. Patrick to prevent the Irish Apostle from entering the territory of Hy-Failge, and to have killed his charioteer Odbran. See Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," Vita Tripartita S. Patricii, pars. iii., cap. lvi., p. 159, 160. There, however, Failge Berraide is said to have met with a sudden death.

27 This place has not been identified.

28 In the parish of Kildare and barony of Rathconrath: This Hill is remarkable in Irish history as being the point at which the five provinces of Ireland met. A stone on its summit, now called Cat-Uisnigh, and by Keating, All-mir-ann, i.e., "the Rock of the Divisions," is called *Umbilicus Hibernia*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, in "Topographia Hibernia," dist. iii., cap. 4.

29 Their territory originally comprised the countries of O'Molloy, now in the King's County, and of Macgeoghegan, now the barony of Moycashel, in the County of Westmeath. Formerly it extended from Birr to the Hill of Uisneach.

1 See "Ogygia," pars. iii., cap. xciii.

2 See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., n. (y.), p. 164.

3 See "Annales Ultonienses." Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," tomus iv., p. 11.

4 See "Tighernachi Annales," *ibid.* p. 127. This writer calls it *Cath Mangan*.

5 There was a Mannin-Longh—otherwise called Loch na n Airedh—in the ancient territory of Cairraige-Locha na n Airedh. This comprised about the southern half of Costello Esrony, in the County of Mayo. See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. ii., n. (l.), p. 1, 115, and Index Locorum, pp. 81, 90.

6 The Mannen of the Irish Annals is the present Isle of Man. See *ibid.*, vol. ii., n. (m.), p. 878.

7 See this battle noted in Rev. James Johnstone's "Antiquitates Celto-Normanice," p. 57.

8 Her Acts are fully set forth in Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," where no less than six different lives of her are published, with notes illustrating those several tracts.

9 See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 164, 165. In the "Chronicon Scotorum," his death is deferred to A.D. 524. See William M. Hennessy's edition, pp. 40, 41.

10 It is related in Vita Sexta S. Brigidæ, that St. Brigid, patroness of Kildare, and a contemporary, had promised Illand a succession of victories. See Colgan's "Trias Thaumaturga," cap. liv., p. 594. In a lengthened note, post-fixed to this passage, Colgan gives a long list of the Kings of Leinster, belonging to Illand's race, and extracted from our Annals, which tended to establish the truth of St. Brigid's prophesy. See *ibid.*, n. 12, p. 598.

11 According to the "Catalogue of the Kings of Leinster."

12 It means a Rusly Place, in English; but, although there are many such denominations in Leinster, Dr. O'Donovan was unable to discover the exact site of this battle.

13 See the antiquities, *Lagenia*, Kildare, Jac. I., pp. 8, 40.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XVIII.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

THIS Hospital although named after SIR PATRICK DUN, and maintained chiefly out of an endowment which he left for other purposes, was not originally founded by him, like those of Dr. Steevens's, St. Patrick's [Swift's], and Mercer's. Unlike the majority of the other Hospitals of which we have treated, the early history of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital is involved in so complicated a labyrinth of mismanagement and Irish Parliamentary interferences with Sir Patrick Dun's Will, that, in order to lay before our readers a true narrative of its foundation in as clear a manner as possible, we deem it necessary to commence with a brief memoir of Sir Patrick Dun, and the early history of the College of Physicians, from which it originated.

## SIR PATRICK DUN.

Sir Patrick Dun was the second son of Charles Dun, by his 2nd wife, Katherine Burnet, and was born in the City of Aberdeen, on the 13th January, 1642. His father, who had been then long settled in Aberdeen, was descended from the ancient family of Dun, of Dun, or of that ilk, near Montrose, in Scotland. He was the nephew of Dr. Patrick Dun, Principal of Marischal College, and the munificent endower of Aberdeen Grammar School, where, it is probable the subject of our memoir received his early education, and finished his studies in Marischal College; and subsequently proceeded, like many other young students of that period, to some continental university, to finish his medical education. Charles Dun died in 1667, and the medical career of his son Patrick is involved in total obscurity until the year 1676, when we find him in the capacity of State Physician to his Excellency Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with whom, probably, he came over to Dublin.

Dr. T. W. Belcher, in his interesting "Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun," quoting from "The Culloden Papers," published at London in 1865, says, that Sir John Hill, in a letter dated at Dublin, 14th February, 1676, to his friend John Forbes, then of Culloden, says:—"Here is one Dr. Dun, an Aberdeensman, who is a Physician to the State, and to my Lord Lieut., desires to have his service remembered to your son, Duncan, with whom he had an acquaintance in Paris."

## President of the College of Physicians, 1681.

From this letter it is plain that Dr. Patrick Dun was at one time at Paris, and studied medicine there. As a practitioner in Dublin, he appears to have been highly esteemed, and his social position among the members of his profession thought much of, as he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1677, the number of Fellows being then limited to fourteen; and, on the 24th June, 1681, he was chosen President of the College of Physicians.

## Was he at the Boyne?

In July, 1690, King William, on his arrival in Dublin, after his victory at the Boyne, appointed Dr. Patrick Dun, Physician to the Army in Ireland. It is said by some historians that Dun was appointed Physician to King William's Army at an earlier period, and that he was present at the Battle of the Boyne, 1st July, 1690; but, if so, surely the Rev. George Story, the historian, who was Chaplain to the Army, and always in close proximity to the king, would have mentioned his name. In 1686, we find Dr. Dun writing from Dublin to his friend, the Rev. William King (afterwards Archbishop of Dublin), who was then spending his holidays "at the Wells, near Wexford"; and, again, on Saturday, 28th April, 1688, Dr. Dun, who

was then on a visit to Sir Arthur Rawdon, at his seat in Moira, County Armagh, writes a letter to the Rev. William King, "to be left at Mr. Robert King's house in Skinner Row, Dublin," telling him that he was on his way back to Dublin, having a short stay to make "at Drogheda to my Lord Forbes," and expressing a hope that "at furthest I may dine with you on Wednesdays." This being so, and with the disturbed state of the country on the eve of a great Revolution, it is not likely that Dr. Dun would hazard the attempt of making his way from the city of Dublin through "an enemy's country," to join the Williamite ranks, who were then besieged within the walls of Derry. But that his appointment was made at Dublin, after the king's arrival there on the 5th of July, 1690, the following extracts from his letters, addressed to his friend, Rev. Wm. King, who was then Doctor in Divinity, will tend to prove. His first letter was written from the camp at Waterford, and is dated "Carrick, 26th July, 1690." It is addressed to the "Reverend Doctor William King, at his lodgings near the Dolphin in Skinner Row, Dublin." In this letter Dr. Dun says:—

"Reverend Sir,—I gott to the Camp on Munday night late, and could not find Sir Robert Suthell [Southwell, Principal Secretary of State]. On Tuesday morning early we were commanded away with the army designed for Waterford; it was surrendered yesterday; the King went thither, but the Irish were not marched out. . . . We expect that this night or to morrow morning Duncannon [Duncannon] will be surrendered, we march to Clonmell, we know no more. . . . I have told Dr. Hutton that you can deliver to him his gold, the key of my closet where it is and all my other keys are in the Black Cabinet in the outer room. If you cannot easily find the key of the box break it open, accommodate Dr. Hutton as well as you can. We expect that Youghall and Cork will soon surrender; they will not let me write any more.

Your most humble and Faithfull servant,

"DUN."

His next letter to the Rev. Dr. William King, is dated at Waterford, 16th Sept. 1690; and soon after he returned to Dublin; and in 1690 he was again elected President of the College of Physicians.

Now we shall see the Rev. George Story's account of those campaigns—George Story, who was chaplain to the Regiment of the Earl of Drogheda, and who was a follower of King William's Army from his arrival at Bangor, in the County of Down, in Augt., 1689, till the conclusion of the war in March, 1692. After giving a graphic description of the Battle of the Boyne, which occurred on Tuesday 1st July, 1690 (O.S.) he continues his narrative of King William's movements after the defeat and flight of King James at the Boyne, and says:—

"Thursday 3rd July [1690] his Majesty had an account, that the Irish had left Dublin, and were making what haste they could towards the Shannon, upon which the Duke of Ormond marched to that city with 1,000 Horse. . . . On the 5th our Army marched [from Duleek] to Finglass, a little village two miles to the north-west of Dublin, where we lay encamped for several days. The 6th being Sunday, his Majesty went to St. Patrick's Church in Dublin: and next day, towards the evening, the Bishop of Meath [Anthony Dopping], the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. King, and all the clergy then about Dublin (except the Lord Primate [Michael Boyle], who sent his excuse to his Majesty, by reason of great age and infirmness), waited upon the King at his Camp, where the Bishop of Meath made an excellent speech. . . . The same day his Majesty signed a Declaration wherein he promised protection to all those tradesmen, &c. who either remained at home or fled from their dwellings, and who should return by the 1st of August."

Story then gives a list of the names of the General Officers of their Majesties Army who accompanied the king from the Boyne to Dublin, amongst whom are the names of "Dr. Lawrence, Physician-General; and Charles Thompson, Esq., Chyrurgion-General," but makes no mention of Dr. Dun, simply because he was not then appointed State Physician to the Army. Continuing, George Story says:—

"On the 9th July [1690], King William's army left Finglass, and marched to a place called Croomlin, two miles to the [south] west of Dublin, where he pitched his Camp, and settled the method of granting protection according to his Declaration [made at Finglass]. . . . His Majesty then marched forwards, and from a place called Castledermat, sent Brigadier Eppinger with a party of one thousand Horse and Dragoons to secure Wexford, which before his arrival was deserted by the Irish. On the 19th his Majesty dined at Kilkenny, a walled town, wherein stands a castle belonging to the Duke of Ormond. . . . And next day his Majesty understood that the enemy had quitted Clonmell, whither Count Schonberg\* marched with a Body of Horse.

"Monday the 21st, the Army marched to Carrick, where the King received an account of the state of Waterford, and whither Major-General Kirk went next morning with a party to summon the town, wherein were two regiments of the Irish, who submitted upon condition to march out with their arms; as did also the strong fort of Duncannon in a day or two after, which gave his Majesty sufficient shelter for all his shipping.—"Impartial History of the Wars of Ireland," part i., pp. 26-37.)

After the surrender of Duncannon Fort and the City of Waterford, King William returned to England, and after the arrival, at Cork, of John Churchill, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Marlborough, probably Dr. Dun returned to Dublin, as we find him elected a second time President of the College of Physicians, 18th October, 1690, as stated above.

## He enters Parliament, 1692.

Having succeeded in his profession, and feeling ambitious of public honours, Dr. Dun next decided on entering Parliament. On the 27th Sept., 1692, he was returned for two Boroughs—the Manor of Mullingar and the Borough of Killlileagh, in the County of Down. He selected the latter, however, as it was very much under the influence and patronage of his friends, the Hamiltons.

## He is Knighted, 1696.

On the 29th July, 1696, Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, and Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, who were appointed Lords Justices of Ireland on the 10th and sworn on the 29th, on which occasion they knighted Dr. Patrick Dun. On the 25th March, 1705 (4 Anne), he was appointed Physician-General of the Army, with a salary of ten shillings per diem.

In 1703, Sept. 1st, Sir Patrick Dun was again returned M.P. for the Manor of Mullingar, which Manor he represented in the Irish Parliament till his death in 1713. He lived on the Inns Quay, within two doors of the house which in 1728 was converted into the Charitable Infirmary, now Jervis-street Hospital.

Sir P. Dun m. 11th Dec. 1694, Mary, *†* dau. of Colonel John Jephson, third son of Lieut.-General Sir John Jephson, of Mallow, Co. Cork, and of Bridget, his wife (*dau.* of the Most Rev. Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, and sister of the Most Rev. Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh), by whom he had issue one son, Boyle Dun, who was baptized at St. Michan's on the 24th of Nov., 1697, and *d.* young.

## His Death, 1713.

Sir Patrick Dun died on the 24th May, 1713, and was *bur.* in a vault in St. Michan's Church, on the 27th of same month. His wife, who survived him, died on the 19th of January, 1743, and was *bur.* in the same vault with her husband, in St. Michan's. "Died: On Thursday last, Lady Dun, relict of Sir Patrick Dun, by whose death the Pro-

[\* Count Schonberg. This was Meinhardt, second son of Frederick, Duke of Schonberg, who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne. He succeeded his brother Charles as 3rd Duke of Schonberg, and was created DUKE OF LEINSTER on the 24th April, 1691, by William III. His Grace *d.* in 1719, when, for want of an heir male, ALL HIS HONOURS BECAME EXTINCT.]

† Lady Dun's uncle, the Rev. Michael Jephson, was Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral from 1683 till 1690, when he became Dean of St. Patrick's, which office he filled till his death, in 1693. During his Chancellorship of Christ Church, he preserved the plate of that cathedral, at the time of the Revolution, by burying it under the coffin of Dr. Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, who came over with King James, and, dying in Dublin, was buried in Christ Church, on the 15th April, 1689.

fessor of the College of Physicians for the time being, getteth a salary of £100 per annum."—(*Faulkner's Journal*, of Tuesday 17th to Saturday 21st January, 174<sup>8</sup>.)

#### His Will, 1711.

Sir Patrick Dun's Will is dated 16th Nov., 1711, and was proved 24th June, 1713. In it he commences:—

"First I resigne my Soul into the hands of my Creator from whom I received it, in full hope of eternall Salvation thro' the merits of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I desire my Body may be privately interred without any Public noise or ostentation in a Vault adjoining to the south west wall in the inside of the Parish Church of new St. Michan's in Dublin, which Vault I purchas'd from the Minister and Church Wardens of the sd. Church for me and my heirs for ever, by Deed Indented and duly perfected by them, wherein is a clause excluding any person from being buried therein without leave first obtained from me, my heirs, or assigns."

He then proceeds to dispose of his personal estate, and of his real estate which consisted of certain lands situated in the County of Waterford, which he held in fee from the Duke of Ormond, the rents out of which he bequeaths to his wife during her life, and after her death to the endowment of a Professorship in the College of Physicians,—of which more hereafter. Continuing, he says:—

"And as to my worldly estate . . . . I bequeath to my sd. wife the clear rents and profits of all my Real Estate together with the interest of all such money as I shall have out at Interest at my death, or shall be put at Interest by my Overseers pursuant to this Will (over and above what is intended for her jointure) to her own proper use whilst she continues my widow and no longer, she paying the reserved yearly Rent of my real Estate and performing all such other conditions as I am obliged to do for the same, and she being at all the necessary charges for the preservation of my just Right and Title to the same and to the money so out at Interest to every part and parcel thereof."

"Item, I give my sd. Wife whilst she continues my widow the use of my Dwelling House on the Inns, provided she keep it in good repair and pays the Rents and performs all the Covenants and Conditions which I am obliged to do by my lease, always excepting and reserving out of this Bequest one Convenient Room in the sd. Dwelling House to be particularly set apart by my wife with the approbation of my overseers for the preservation of my Books."

"And I give my Exors, by the consent of my overseers and the Survivors or Survivor of them power on the determination of any of the Leases of the aforesaid Fee-farms to lett them out on lease again, at the best improved rents that can be had for them for twenty-one years in possession, not in reversion, on this condition that if any fine be taken then the Lease or Leases so made shall be utterly void; the Lease or Leases so made to be always in the name of my Exrs. and the Survivor of them with the consent as afore said. And the said Indentures of Lease or Leases to remain in the custody of my overseers, my Wife having a copy of the same."

"Item, I give to my sd. Wife to her own proper use a purse of gold and all such other pieces of Gold and Silver and other Medalls which she shall on her word affirm I presented her with by way of gift since our intermarriage without being accountable to any person for the same."

"Item, I give my sd. wife all such jewells and rings as I presented to her either before or since our marriage."

"Item, I give my wife all my household stuff and furniture, excepting my Books and Plate."

"Item, I give my wife the lawfull use of all my Plate as long as she shall continue sole and unmarried with a liberty to alter the fashion thereof at her discretion provided always the same weight and standard be preserved, she first giving security to my other Exr. that the sd. plate of the same weight and standard shall be delivered to him on her marrying again, and if she continue my widow at the time of her death, then I bequeath all such plate as I shall have at my death to her, her Exrs. Adms. and Assigns."

"Item, I give my wife my Coaches and horses and all the furniture and provisions belonging to them or laid in for them at the time of my death."

"Item, I give my wife all such Books as she shall say on her word were her own before our marriage, or were bought by her since marriage, or were pre-

sented to her by me or any other person since our marriage."

"Item, I give my wife such Fire Arms as she shall judge convenient for the preserving her house or for her servants to travel with; the residue I give to Dr. Patrick Mitchell, together with all such Mathematical Instruments and other curiosities as are in my closets, or used to be kept there, excepting my Books."

After making other bequests, including the sum of £2,000 contributed by him to Lady Dun's marriage settlement, and out of which after her death, Patrick Dun, of Tardy, near Aberdeen, one of the nephews of the Principal of Marischal College, was to get £1,000; and the other £1,000 were to be divided equally between his three sisters' children, viz., Katherine, wife of Thomas Mitchell, and mother of Dr. Patrick Mitchell, one of the trustees to his Will; Rachael, wife of James Moire, of Ferrie Hill, near Aberdeen; and Bessy, wife of Alexander Anderson, of Bourtie. He concludes thus:—

"Item, I devise all the Remains of my Real and personal Estata not above disposed of viz. my Fee-farms and Real estate after the determination of the devise to my wife, during her widowhood, and all my personal Estate after discharging and fulfilling the Legacies and devises herein before mentioned unto the said Patrick Dun of Tardy [? Tarty], Esqr. and unto the said Doctor Patrick Mitchell their Heirs Exrs. Adms. respectively untill there shall be a Professr of Physick established in the Colledge of Physitians in Dublin to continue for ever by succession according to the Rules and Directions, and under the Regulations by me laid down or to be laid and expressed in a certain Instrument in writing under my hand and Seal, intituled: The Scheme which I intend to have observed for the Establishing a Professor of Physick in the Colledge of Physitians in Dublin and from and after such time as such Professor shall be accordingly established. Then in trust that the said Patrick Dun of Tardy and Patrick Mitchell and the Survivor of them and his Heirs and Assigns shall by such Conveyances and Methods as shall be reasonably desired by the Council of the sd. Colledge of Physitians convey and assure or secure the sd. residue of my sd. Real and personal Estata so to them devised, to answer and fulfill my intentions Expressed in the sd. Paper intituled: The Scheme which I intend to have observed for the Establishing a Professor of Physick in the Colledge of Physitians in Dublin, be it by Act of Parliament or otherwise howsoever."

"And I nominate and appoint my wife and the sd. Dr. Patrick Mitchell Exrs. of this my last Will and Testament."

"AND LASTLY I declare and appoint my good Friends the sd. Most Reverend Father in God William [King] Lord Archbishop of Dublin and William Whitshed and Joseph Deans of Dublin, Esqrs. or any two of them overseers of this my last Will and Testament, and do revoke all former Wills by me made. In witness whereof I the said Sir Patrick Dun have subscribed this my Last Will and Testament, with my own hand and thereto put my Seal the day and year first before written."

PATRICK DUN."

[For a copy given in full of Sir Patrick Dun's Will, and his Deed for constituting and providing for a Professor of Physic, see "Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun," by Dr. Belcher, Dublin, 1866.]

#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Shortly after the re-incorporation of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by King James I., in 1617, the heads of the Irish Government, and of the profession of physic in Ireland, conceived the idea of founding a College of Physicians in Dublin, with privileges and immunities similar to those enjoyed by the London College.

Accordingly, at the instance of Henry Cary, Viscount Falkland, the Lord Deputy of Ireland (he filled the same office in 1616, under King James I.), Charles the First issued a letter, dated Westminster, 5th August, 1626, the preamble of which recites the zeal which the King's father [James I.] :—

"Always had to reduce the Kingdom of Ireland to civilitie, and to an uniforme manner of Government with this our Realme of England, whereby the same may flourish to the glory of God, our honour, and the benefit and comfort of all our Subjects and Inhabitants. . . . Wee, therefore, in imitation of so Royall an Example,

have now taken into our consideration that the Establishing and practice of Learning and humane Sciences is not a little availabla thereunto, and amongst others that laudable and most necessary Art of Physick, the Practica whereof, as Wee are informed, is daily abused in that our Kingdom by wandering Ignorant Mountebanks and Empryicks, who for want of restraint do much abound to the daily impaireing of the healths, and hazarding of the Lives in generall of our good Subjects there. For the Reformation of which abuse, Wee think it fitt upon your recommendation, and hereby doe require and authorize you with the advice of some of our learned Councill there, by Letters Patents to be made and past from us our Heires and Successors under the great Seale of that our Realme, To erect in our City of Dublin in that our Kingdom a Colledge Society & Corporation of Physicians according to the Rule and forme of the Charter heretofore granted to the Physicians in our City of London for the incorporating of them."

(See this letter, printed in full in Dr. Belcher's "Memoirs of Dr. John Stearne," and in John T. Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. iii., p. 9.)

Dr. William Bedell, shortly after his appointment to the Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin (29th May, 1627), in a letter to Archbishop Usher, dated London, 1628, says:—

"At my being in Dublin, then came to me one Dr. De Laune, a Physician bred in Immanuel Colledge (Cambridge), who, in speech with me discovered their purpose to procura a patent, lika to that which the Colledge of Physicians hath in London."

And in another letter, written from Horns-heath, April 15th, 1628, addressed to the same prelate, he writes:—

"I suppose it hath been an error all this while to neglect the faculties of law and physic, and attend only to the ordering of one poor College of divines."

Although it does not appear that any immediate benefit was derived by the Physicians from the King's letter, still the intention of Provost Bedell to establish a faculty of Physic in Trinity College, was not lost sight of; and accordingly, in 1637, a Regius Professor of Physic was nominated. The general interruption to public business, which was caused by the breaking out of the Civil War of 1641, created further delays; and the next and most important step yet taken towards the establishing a College of Physicians in Ireland, was the appointment of Dr. John Stearne,\* about the year 1654, as President of "Trinity Hall," which was at that time set apart "for the sole and proper use of Physicians"; and thus the matter stood until the Restoration of Charles the Second, on the 29th May, 1660.

#### TRINITY HALL.

The building which was appropriated for the use of the first "President and Fraternity of Physicians" in Dublin, as they were then styled, was called Trinity Hall; it was originally intended for a City Bridewell, and was situated on the west side of the present Trinity-street, about where the block of buildings Nos. 14, 15, and 16 Trinity-street, between Dame-lane and St. Andrew's-lane, now stand.

On the 20th June, 1603, a petition was presented to the Corporation of the City of Dublin, praying for assistance "to enable some well-disposed persons to have a Bride-well or house of correction and labour, erected for the reception of the numerous vagrants, many of them able-bodied, who, resorting hither from the country, endangered the lives of the citizens, by introducing contagion."

The names of the petitioners were: Dr. Luke Chaloner, one of the original Fellows of Trinity College; Sir James Ware, the father of the Historian; Sir John King; and Sir James Carroll, Alderman of Dublin, who

\* John Stearne, M.D., S.F.T.C.D., the founder of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, was father of the Rev. John Stearne, who was Dean of St. Patrick's from 1794 till 1713, when he was consecrated Bishop of Dromore, from whence he was translated in 1717 to the See of Clogher, which he held till his death on the 6th June, 1745, aged 85. He bequeathed large sums to charitable uses. He was succeeded in the Deanery of St. Patrick's by Dr. Jonathan Swift.

filled the office of Mayor of Dublin in the years 1612, 1617, 1625, and 1634. The petition was approved of, and a deputation, consisting of the Mayor (John Elliot) and three members of the Corporation, was appointed to confer with the petitioners upon a plan for forwarding so desirable a work.

The result of the conference was, that a portion of Hoggin-green (now College-green) was vested in six trustees; three nominated by the Corporation, and three by the petitioners, on which piece of ground was to be erected a Bridewell, to be under the jurisdiction of the Corporation. But as the building was to be erected by the petitioners at their own expense, a proviso was introduced, that if by any fault of the Corporation the buildings should be converted to any other use than that of a Bridewell, the property should then become vested in the trustees appointed by the petitioners, until such time as it should be re-established as a Bridewell.

The conditions having been agreed to by the Corporation, on the 27th January, 1604, the work was at once commenced; but Dr. Chaloner, who was so active in promoting the undertaking, died in 1613, at which time the Bridewell was not completed, and some litigation concerning the expense of building it followed.\* George Breddam, who had been employed to build the Bridewell, having finished it at his own expense, petitioned the Privy Council to be repaid the amount which he had advanced; and on the 15th Feb., 1615, the matter was referred to two persons, to report thereon, and they recommended that forty pounds should be paid to Breddam, in full satisfaction of all his demands,—he undertaking to deliver up the building in complete order. Seemingly this order had not been effected, for in the following year, on a re-hearing of the case, a new order was issued directing the Mayor of Dublin, on the part of the Corporation, to take a review of the expenditure, and that the Corporation should pay the amount so found to be due to Breddam within twenty days; or in case they refused to do so, it was ordered that Sir John King and Sir James Carroll (two of the original petitioners) should have the house called Bridewell, on paying the amount found due, on the new enquiry. On this occasion the Mayor of Dublin and Sir James Ware (the elder) were the referees; and in Oct., 1616, they reported that Breddam was satisfied to take thirty-two pounds English, in lieu of all his demands.

It appears that neither the Corporation nor the trustees for the original petitioners were disposed to pay the costs of the building, and the end of it was, that on the 11th December, 1616, it was offered by the Lord Deputy, Sir Oliver St. John, to Trinity College for the sum of £30, which offer was accepted, and the Corporation conveyed the ground on which the house was built to the College, on condition that the house was to be converted into a College Hall or Free School, from which time it took the name of *Trinity Hall*, and was subsequently occupied by certain students of Trinity College. But on the breaking out of the Civil War in 1641, the Hall was neglected, the College not being then in a position to look after it; the consequence of which neglect was, that the Corporation had thoughts of taking up possession of the Hall, because it was not employed for the purpose intended by them. The College, having notice of the intention of the Corporation, consulted how they could frustrate the design of depriving them of the Hall, and it was proposed that they should make a lease of the premises to some solvent tenant. But this plan was objected to by Dr. John Stearne, on the grounds that making a lease of the premises would be more contrary to the intent of the conveyance by the Corporation to the College than any former neglect on their part; and, consequently, would give greater advantage to the other party in prosecuting their design.

Dr. Stearne then proposed to the Provost and Fellows, that he should be constituted President of Trinity Hall, during his life, and he accommodated with lodgings therein upon certain conditions, the chief of which were,—to keep out the Corporation; to repair the Hall without any expense to the College; and to convert the remainder of so much of the house as should be allotted to him for his accommodation, to the sole and proper use of physicians; and lastly, that the College should for ever have the power of nominating the President of Trinity Hall.

Upon the acceptance of this proposal, which was made in the year 1654, Dr. Stearne was appointed President, and expended above £100 in repairing the building, for the purpose of accommodating physicians to meet in, until such time as a College of Physicians could be accomplished; and thus the matter stood until the Restoration of Charles the Second, on the 29th May, 1660.

Soon after the Restoration, a new Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed by mandamus in Trinity College, and to them Dr. Stearne, who was now a Senior Fellow, renewed his proposals on the 18th February, 1660. The chief terms of these propositions were:—

That Trinity Hall and the ground attached to it, should be set apart in perpetuity, for the advancement of the study of Physic in Ireland; and that Dr. Stearne should be constituted President of the Hall during his life.

That the nomination of the President of Trinity Hall should always remain with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College.

That the President shall call into a fraternity able Physicians, who, together with him, were to endeavour to raise funds for additional buildings, and to procure a charter of incorporation for the physicians, &c.

These proposals were approved of by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College; and a Deed or Instrument was drawn up, binding each party to the performance of the conditions. The Deed was executed on the 22nd April, 1661, and Dr. Stearne constituted President of Trinity Hall; and on the 3rd June, 1662, he was elected Public Professor of Medicine in Trinity College, during his life.

#### *Incorporation of the College, 1667.*

In the meantime the requisite measures were taken for effecting the incorporation of a College of Physicians in Dublin, and on the 8th of August, 1667, the Physicians received their first Charter from King Charles the Second. The title of the new corporation was "The President and College of Physicians," which consisted of fourteen Fellows, including Dr. Stearne, who was appointed President during his life.\*

The College had jurisdiction over the medical practitioners in Dublin, and within seven miles thereof, and no person without its licence could practise medicine within these limits, under a penalty of five pounds for each offence.

The Physicians were also authorized to have a common seal, and to sue and be sued in the name of the President, in any court of law in Ireland. They were empowered to acquire property to the value of £100 per annum; to meet as often as they chose; to make bye-laws, and elect Fellows, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant or his deputy for the time being.

Immediately after the incorporation of the Physicians, Trinity Hall was granted in trust to Matthew Barry and Lancelot Sandes, for the use of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Stearne died on the 18th of November, 1669, in the 45th year of his age, and was buried in the vaults of the old College Chapel.

#### *Nomination of a Roman Catholic President, 1687.*

In 1687, a circumstance occurred, which for a short time created some dissension

between Trinity College and the College of Physicians. Dr. John Connor and Dr. Patrick Dun waited on the Provost, and intimated that Dr. John Crosby had been chosen President of the College of Physicians, and requested that the appointment might be confirmed.

It appears that in 1680, certain articles had been agreed to by the College and the Physicians, whereby each party was bound, under a penalty of £300, to the performance of the conditions mutually agreed on. By one of these articles, Trinity College was obliged to confirm the nomination of a President by the College of Physicians, provided the person chosen was a Protestant of the Church of Ireland.

On this occasion, Dr. Crosby, who had been elected, was a Roman Catholic, and the confirmation of his appointment was refused by the Provost and Fellows. The Physicians forthwith proposed that the agreement of 1680 should be cancelled, which offer was accepted by the Provost and Fellows, provided the Physicians would deliver up all the documents in their custody relating to Trinity Hall; and an offer was also made to grant a lease of the Hall for forty years to the Physicians, on such terms as might be agreed on.

On the 19th May, 1688, the Physicians again sought for a reason why Trinity College refused to confirm the nomination of Dr. Crosby, but the same reply was given as on the former occasion. Hence the College of Physicians was without a President from 1687 till the 18th of October, 1690, when Dr. Patrick Dnn was duly constituted President for the following year.

#### *New Charter, 1692.*

A few years' experience proved how insufficient the powers conferred on the College of Physicians by their Charter were towards the checking of "ignorant Mountebanks and Empricks," the practice of which had greatly increased. With a view to put a stop to these evils, the Physicians presented a petition to Lord Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1692-1695), praying that a new Charter might be granted, similar to that of the London College, and also that they might have one of the forfeited houses for a College Hall, and five or six acres of ground in the vicinity of Dublin, for the purpose of establishing a physic garden.

The petition was referred to Sir John Temple, Attorney-General for Ireland, to report his opinion thereon, and on the 3rd September, 1692, he recommended that it might be forwarded to their Majesties; and on the 29th of the same month Lord Sydney received the royal authority to have a new Charter made out, with as little delay as possible after the surrender of the old one.

On the 14th of December, 1692, the original Charter of Charles II. was surrendered by Dr. Duncan Comynge to the Lord Chancellor, and on the 23rd June, in the following year, the College of Physicians received their new Charter, and thereby acquired more extended privileges than they enjoyed before. In this Charter the name of the governing body was changed to that of "THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND,"—and Dr. Patrick Dun was named as its first President.

This Charter, together with subsequent Acts of Parliament, and the supplemental Charter of Queen Victoria (dated 12th December, 1878), are the authorities under which the College is at present constituted; but by Letters Patent dated 3rd Oct., 1890, the Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians have chosen to obliterate the individuality conferred on them by the title of their College, and have adopted the stereotyped title, "Royal," in place of the old familiar one of "King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland."

After obtaining their second Charter in 1692, the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland gave up possession of Trinity Hall to the

\* The Bridewell must have been nearly completed in 1610, as a perspective of it is shown on Speed's Map of Dublin, in that year.

\* See a copy of this Charter, printed in Dr. Belcher's "Memoir of Dr. John Stearne," 8vo., Dublin, 1865, p. 23. The original Charter was surrendered previous to obtaining the Charter of William and Mary, in 1692.

Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and held their meetings in the house of Sir Patrick Dun, on the Inns-quay; and for several years after his death Lady Dun continued to the College the use of her house as their Convocation Hall. After Lady Dun's death in 1749, the College held its meetings in a house in [Upper] Sackville-street, and subsequently in the house of the President for the time being. On the completion of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the central portion of it was allocated to the College; of which more in our next.

(To be continued.)

#### Addendum et Corrigendum.

(21.) *Dublin Hospital, 1762.*

In our last article, under the above, p. 90, col. 1, for "Lord Wigton, M.D., High-street," read "Lord Wigton, M.D., Abbey-street"; and add "and Edward Ledwich, M.D., High-street, being to assist Mr. Boat," &c.

#### LAW.

##### A LIGHT AND AIR CASE.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

(Before the Master of the Rolls.)

*David Drummond and Others v. Samuel M'Causland and H. and J. Martin, Limited.*—Mr. Serjeant Dodd, with whom were Mr. Gordon, Q.C., and Mr. Donaldson, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction restraining defendants, their agents and workmen, from continuing to erect any building or other structure at the rear of premises No. 17 Upper Sackville-street, so as to diminish access of light and air to the windows and other openings of plaintiffs' house, No. 16 Upper Sackville-street, and the large meeting hall at the rear thereof. Plaintiffs are trustees of the Presbyterian Association, Dublin, and the house 16 Upper Sackville-street is used for the accommodation of the members of the association as reading-rooms and otherwise; and for offices in connection with various departments of the work of the Presbyterian Church, and for meetings in connection with the association, the plaintiffs let the Sackville Hall at the rear, and which is also used as a gymnasium. Defendant, Samuel M'Causland, is the owner or occupier of, or otherwise interested in, the premises known as No. 17 Upper Sackville-street. The plaintiffs' premises consist in front of a house containing a basement and four storeys, and at the rear is a return building, connecting the house with the Sackville Hall. There are several windows or openings for the admission of light and air in the back or east external wall, and by which there was access of light and air without interruption for the last 20 years. Defendants are connected with the Irish Hotels Company, Limited, which was formed for the purpose of establishing a number of hotels in various parts of Ireland. The company purchased the house No. 17 Upper Sackville-street for £5,000, and they entered into a contract with Messrs. H. and J. Martin for the purpose of remodelling the premises, so as to meet the requirements of a first class hotel, involving an outlay of £5,000 more. Plaintiffs state that in October last they cautioned Messrs. Martin against interfering with their ancient lights. About the end of January last the firm commenced to build a wall from the back of the house No. 17 along the plaintiffs' return buildings, and along the north wall of the hall, and when plaintiffs communicated with them on the subject, Messrs. Martin stated they were working under a contract with the Irish Hotels Company. The alleged interference with the light and air to plaintiffs' premises is in connection with the building of the new Granville Hotel, 17 Upper Sackville-street. Witnesses on both sides were examined on the question of the extent of the interference, and whether, if any, the interferences were material. On the plaintiffs' side, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. G. P. Beater, architects,

and Messrs. Eason and Ogilvie were examined; and for defendants, Colonel Dickson, Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A.; and Messrs. W. J. Fennell, J. Gamble, and J. Jarvis. At the conclusion of the evidence the Master of the Rolls said he would view the premises before giving his decision.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving his judgment, held that the new buildings would not substantially interfere with light and air to plaintiffs' premises, and refused the injunction with costs.

Counsel for plaintiffs—Serjeant Dodd, Mr. Gordon, Q.C.; and Mr. Donaldson. For defendants—Mr. Campbell, Q.C.; Mr. Meredith, Q.C.; and Mr. Philip White.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "A SPANISH ARMADA CHEST."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR—Referring to the paragraph under the above heading, which appeared in the IRISH BUILDER of the 1st instant, I beg to supplement it, by informing you that chests of the description alluded to are not very rare, as I know of three specimens to be found in Kilkenny; viz., one in the Estate Office of the Marquis of Ormonde; another in the office of the Collector of Ireland Revenue, having been left behind him by the late Joseph Greene, Esq., when retiring from the office of Stamp Distributor of Kilkenny; and the third is in the museum of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. Two or three years ago, I saw a very well-preserved specimen in a furniture ware-room in Lower Baginbun-street; it had been cleaned, and the broad iron bands were painted a dull red colour, with the panels or squares formed by the bands painted black. I do not offer any opinion as to when or where these chests were made. The locks are very elaborate pieces of workmanship. But the chests are now looked upon as being more curious than useful.—Yours,

J. G. ROBERTSON.

May 12th, 1897.

#### NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD.

A VERY practical test against fire of wood made non-inflammable by the process introduced by the Non-Inflammable Wood Syndicate, Limited, Victoria-street, London, S.W., was given to H.M. Office of Works on Tuesday. The demonstration, which took place on the site of the old Millbank prison at Westminster, was witnessed by the Prince of Wales and many of the leading architects and builders of London. Two buildings precisely alike in all essential respects, were erected by Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., one of which was constructed of ordinary building timber, and the other of timber, made non-inflammable by the new process. The kinds of timber entering into the construction of both buildings were the same, viz., the frame and covering of pine; the interior finish of ash, oak, birch, and mahogany. Both buildings were attacked simultaneously by flames produced by setting fire to equal quantities of dry timber thoroughly saturated with petroleum stacked against the sides of the two buildings. The result was most interesting. The untreated building was quickly enveloped in flames, and before very long completely gutted. The treated building, on the other hand, remained practically unaffected by the heat. An attempt was afterwards made to fire the treated building by piling up dry timber, thoroughly saturated with petroleum, against its inside walls and setting fire to it, but the blaze inside failed to kindle the walls of the building, which resisted every endeavour to set it alight. The process of which this wood is rendered non-inflammable consists of a series of careful manipulations whereby the timber becomes

uniformly impregnated throughout its entire bulk and texture with a fire-resisting compound, after the natural juices of the wood have been removed from the wood cells and vessels, which securely protects it from all danger of combustion. And this protection, too, is permanent, since the fire-proofing substance with which the cells and tubes of the wood are impregnated is not affected by any change of climate or temperature; in fact, age adds to the degree of firmness with which the fire-resisting crystals adhere in the cells of the wood. It should be stated, moreover, that the fire-treating compound is colourless, odourless, and absolutely harmless to health. It does not attract moisture; it does not discolour the wood; it does not affect materially the working of the wood; it merely adds a little to its weight. In general it may be stated that treated wood can scarcely be distinguished from non-treated wood. It is also stated that the treated wood is largely protected from dry-rot, insects, worms, &c.

The wood treated by this process, it should be added, appears to have no effect on the tools, as far as sawing, planing, &c., are concerned, and it is as easily worked as ordinary wood.

The War Department of the United States is about to adopt the process for the treatment of all timber to be used in ammunition stores, forts, barracks, &c. The Japanese Government has also adopted it for the treatment of all timber entering into the construction of the two cruisers now being built for that country in United States ship-yards. In addition to this several of the newest and largest office buildings in New York City have no wood used in their construction except that fire-proofed by this process. Many leading architects of the United States are likewise specifying wood treated by this process.

Already plants for treating wood are in operation in New York City, Newport News, and San Francisco, and others are being erected in Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. A plant capable of treating large quantities of timber is now being erected in London.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

A new chapel in connection with the Monaghan District Lunatic Asylum is about being erected.

For the erection of five houses at Orchard-street, Londonderry, Mr. William Barker is the architect.

New business premises for Messrs. Brewsters, Limited, will shortly be erected at James-street, Londonderry, from plans by Mr. T. Johnston, architect.

The Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union have decided on building eight labourers' cottages in the townland of Puckstown, Drumcondra Electoral Division, and will receive tenders for same up till the 26th inst.

Plans and specification for the construction of a system of water-works for supplying Queenstown with water, have been prepared by Messrs. S. A. Kirkby, M.A. (Cantab.), engineer, and C. G. Doran, architect, and approved of by the Local Government Board. The works will consist chiefly of the formation of an impounding reservoir across the valley formed by the junction of the townlands of Tibbetstown and Cloneen, seven and a-half miles from Queenstown, by the construction of a dam of Portland cement concrete, and capable of storing 36,054,000 gallons of water. Valve chamber, intake and storm-water channels and by-wash, and filtration and clear water tanks, will also be provided. The water will be conveyed through a 9-in. cast iron conduit from the impounding reservoir to the existing service reservoir at Carrignafof. Tenders will be received by the Town Commissioners up till the 19th prox. (See advertisement on front page.)

## TENDERS.

For the erection of the West Belfast Orange Hall, and Caretaker's Residence, Shankill-road, Belfast, for the committee. William Batt, architect:—

James Kidd	Belfast	£2,550	0	0
John Killed ..	..	2,500	0	0
W. Campbell & Son, ..	..	2,500	0	0
Fitzpatrick, Bros. ..	..	2,490	0	0
Mathew Hearst ..	..	2,450	0	0
John Hemmingway ..	..	2,418	0	0
Campbell & Lowry ..	(accepted)	2,301	0	0

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE.**—Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s new serial "The Queen's Empire," the first part of which is to hand, is a work which has been in preparation for several years, and is now brought out as a fitting memorial of Her Majesty's reign. It is intended that each monthly part will consist of twenty-four photographic views (9 x 7) reproduced in the best style of art. The work will show how the Queen's subjects are governed, how they worship, how they are defended by land or sea, and how they enjoy themselves in their hours of leisure. The first part is accompanied by an introduction, by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster. The second part will give photographs showing how the Queen and her subjects travel. The work is printed on excellent paper, and dedicated by permission to Her Majesty the Queen. The price of each number is sixpence.

**FURTHER NOTES ON THE PARIS FIRE.**—The building had only lately been put up, and had at first been used for some theatrical performance, with a stage, rows of seats on a sloping floor and an electrical installation. The stage and the seating were cleared away and the electrical light installation was apparently disconnected, when the promoters of the bazaar took possession. No architect had been employed to design the building; a well-known firm of builders, who had been frequently associated in carrying out large schemes of street decorations in Paris, having set out and executed the structure for 12,000 francs. We understand that the builders were particularly anxious to be economical, in view of the charitable purpose to which the building was to be put. The materials employed cost them only 6,000 francs out of the contract sum; they consisted only of timber, tarred paper or felt, and glass. As regards the progress of the fire, there is no longer any doubt that it originated in connexion with the cinematograph, though the exact cause has not yet been proved. There was a considerable draught in the hall, and the fire apparently immediately made headway in the direction of one of the front entrances. The velarium at once caught fire, and on the glass in the roof breaking from the heat, the burning strips of the canvas fell on the ladies below, igniting their dresses. The fire ran along the velarium as if it were tinder. The canvas fronts of the stalls then became involved, and within a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. Those of the visitors who were at the cinematograph end of the hall were apparently cut off, and no one appears to have had any idea of trying to break through the light walls which imprisoned them. We are afraid that what appears at present inexplicable must be ascribed to the fearful state of panic that must have prevailed, and the panic, we should repeat, must have been due, above all, to the fatal velarium.—*Builder.*

**PATENTS IN 1896.**—The Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, for the year 1896, has recently been issued. It contains the usual very full statistics relating to the subjects with which it deals for the year 1896, with summarised statistics for previous years. The number of applications for patents, which has shown an almost steady increase since the Patent Act of 1852, has now reached the enormous number of 30,194—an increase of 5,132 on the number of applications for 1895. During the last two months of the year, the applications came in at the rate of 700 per week. The principal cause of the rise in patent applications is stated to be the development of the cycle industry, to which more than 5,000 of the inventions have reference. It is a remarkable fact that the number of patents applied for in the year under consideration, was more than double the total number of patents for inventions granted in the United Kingdom before the year 1852. It is not too much to say that a vast majority of these inventions are absolutely worthless. Indeed, we may fairly assume that half them are admittedly so in the estimation of the inventor, since they do not proceed beyond the first stage. Under the previous Patent-law, that before the Act of 1883, the per-centage which were dropped at the first stage was a third. Only about six per cent.

are considered worth keeping in force by payment of renewal fees for the whole fourteen years' term of their existence. Under the 1852 Act about 10 per cent. endured during their full term. Whether, on the whole, cheap patents are an advantage must remain a matter of opinion. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. Even with the excellent system of indexing now available, the mass of material is so large that it is a matter of very great difficulty to find out whether an invention has not been anticipated. It cannot be urged against the system that it involves a loss of revenue to the State, since the accounts for the year show a profit of £110,507. It was a matter of reproach under the old system that the Patent Office was made a source of revenue. But the surplus income seems to be approaching the amount earned when the fees were very much higher, the profit for the year 1882 having been £168,174. It is therefore evident that cheap patents are very nearly as profitable to the State as the more costly patents of the older system.—*Soc. Arts Jour.*

**A "PONS TRANSBORDEUR" ACROSS THE SEINE.**—Our Consul at Rouen, in his last report, describes a novel engineering work just commenced there; it is the first of its kind in France, and the only one like it in Europe is across the Niévrion, below Bilhac. It is called a "pont transbordeur," and serves all the purposes as a bridge, while not interfering with the free passage of ships, even of those with masts 150 ft. high. Two diminutive Eiffel towers are to be erected, one on each bank of the Seine, three-quarters of a mile below the lowest existing bridge at Rouen, and a narrow iron bridge will be suspended by chain cables between their heads. It is to be not less than 160 ft. from the level of the quays, but it is not intended either for carriages or for foot passengers. Several lines of rail are to be carried along it, and on these a skeleton carriage or platform on wheels will run. This will be dragged from side to side of the river by steel ropes passing over a driving-wheel, to be worked by steam or electricity from one of the banks. To the skeleton platform will be hung, by steel hawsers, at the level of the keys, or 160 ft. below the bridge, the transbordeur—a strong carriage, within which passengers and vehicles will be transported from one bank to the other. This carriage is to be 13 mètres in width by ten in length. The electric tramways running on the quays on both sides of the river are to make a connexion at this point, and the transbordeur will be fitted to carry the tramcars, so that passengers by them will cross the river without changing their seats. Unlike most such works in France it has been left to private enterprise. The municipality grant the concessionaire a monopoly for 80 years of the bridge traffic over the Seine at this point according to a very moderate prearranged tariff. The bridge has already been commenced, and 18 months is the maximum time allowed for completion.

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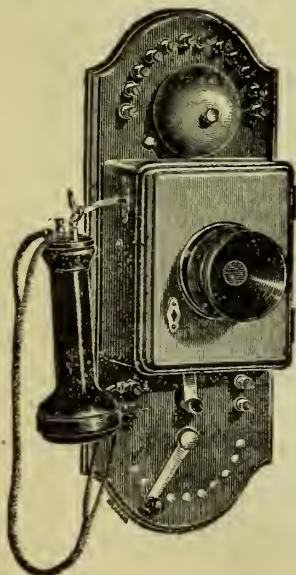
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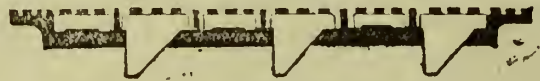
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The Works, which are detailed in Specification, will consist chiefly of a Dam of Portland Cement Concrete across the valley formed by the junction of the Townlands of Tibbets-town and Clonen, about 7½ miles in a northerly direction from Queenstown, to form an Impounding Reservoir, capable of containing 36,054,000 gallons of water—Valve Chamber—Intake and Storm-water Channels and Bye-wash—Filtration and Clear Water Tanks—Boundary Walls, Fences, Gates, &c., &c.—Cast Iron Main Conduit Pipes, nine inches in internal diameter, from the Impounding Reservoir at Tibbets-town and Clonen to the present Service Reservoir at Carriganafu, Queenstown—Scur Pipes, Valves, Specials, &c., &c.

The Maps, Plans, and Specification will be available for Inspection, Reference, and Copying in the Town Commissioners' Office, Town Hall, Queenstown, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock p.m., daily (Sundays excepted), up to, and including Saturday, the 19th day of June next.

A printed Form of Tender, and a copy of the Specification, with Schedule having blank spaces for Quantities and Prices attached, will be supplied to each applicant, on application, made personally, or by letter to "JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Urban Sanitary Authority, Queenstown," accompanied by a payment of one guinea, which sum will be refunded in each case that a bona fide Tender, accompanied by a correspondingly Priced Schedule, is sent in. All entries to be legibly made in Ink.

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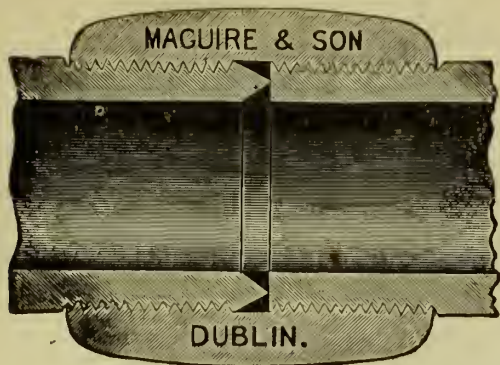
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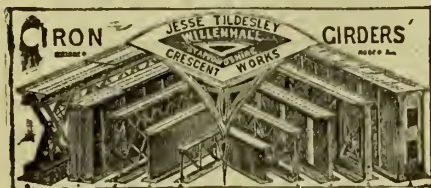
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Present Time.*

IN the series of Papers under the above  
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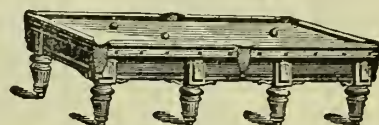
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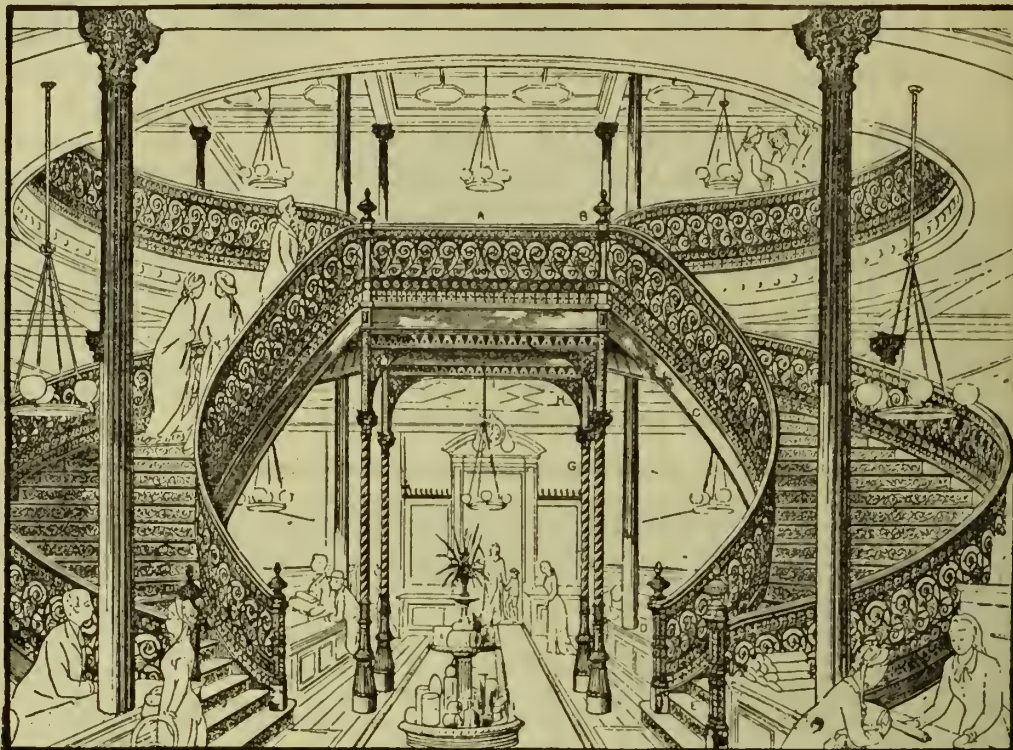


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 899.

## PROPOSED TOWN HALL FOR ENNISKILLEN.



N response to the invitation issued some four months since by the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen to architects to send in designs in competition for a new Town Hall, at a cost not to exceed £7,500, nineteen sets of plans have been received. Prizes of £50, £20 and £10 respectively were offered for the three best sets of plans. Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, acted as Assessor. On the 12th ult. the designs were opened by the Assessor, in the presence of the Chairman of the Town Commissioners (Mr. H. R. Lindsay, J.P.) and of the Town Clerk (Mr. W. Cleland), and hung on the walls of the large hall of the existing building. After a careful examination into the merits of the several plans, the award of the Assessor was as follows:—

- No. 1.—1st prize (£50), "Black and White."  
 No. 2.—2nd prize (£20), "Ulster."  
 No. 3.—3rd prize (£10), "Axiom."

The authors of design No. 1 are Messrs. A. Scott and Son, Drogheda; No. 2, Mr. W. K. Parry, M.A., Dublin; No. 3, Mr. T. Rowe, Belfast.

Two out of the nineteen plans sent in were rejected on account of non-compliance with the conditions laid down by the Commissioners.

On the 13th the Commissioners met for the purpose of receiving the report of the Assessor, from which we give the following extract:—

"Nineteen designs in all have been received, and were opened in the presence of the Chairman, Town Clerk, and myself, and the sealed envelopes containing the names and addresses of competitors were collected, numbered, and placed in one envelope, sealed by me in the presence of the Town Clerk and deposited with him. The anonymity of the competitors has been most successfully preserved; I rejoice to say that in my examination I have had not the slightest hint or impression as to the identity of any competitor. It is rarely that architects meet with such absolutely fair circumstances; and the conduct of this competition by the Commissioners of Enniskillen will, I trust, at its conclusion, be quoted as realising what a fair competition ought to be. I would place the first three plans in order of merit thus:—1st, 'Black and White'; 2nd, 'Ulster'; 3rd, 'Axiom.' I have placed 'Black and White' first, and wish to distinguish it apart from all others, as a design of pre-eminent merit. It is planned in a skilful and masterly way, such as no other design approaches, and, with some modifications in detail, would be a nearly perfect plan for the purpose."

On the 14th and 15th a public inspection of the plans was permitted, which was largely availed of by the townspeople and others interested.

An adjourned meeting of the board was

held on the 17th, when the following resolution was adopted:—

"That we do hereby recommend that the prizes for competitive plans for a new Town Hall be awarded in accordance with Mr. Drew's decision."

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

## FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

I HAVE lately had the privilege of studying one of the original manuscripts of a most painstaking and studious antiquary of the last century—Mr. Austin Cooper—through the kindness of his grandson, Mr. Austin Damer Cooper, who has most kindly lent me the original manuscript of his grandfather. I therefore propose to make a break in my own meagre notes on these castles, and to refer in this article to the work of this eminent antiquary.

Mr. Cooper was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and had a town residence at 4 Merrion-square, North, his country residence being at Abbeyville House, near Portmarnock, in the County Dublin. He was also owner in fee of the lands of Kinsealy and Drumnigh, County Dublin. He was born in February, 1759, and died on the 13th August, 1830, and is interred in the family vault, erected by himself, in the old graveyard of Kinsealy.

The manuscript before me consists of Mr. Cooper's notes on Castles and Churches in the County Dublin, which he had personally visited, in some cases more than once. The first date in the book is the 17th August, 1780, Mr. Cooper being then in his nineteenth year, thus showing that he had early developed an antiquarian taste. He did not, however, confine his attention to the County Dublin only, but visited a large number of places about the country, making notes on what he visited, and drawings of many objects, such as castles, churches, &c.; and it is, I think, a matter of much regret, that none of his work has ever been published. Many of his manuscripts were, unfortunately, sold after his death, and passed into other hands, so that his grandson has but very few of his manuscripts or drawings remaining.

The manuscript consists of a large oblong note or exercise-book, about 11 in. by 8½ in., and contains references to some sixty objects, nearly all of antiquarian interest. The writing is neat and distinct, and there is always stated in the margin the name of the place he visited, and the dates of his visits.

The latest date in the book is the 2nd of May, 1784. Occasionally notes have been added on pieces of paper fastened to the book, and these are generally in another handwriting; one of these added pieces being a newspaper cutting; and there is also attached a plan of the Naul Castle. The last page contains an index.

It would be tedious to go into more detail, but the manuscript is certainly worthy of publication, as it shows the condition of various objects of antiquarian interest over one hundred and ten years ago. It is sad to contrast the state of some of the castles as described in Mr. Cooper's notes, with the condition of the same objects now, and to note the terrible havoc which has been wrought in them, not, I think, by the hand of Time, but by the deliberate act of modern

Phillistines and vandals, who doubtless considered themselves great improvers. Let us take one example. On the very first page of the manuscript there is a description of the Castle of Cappoge. Mr. Cooper describes it as very ruinous, but there still remained a square tower with a staircase, a thick wall 30 ft. high; three storeys, an entire arch 9 ft. high, windows, doors, chimney, a large fireplace, and so forth. Now there is absolutely nothing but the bare trace of the site in the grass-covered field. Time could not have made so clean a sweep. Some of the others that he refers to—such as Baggot Rath and Rathmines—have either disappeared, or else ceased to exist as castles, being now perhaps embodied in modern houses. On the other hand, I have found in a few instances with pleasure, that the present remains are almost the same as they were in Mr. Cooper's time, again showing that it is not the effect of weather and time one has to fear, as the deliberate injury caused by human interference. Mere non-interference even will permit much of the past to linger through several succeeding generations. There is also some interest to be found in the different names of places given by Mr. Cooper, the most striking being the name by which he refers to Kilsallaghan. He writes it as "Kilshohan." This now is only the local name. Both mean the "Wood of the Sallow."

Besides his particular notes on places, some of his general remarks are entertaining. To the present-day resident in Kingstown, it will be interesting to hear of Mr. Cooper's description of "Dunlary" as "a very small inconsiderable village, remarkable only for a handsome semi-circular harbour, whose banks are very high all round and mostly composed of a very extraordinary kind of gravel" (this was on the 21st May, 1780). At one place he went to visit he was deterred from sketching by the fierceness of two mastiffs. He refers to castles in some places in which I had no idea there ever was any castle, such as Brennanstown, but even in Mr. Cooper's time it was incorporated in a dwelling-house. He also speaks of a large castle at "Raw-buck"; I presume he was referring to what is now called "Roebuck." It would be interesting to know if any castle still remains there. He refers to many ruined churches, and occasionally to private demesnes, which he always spells "domains." He frequently copies epitaphs which he observed in some of the graveyards he visited. Referring to Island Bridge, he says that the bridge there had arms engraved on a stone, and was dated 1577. He also saw over the porch of a house near the bridge, an inscription with the date 1684.

When Mr. Cooper had the opportunity of measuring, he gives the measurements of castles and churches, and also adds at the end notes somewhat similar to those appearing in Dalton's "History of the County Dublin." Cooper was senior to Dalton. He does not appear to have intended to publish any of his work.

To those who, like myself, have gone to visit many of these places, and made some notes on them, the reading of this manuscript of Mr. Cooper's is particularly interesting, and I can only express a wish that the labours of this learned, careful, and painstaking antiquary could be made public, and that his drawings of the objects he visited could be reproduced.

(To be continued.)

# THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE closing meeting of the Winter Term was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Dublin.

The president, Mr. R. CAULFIELD ORPEN, in the chair.

Amongst those present were:—A. J. M'Gloughlin, T. Coleman, P. F. O'Sullivan, James H. Webb, Lucius O'Callaghan, F. Johnson, T. Slevin, A. W. Moore, R. M. Butler, Hon. Secretary, &c., &c.

The meeting was held for the purpose of receiving an interim report from the committee. The report read dealt with the work of the Association as a whole, and was of a most satisfactory character.

The Association was established only in November last, and has already a membership of over one hundred—eight new members having recently joined.

Three classes were held during the winter. In respect of these, the president remarked, that while there was undoubtedly room for improvement in respect of regular attendance, yet the results for so young an Association must be considered to be highly satisfactory.

The chairman announced that a meeting to establish a Sketching and Measuring Class, during the summer months, would be held, and dwelt on the necessity of the younger members practising this most essential branch of professional training.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy, for their kindness in granting the use of the Academy House for the purpose of holding the Annual Conversazione. It was decided that the annual excursion should take place on the 12th June, and should be to Monasterboice and Mellifont Abbey, the members dining together in the evening.

Two members were elected at the meeting.

## Report read at Closing Meeting of the Winter Term—Session 1896-7-8.

The committee, in making an interim report for the Winter Term 1896-7 of this the first session, beg to make the following statement of the work done up to the present date:—

"The Association was established in the early part of November, 1896. Several preliminary or formation meetings having been held, arrangements were made for holding a succession of meetings on each alternate Tuesday during the winter; these have been regularly held, and amongst those who delivered lectures were: The President, Thomas Drew, R.H.A. (Address); W. J. Fennell, W. Kaye Parry, M.A.; George Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A.; E. Bradbury, A. J. M'Gloughlin, F. Batchelor, &c. The Annual Conversazione was held in the Royal Hibernian Academy House, on 30th March, and may be said to have been a very successful gathering for the first effort in a social direction of this Association. It was well attended both by the members and their friends; and the committee have to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy for their kindness in granting the use of their spacious rooms. In particular, the committee have to thank Messrs. Catterson Smith, secretary, and Mr. Vincent Duffy, keeper of the Academy House, for their courtesy and attention. The cost was defrayed. At the formation meetings, many of the senior members of the profession attended and spoke, and otherwise gave valuable help in starting the Association. The Association commenced with a membership of ninety, and at present has ninety-six fully paid up members; in addition, five gentlemen have since been nominated, three of whom have already been elected. Inquiries have also been made by other intending members. The committee, therefore, consider that the Association has made very satisfactory progress since its inception. The Association is indebted to the Press for the great interest taken by both the daily and the professional

journals, and for their valuable help in giving publicity to its proceedings. The meetings have been up to the present very well attended, averaging from thirty to fifty-six members. During the term the members visited several works in progress, through the courtesy of the architects, Messrs. Drew, Beater, Sir Thomas Deane, W. M. Mitchell, &c. The committee append reports dealing with the classes established—three in number,—Senior and Junior Classes of Design, and the Class of Building Construction. As already stated, Mr. Thomas Drew has continued to grant the Association the use of rooms at 22 Clare-street. The committee regret to have to state that the members have not availed themselves of the very valuable privilege of using the library so kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. Drew, although every facility for so doing was provided by the librarian, Mr. Fredk. Hicks; and the committee venture to express the hope that in future the members will use the library more. The committee endeavoured to make arrangements, through the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, with the British Institute, for the exhibition on loan in Dublin of the prize drawings sent in by the competitors. The secretary of the Royal Institute of Architects has, for the present, been unable to make the necessary arrangements, but it is hoped later on to effect this object. On account of the sudden decrease in the attendance at the last couple of meetings, the committee have decided to drop the remaining meetings during the month of May. Owing to the meagre attendance at the meeting on the 27th April, it was decided to postpone Mr. John M'Gloughlin's lecture till next winter term. The committee have had under consideration the summer programme, and submit for the consideration of the members the following scheme: The establishment of a Sketching Club to meet fortnightly on Saturday afternoons, visiting buildings or places of interest in and around Dublin, for the purpose of measuring and sketching, or water-colour sketching. The details of the arrangements will be settled from time to time to suit the convenience of the members. Copies of the programme settled on will be kept by the hon. treasurer and secretary respectively, and they will afford information from time to time to any of the members who may have missed one of the meetings. The committee trust the members will combine to avail themselves of this very valuable means of professional education, and request those who purpose attending regularly during the summer will give in their names. The committee in April last received with much regret a letter from Mr. W. R. Gleave, resigning his position as one of the secretaries. The committee desire to record their sense of the energy and ability displayed by Mr. Gleave in the discharge of his duties.

## Sketching and Measuring Class.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., in reference to the establishment of a Sketching and Measuring Class. The class in question meets every Saturday, and visits places of interest. The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, was visited on the 24th ult. Mr. Drew says:—

"In my opinion and experience of self-education, there is nothing in the whole round of pursuits of equivalent value to the benefits to be gained from the too few opportunities of measuring up old work, and open-air sketching. They are all too few in a hard-worked student's life, in some rare half-holidays and a summer holiday.

"The mere practice of measuring up details and plans—and especially of Gothic work—the thorough analysis of it and methodical committal of any work to the sketch-book, is an exercise of inestimable value, and one to be continued as an exercise, if only to keep his hand in, and interest alive, by every architect at every chance to the end of his

life. It is realised by the diligent measurer—often derided for "filling up his book with things he will never want"—that memory will not store what he has merely strived at, and photographs will not help him to understand it, or draw it afterwards—and, on the other hand, there is not a subject, great or small, understood and committed to the sketch-book, that cannot be recalled at any time—and surprising uses for reference spring up years after.

"As to out-door sketching—the present earnest attempt at sketching from Nature and old buildings, even if ludicrous and apparently hopeless in earliest essays, is an exercise of inestimable value. The sketcher may fail, and may afford amusement to his friends, but must make some way, attempting what he can in water-colours, he must acquire something of freedom and breadth and sense of colour. No sketch should be destroyed or thrown away, but kept and looked at months after with a new eye.

"Architects who have devoted themselves to water-colour sketching in their opportunities have been the first and most successful of competitionists, and have had in their lives a most fascinating pursuit, and a resource to fall back on a wet and idle Sunday at home, that less fortunate of many of us have not.

T. DREW."

## Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Prizes.

The following communication has since been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland:—

37 Dawson-street, Dublin.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that we have made arrangements with the Royal Institute of British Architects to exhibit the following prize drawings at the School of Art Galleries, Kildare-street, viz.:—

R.I.B.A. Silver Medal.  
The Soane Medallion.  
The Pugin Studentship.  
The Owen Jones, do.  
The Aldwinde do.  
The Grissell Medal.

Exhibition to be from the 1st till the 5th of June inclusive.

ALBERT E. MURRAY.

May 24th, 1897.

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 95.)

THE exact period when vehicles for public accommodation came into use, is uncertain. The question was carefully investigated by James Heywood Markland, Esq., one of the distinguished antiquaries of the present century, and the result of his researches will be found in a paper published in the *Archæologia* (vol. xx., pp. 443-474), entitled: "Some Remarks on the Early Use of Carriages in England, and on the Modes of Travelling adopted by our Ancestors." He thinks that public conveyances began to be employed as soon as carriages ceased to be regarded as mere luxuries, and that frequent communication by means of stage wagons was established between London and various parts of England, as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.

Whether Markland is right in his conclusions or not, there can be no doubt that public vehicles were running on the London and Chester road in the closing years of the Commonwealth, and during the early years of the Restoration. Sir William Dugdale, one of our pioneers in antiquarian and genealogical lore, and Garter King-of-Arms in

the reign of Charles II., whose country seat was near Coleshill, frequently mentions such conveyances in his diary. In 1659, he says, he set forward on May 2nd towards London in the Coventry coach, and arrived there two days later—a journey of ninety-one miles. In 1660, he mentions that his daughter left for London on March 13th, in the Coventry wagon. In 1663, he went himself to London, riding his own horses as far as St. Albans, and taking from thence the coach to London. In 1667, he says that he went on April 8th to Coventry, and the next day set out in the Chester coach for London. It travelled on the 9th as far as Woburn, a journey of forty-nine miles, and on the 10th reached London.

At that time there were two kinds of public conveyance—a coach with four horses, which carried six persons, who were all seated inside, as the state of the roads would not allow anyone with safety to travel on the top; and a caravan, with four or five horses, which carried twenty or twenty-five persons. Probably it is to a vehicle of the latter kind that Dugdale refers, when he speaks of his daughter travelling to London in the Coventry wagon.

Lord Macaulay says that, at the close of Charles 2nd's reign, a "flying carriage" ran regularly thrice a-week from London to Chester, taking during the fine season four days to accomplish the journey, and at Christmas six days. In the early years, however, of Charles's reign, the running of the coaches at all in winter depended upon the weather. There is among "the Rawdon Papers," a letter from Dr. George Beaumont, who was for a short time Dean of Derry, written on Christmas Eve, 1660, in which he says that he fears the rainy and tempestuous weather "hath almost spoiled the ways for coach travelling," and that his journey to Ireland would have to be delayed. The weather, he implies, was a mark of the Divine displeasure at the orders of the Houses of Parliament, by which the bodies of the regicides were taken up, and having been hanged six hours on Tyburn, were burnt under the gallows.

People of distinction, when coming to Ireland, were generally accompanied by a train of persons of less importance, who travelled with them for protection and company. Dr. Beaumont was to have a scat in Lord Kingston's coach, and it was originally intended that they should have set out with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Maurice Eustace, but "my Lord of Kingston" was not ready in time.

Post-horses were still used by travellers who wished to reach their destination as expeditiously as possible, and who were able to ride. It was the only mode of travelling by which frequent changes of horses were obtainable, as it was not until about a century later that post-horses for vehicles could be hired on the road.

Goods were generally conveyed, Lord Macaulay says, by stage wagons during Charles 2nd's reign; but on the Chester road, for a great portion of it, pack-horses continued to be employed. We find from the "Domestic State Papers," that in October, 1668, a Chester carrier was robbed near Coventry by a gang of seven men, who cut all his packs and carried off gold plate and other commodities to the value of nearly £1,000, and in 1669, five carriers had their packs cut between St. Albans and London,

and a horse taken from them by the same gang. These highwaymen were so vigilant and well armed, that they had openly ridden through several towns, but they were at last taken, and some of them were hanged.

A constant surveillance was exercised over Irish travellers, and information was at once sent to the Government if anything suspicious was observed. The postmasters were the chief informants, and efforts were made to compel the innkeepers also to give an account of the persons who frequented their houses. During the plague in 1665, the Chester authorities would hardly let anyone except those on the King's Service pass through Chester, and travellers were obliged to provide themselves with passports.

Duty had then to be paid on horses taken out of England, and we find, in the "Domestic State Papers," orders frequently issued to allow the horses of Irish travellers to pass "custom free." This was a very important concession. Private coaches were then usually drawn by six horses, the leaders being controlled by a postilion, and the other four driven by a coachman from the carriage, and were accompanied by several mounted servants. Thus, in the case of Lord Kingston, a pass for ten horses was granted, and in the case of a Captain Thomas Howard, a pass for twelve horses.

Great people, when travelling to Ireland, often availed themselves of the hospitality of their friends on the road. This is curiously illustrated in a letter of Sir Nicholas Armorer's, giving an account of Lord Ossory's journey from Oxford to Dublin, in February, 1667. He writes that he doubts not but the learned will give an account of the civilities the Earl received at Oxford, whence Sir Timothy Tyrrell mounted his lordship on his own horse to Daventry. There he slept in a good inn, and the next day went to Coventry, where Sir John Rowley met him with horses, and brought him to Coleshill. At Coleshill, Colonel Baggott and Mr. Newdigate met him, with a fine coach and six horses, which brought him to Lichfield. On the borders of Staffordshire he was welcomed by Sir Francis Lawley and others of the gentry. Sir Francis had prepared wine and cider in a little alehouse, where his lordship rested, and he was then "marched" to Lichfield, with two coaches and a handsome party of gentry on horseback.

The Corporation of Lichfield gave him a noble banquet of better sweetmeats than were, Sir Nicholas says, usually found in such Corporations, and wine in plenty; on account of their kindness, or possibly owing to his own inability to proceed further, the Earl stayed there all night. On the next morning, between seven and eight o'clock, Sir Charles Ousley had prepared a treat for him on the highway, but he did not stay long, as a good dinner had been bespoken for him by Colonel Baggott, at Madeley; and he had good cheer there, "though a woman was the head of the house." At Nantwich, the Earl was met by "noble Captain Baker, with the badge of his office at his breast," who caused much amusement because he had bought a new cap of beaten black silk to ride bareheaded, before the Earl, ten miles of the way. At Chester, he was received, Sir Nicholas says, with more kindness than had been paid to anyone since his father, the Duke of Ormond, first went over; and sundry gentlemen waited on him the first stage into Wales, where Sir Roger

Mostyn and Major Ewett were ready to attend him to Holyhead.

The Viceroys, when coming to Ireland, made a sort of royal progress, and were received at the various towns with every mark of attention and respect. Lord Robartes, after his appointment as Lord Lieutenant, set out from his house at Chelsea, on September 6th, 1669, "with a train suitable to the grandeur of so great an office." Two days later, he arrived at Coventry, where he lodged in "The Bull," and was met at the entrance of the town by the Mayor, brethren, and several companies in their robes. He was entertained with a most excellent speech from the Mayor, and also, which was a better present, as the narrator remarks, with two dozen of wine, two sugar loaves, and a keg of "sturgeon." The Earl of Denbigh and the Countess of Southampton also waited upon him, and accompanied him to Sir Clement Fisher's, where a treat had been prepared for him. On Saturday, September 11th, he arrived at Chester, and was welcomed by the Governor of the Castle, Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, with a volley of small shot.

On Sunday, no less than three sermons were preached before him by the Dean, Prebendary William Bispham, and Mr. Bridges, after which the Recorder and Aldermen waited upon him. On Monday he set out for Holyhead, saluted at his departure by another volley of small shot, and accompanied for some miles of the road by Sir Geoffrey and other gentlemen. At Holyhead, a frigate called "the Roebuck," which had been specially sent round from London, to convey him across the channel, awaited him, and also one of the pleasure-boats. His heavy baggage had been sent off a month previously from London, in a ship called "the Conclusion," and his horses and light luggage were embarked in a vessel called "the Mayflower."

In April of the following year, Lord Berkely, who succeeded Lord Robartes as Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Chester with "a very gallant train," and was met by many "nobles and persons of quality," who attended him into the city, where he was received by the Mayor and Aldermen "in their formalities," and saluted from the castle. He embarked at Dawpool on board "the Monmouth" yacht, and sailed for Dublin, attended only by "the Mary" yacht. His train must indeed have been a splendid one, for, in the following year, when travelling to Ireland, we find him taking as many as sixty horses with him.

The great Duke of Ormonde, however, surpassed all the others in the magnificence of his retinue. Carte says that the last time he went to Ireland, in 1684, he had of his own six coaches with six horses each, and forty servants on horseback, besides five or six coaches of noblemen and gentlemen that accompanied him. He always went in this state, travelling short stages of about ten or twelve miles a-day, and giving notice beforehand that "the country and gentlemen" might come in to meet him. He carried his white staff as Steward of the Household with him, and when he was going through a town his gentleman, bareheaded, carried it on horseback before him. A sum of £3,000 was allowed for the charge of the journey, and his Grace thought it for the honour of his Prince to travel "with a magnificence answerable to that allowance," though other Lord Lieutenants, Carte tells us, had gone post, to save expense.

(To be continued.)

## DEATH OF MR. C. J. PHIPPS.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. J. Phipps, the eminent theatrical architect, died at his residence, Mecklenburgh-square, at an early hour on Thursday morning. Mr. Phipps's death was quite unexpected, as the doctor, who had been attending him for a slight illness, thought he was rapidly recovering. It appears that Mr. Phipps, who was about 60 years of age, on Saturday visited Dover, where he is building the Tivoli Theatre. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, and in the course of his journey caught a chill, which caused him to take to his bed on Sunday, and from which he never recovered. Mr. Phipps started his successful career in Bath, where he built the local theatre. He then came to London, and soon afterwards was entrusted with the erection of the Gaiety. Since that time he has built some 60 or 70 playhouses in all parts of the kingdom. Among his works in the Metropolis are the most prominent of the West-end houses. His second London venture was the old Queen's in Long-acre, which was afterwards nearly destroyed by fire, and is now, in a renovated form, used as a gymnasium. Following that came the Prince of Wales's, Princess's, Strand, Savoy, Lyric, and, lastly, Her Majesty's Theatre, now in possession of Mr. Tree. The Carlton Hotel, which is being erected on the adjoining ground in the Haymarket, was also under his care, and all the architectural arrangements will now devolve upon Mr. Walker, clerk of the works. Mr. Phipps also had several provincial houses in course of erection.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "SPANISH ARMADA CHESTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—No amount of ridicule seems to explode the figment about "Armada Chests." According to Dublin superstition, it might be inferred that the Spanish Armada's particular mission to this country was to import Church Organs and iron Chests; and, considering how many ships were wrecked, it would be marvellous how many Organs and Chests got to land. There are at least three Organs in Dublin, which, of course, "came over with the Spanish Armada"; and as for the Chests, there are literally scores of them up and down Dublin!

These iron Chests are no rarities at all, and their origin is perfectly well known, and their relation to the Spanish Armada about as near as to Noah's Ark. They are to be found by scores in old-established solicitors' offices, in banks, private houses, and marine stores. They were imported from Holland, where their name of *Coithes du Privilège* is perfectly well known, and they came probably as handy ballast for ships, in the end of the seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth century. No doubt every one of the 24 Guilds of the Corporation possessed one, with its three keys, up to 1843. There is one at Christchurch, and the entry of the payment for it in 1689. I have one that belonged to the General Post, and the date on it 1753.

A Belfast man, with becoming modesty, lately claimed, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, for Ulster, the only three genuine and "unquestionable relics of the ill-fated Armada." "Every ship of it carried two such bullion chests—a big one for the common sailors' silver, and a little one for

the officers' gold;" but, unfortunately for romance, the bill paid prosaically for one of them in 1780, turned up.

There was a "real relic of the Spanish Armada" discovered at Bath last month, and it was presented to the Museum, and local newspapers made much "copy" of "the most interesting discovery." Of course it was but another of the innumerable Dutch boxes of the last century; but of course an "Armada Chest" it will be as long as Bath has a Museum—nonsensical figments like this die hard.—Yours,

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A.

## WHERE WAS THE "BATTLE OF CLONTARF" FOUGHT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—The enclosed transcript from "The Dublin Magazine," for June, 1763, may be interesting to the many readers of the IRISH BUILDER. I am of opinion that it is an early contribution to Irish Archaeology by the Rev. Dr. Edward Ledwich, author of the work on the Antiquities of Ireland, &c. There is every reason to believe that he personally inspected the battle grave trenches which he describes; there were other discoveries made some ten years previously, of bones, swords, spears, &c., when excavations were being made for the foundations of the houses in North Great George's-street, Summer-hill, Gardiner's-row, Mountjoy-square, &c., all of which were from time to time duly noticed in the magazines, newspapers, &c., of the period. From the frequent recurrence of such discoveries in the surrounding district during the laying out of the streets, lanes, and foundations for houses in and about that locality, there is every reason to believe the Battle of Clontarf commenced somewhere between the site of Capel-street and the right bank of the Tolka, from about Drumcondra to the north-eastern district formerly known as "Mud Island," on the northern shores of which most probably "the Weir of Clontarf" was located. Be that as it may, I think this most interesting and curious Essay is well worth preservation and reproduction in your most interesting publication.—Yours, &c.,

PATRICK TRAYNOR.

May 21st, 1897.

[FROM THE DUBLIN MAGAZINE, JUNE, 1763.]

"Conjectures on the great quantity of human bones, &c., lately discovered behind the New Gardens [the Rotundo Gardens], in Britain-street. An original Essay."

"It is often to the diligence of after-writers, and not to the precision of antient historians, that many facts are so well ascertained. If the following remarks possess any degree of truth, this observation will certainly be esteemed not unreasonable. When the New-Gardens were forming, vast quantities of human bones were discovered; in some places three, in others two feet beneath the surface of the earth, in proportion to its inequality. The same appearance was found upon laying open the ground in Cavendish-row; and the same is now to be seen in Granby-row. Hitherto it was not easy to determine whether there were any trenches; or in what directions the strata (if I may so say) of bones seemed to run; both of these were points of consequence, in case of an inquiry. The large extent now dug in the last mentioned row, had obviated these difficulties. We can clearly trace a deep trench running from east to west, and cut by others from north to south, so as to form a figure of this sort:—



The earth in the trench is remarkably white and dry. A large sword with a spear of about two feet in length, together with numberless pieces of iron, resembling rivets, have been found among the bones. From this representation of facts, it will readily be concluded, that a great battle, and a great slaughter at some time, not now indeed easily determinable, happened here. To assist the reader in fixing the time of this transaction, I shall briefly mention the different engagements that have been about Dublin, since the arrival of the English. In 1649, Colonel Jones, with the Marquis of Ormond. In 1641, Luke Netterville, with Sir Charles Coote. In 1535, Lord Deputy Skeffington, with the Geraldines. These had some battles, and many encounters almost round the suburbs of the city. But the writer of this is of opinion, that the battle was before the coming of the English; because the numbers brought into the field by them, come exceedingly short of the numbers that appear to have fallen in this place: As this inclined the writer to remove this transaction to an earlier period than the English invasion; so the following reasons make him believe, that this was the ground, whereon the last great battle was fought between Bryan Boiorombe and the Danes, A.D. 1032, and celebrated in history by the name of the Battle of Clontarf. I. The white and dry earth in the trench (which, by the by, runs very near half a mile) is made up of human bodies and quick-lime, which the Danes constantly used to hasten their dissolution. II. The rivets with broad heads, at once strengthened, and bound together their military coats; and was no had defence against darts, spears, and arrows. Besides, this answers exactly to the account Ware gives of the Gallowglasses, the heavy-armed infantry of the Irish. They had (says he) an iron head-piece, and a coat of mail, not of iron (for that was of late invention and use), stuck with nails, an ax, and a long sword. III. Our history does not record of such numbers slain near Dublin, as were on this occasion; five thousand on the side of the Irish, and eight thousand on that of the Danes. The appearance of bones at present, seems to confirm this account. But it may be objected, that Clontarf is too far from the place we make the scene of the action, for the battle to take its name. The answer to this shall conclude our scrutiny, and will give, it is hoped, to what hath been advanced, a high degree of probability. It would be enough to say, that the head quarters of the Irish were at Clontarf, and though the battle was here, yet both ancients and moderns name the battle from the place of their headquarters; thus the fight of Hochstet with us, is that of Blenheim with the French. But Dublin lay more westward, than at this day we can imagine. Even as late as James II. we find Wormwood and Nicholas gates the northern and southern, and Essex and James's gates the eastern and western limits of the city. The old inns of Court may likewise be alleged. And the sally of Colonel Jones made on the Marquis of Ormond, who, on this occasion, was surprised and defeated, clearly evinces, that Rathmines was much nigher the city than at present. In like manner Clontarf (as indeed now, but especially formerly) gave its name to a large region, which bounded the city. For the Irish monarch being left unguarded, was killed in his tent, by a party of fugitive Danes; and was buried with all funeral pomp at Kilmaham; which say the early writers, was a mile from the place where the battle was fought. This can never be understood of Clontarf, but agrees very well with Granby-row. On this evidence, we rest the truth of our position."

LETTERKENNY CATHEDRAL.—The order for the entire timbers of this large contract, which is being carried out under Mr. William Hague, architect, has been entrusted to Messrs. Ramsay, Browne and Company, of Northumberland House, Beresford-place.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XIX.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

(Continued from page 100.)

AFTER the death of Sir Patrick Dun, his widow addressed a letter dated 26th Oct. 1713, to the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, inviting them to use the house of Sir Patrick Dun, during her life; and also to take possession of his library. In compliance with that invitation, the College took possession of Sir Patrick Dun's house, and met there, for the first time, on the 18th of January, 1714, and in accordance with the tenor of the Deed, made by Dr. Dun in his last Will and Testament, from which we give the following extract:—

## *Deed for Constituting, &c., a Professor of Physick.*

"Whereas in my last will I have hinted or signified that I had left it to his Grace Dr. William King present Arch-Bishop of Dublin and to my dear wife Mary *alias* Jephson, to conceive and contrive a Deed for settling and disposing of such Interest as may remain in me (after the death of my dear wife) of my dwelling-house in the Inns in Oxmantown Dublin, and my interest in two fee Farms in the Barony of Upper-third in the County of Waterford, Ireland, I declare that it is my desire and intention to make provisions for one or two Professors of Physick to read public Lectures and make public Anatomical dissections of the several parts of human Bodies or Bodys of other animals, to read Lectures on Osteology Bandage and Operations of Chirurgery, to read Botanic Lectrnes, demonstrate Plants publickly, and to read publick Lectures on Materia Medica, for the instruction of Students of Physick, Surgery and Pharmacy. And if the Society of the Inns would consent to grant the reversion of my House after the expiration of my lease from them for a Physick School and habitation for the foresaid Professor, he being oblig'd to keep the same in good and sufficient repair or liable to have the rents of the fee farms or part thereof sequester'd for the reparation of the same by my Guardians of the same hereafter named, I am willing to give my Title and Interest in my said House after the death of my dear wife for the said use and also for an Hall or Place for the King and Queen's College of Physicians to assemble and hold meetings therein, they contributing according to their accommodation towards the repair of the same. And provided that the aforesaid Professor or Professors be elected Fellow or Fellows of the said College of Physicians in the first vacancy that shall happen after his or their election to the Professors Place, and provided that the sd. College of Physicians give no unnecessary disturbance or hindrance to the peaceable dwelling of the Professor or Professors in the sd. house. Likewise I would give my Books for the lawful use of the sd. Professors and College of Physicians, provided the sd. Professor or Professors inhabiting the sd. house immediately after their election and before they have possession given therein of the house by the guardians give Bond and Security to keep and preserve the sd. Library and all and every book and books in it, and if any should be lost or wanting, to pay for or purchase another of the same kind, the same Edition or better in the room thereof. One of the guardians to be his Grace [Dr. Wm. King] the present Arch-Bishop during his pleasure or natural life, and after him such other person as he may be pleased to nominate, by writing under his hand and seal for that purpose before his death without affixing or appropriating that place to the Arch-Bishop of Dublin (if his Grace shall so think it expedient) for the time being the Present Lord Blessinton\* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten.

"My Cousin-german Patrick Dun of Taertie in Scotland near Aberdeen, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. The heirs males lawfully begotten upon my three sisters by the late Tho. Mitchell, the deceased James Moire of Ferrie-hill,

and by Alexander Anderson of Bourchie; the heirs males of John Jephson Esqr. my wife's nephew, the heirs males of [my] brother [in-law] Will. Jephson and of her Brother [in-law] Dean Reader, lawfully begotten upon her sister Elisia.

"The Examinators to be the Provost for the time being of Trinity Coll: the Professors in Physick in the same, the President for the time being of the King and Queens College of Physicians of Ireland, the two eldest Censors yearly chosen by the sd. College. The Arch-Bishop or any other person may examine, but the forenamed Examinators to be first duly sworn or to take a voluntary oath to examine faithfully without favour or affection or prejudice to any Candidate, and to deliver their opinion of such person as they shall judge qualified.

"That upon a vacancy Publick Advertisement may be printed and published in the London Gazet or otherwise giving notice that such a place is vacant, in Dublin. That all persons qualified may be admitted to stand Candidates for the same.

"That such person as shall be declared and found best qualified shall be declared Professor and invested in with the same by the forementioned guardians. If qualified I desire the preference may be given to those descended lineally from my Cousin-german Patrick Dun, attested by Certificate under the hands of Provost, Bailly, and Council of Aberdeen in Scotland and the Ministers of Aberdeen for the time being. Next the preference to be given to those descended lawfully from my first, second, and third sisters, attested in the like manner. Next to those descended of John Jephson, Dean William Jephson, my wife sister's [sons] by Dean Reader, and of the Rt. Honble. the Lord Blessinton, and after to the best qualified without any exception.

"That for the salary they may receive the rents due to me out of the Fee-farms of Temple-Sonak and Currogh-bolintea. The leases to be renewed at the best improved rents without taking any fine, gratuity, or present for the same, and if any such thing can be proved the lease to be voided.

"They yield at present [1704] £58 sterl.

"Temple-sonak is let by the present tenant at £72 yearly profit over and above all rent to the Duke of Ormond or to me. If the leases were out they may be both set at £200 p ann. clear profit to those holding under me. Please if this may be a competent maintenance for two Professors, or only for one.

"Sign'd at Dublin this eight day of June 1704 by me

"PAT. DUN."

"Pat. Mitchell, Jon. Broadstead, Dan. Gellispick."

## *Charter for a Professor of Physic to be Established in the College of Physicians.*

In 1714, His Excellency Charles (Spencer), Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,\* laid before King George I., a petition presented to him by the Most Rev. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians, and Dame Mary Dun, widow of Sir Patrick Dun, for constituting by Letters Patent a Professor of Physic to be established in the said College for ever. The Letters Patent are dated at St. James's, 7th September, 1714, and recite that:—

"Whereas, &c., the design in appointing such a professor is to read lectures in all parts of Physick to young students, and instruct them in that profession; and that such means of educating young physicians are greatly wanting in our said kingdom of Ireland, inasmuch that most who intend the practice of that science are obliged to go to foreign universities for their education, there being no professor endowed or constituted in this our said kingdom whose business is to teach and instruct the students in that science."

After reciting some extracts from Sir Patrick Dun's Deed, the King's Letter continues:—

"And we do for us our heirs and successors, in pursuance of the good and Charitable intentions and purposes of the said Sir Patrick Dun, and for the better and more complete and effectual execution thereof, give, grant, and confirm unto the King's Professor of Physick in the said city of Dublin, and his successors, Professors of Physick, that he and they from time to time, and at all times hereafter, from and after the decease or second marriage of the said Dame Mary Dun, shall and may have full

power and lawful authority during his and their respective continuance in the said professorship, to take, receive, have, hold, and enjoy the messuage situate on the Inns in our City of Dublin, wherein the said Sir Patrick Dun lately and at the time of his death did dwell and inhabit, to and for a Physick School, and to and for the habitation of such professor and his successors, the said professor and his successor from time to time paying the yearly rent which shall be due to the Society of the Inns in Dublin for the same, and keeping the same from time to time in good and sufficient repair . . . and also suffering and permitting the President and Fellows of said King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland to have the use and occupation of a convenient room for a Hall in the said messuage, from time to time, and as often as occasion shall require. . . . And our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby grant and declare that the said Professor and his successors shall also have power and authority from and after his or their respective elections, and entering into recognizance of the penalty of two thousand pounds to the Master of the Rolls in this our kingdom, and conditioned for his safe keeping of such books as were left by the said Sir Patrick Dun, or which shall hereafter be given and devised to or for the increase and ornamentation of the Library of the said Sir Patrick Dun during his or their respective continuance in the said Professorship, without damage or diminution; and in case any of them shall happen to be lost or damaged, the accident of robbery or fire excepted, he and they shall cause another or other book or books of the same kind or of as good or better paper edition or cover, to be placed in the said library in lieu thereof, to have the custody, use and occupation of the Library of the said Sir Patrick Dun, at the time of his death, and of all said and singular books therein, or which shall be at any time or times hereafter added thereto and placed therein: Provided always, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, or any of the Members of the said College, to have liberty to make use of any of the said books within the said Library as often as their occasions may require, at convenient times and seasons. . . .

"And we do of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and in execution of the good intention of the said Sir Patrick Dun, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, ordain, direct, and appoint, command and require, that the King's Professor of Physick and his successors shall diligently apply themselves from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to the reading of publick lectures, osteology, bandage, and operations in Chirurgery, and in reading publick botanick lectures, and in the Materia Medica, and other parts of physick, or dependent thereupon, and in making publick anatomical dissections of the several parts of human bodies, and on the bodies of other animals, and shall publickly demonstrate plants for the information and instruction of students in Physick, Chirurgery, and Pharmacy, which lectures shall be read twice every week in term time; and the said lectures so to be performed shall be read, performed, and done at such time or times in the day as shall be agreed on and directed by the said President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians in Ireland. . . . Provided always that these our Letters Patents be enrolled in the Rolls of our high Court of Chancery in our said Kingdom of Ireland within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents, although express mention be made of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, any statute, act, ordinance, provision or restriction, or any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, We have caused those our Letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid Justices and General Governors of our said realm of Ireland, at Dublin, the fifteenth day of October [1715], in the second year of our reign."

In accordance with the powers invested in the College of Physicians by this charter, Dr. Robert Griffith was chosen to be the first Professor,—the electors being: Benjamin Pratt, Provost of Trinity College; [Sir] Thomas Molyneux [Bart.], Regius Professor of Physic; Richard Helsham, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; William Smyth and James Grattan, Senior Censors. Dr. Griffith died in 1719, and was succeeded by Dr. James Grattan.

For some years after the death of Sir Patrick Dun, Lady Dun was on the best terms with the College; but before the death of Dr. Griffith they found it necessary to commence legal proceedings by filing a bill against her and her co-executor, Dr. Patrick

\* LORD BLESSINGTON: This was Maronagh Boyle (only surviving son of his Grace Michael Boyle, Primate of Ireland, by his wife Margaret, dau. of the Rt. Rev. George Synge, Ep. of Cloyne, who was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, on 22nd August, 1673, in the dignity of Viscount Blessington. His Lordship, who was a Governor of Limerick, and Constable of Limerick Castle, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and Lord Justice in 1696, d. 24th April, 1718, was succeeded by his son Charles, 2nd Viscount, who d. s.p. 2nd June, 1732, when his estates devolved to his sister Anne (Stewart), Viscountess Mounjoy, and the title became Extinct.

\* The Earl of Sunderland was appointed 4th Sept., 1714 (1 George I.), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he declined coming over, and died 19th April, 1722. Ireland was governed by Lords Justices till 17th August, 1717, when the Duke of Bolton was appointed Lord Lieutenant.

Mitchell, with whom, it appears, she was not on good terms, in order to compel them to execute the trust. Lady Dun's own feelings will be best described in the following letter to her late husband's intimate friend, Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin:—

"1716, May ye 3d. May it please yr. Grace,—I am sorry to find your good intention of my husband (which wholly depends on yr Grace's friendship to him and inclination to do good) in danger of being lost. I am sensible that all which has been done since his death is owing to your Grace, and that the settling of a Professor was a trust left in the body of Physicians to get done previous to the salary he intended, and I think my life gives them an opportunity to get a Professor chosen that might have a right to claim after I am gone, and be possessed of what will fall into hands less in their interest than I am; but since tis thought my husbands kind disposition to me is an obstruction to this good work, tho' as there is no present salary: So there is no present business required from such a Professor, but that of a Law Sute which they apprehend will be some charge, I will out of regard to my husband and gratitude to his leaving me all, give some help towards the Sute, when the Professor is chosen and prefers a Bill to make the trustees assign according to the directions in his Will. I will let such Professor have as much of my House for his own dwelling as will save him the rent of a small one, and in case my house should be set at the time that Sute commences, I will allow him at the rate of thirty pound a year till the House comes into my hands and I give him an apartment in it, at which time ye Colledge shall have the privilege of meeting there, and in case such a professor should have a large family I will quit the whole House his paying me twenty pound a year, and giving security for the Library of Books, this regard to my husbands intent I am encouraged to shew by your Graces assisting in it. I am sure that all receives benefit by the work must allow it a place among the many good ones that the publick owes to your Grace. This proposal of mine I trust your Grace with, and I hope if it is claimed on the account I have mentioned your Grace will not fear my going back from it. I am sure 't would not be agreeable in a letter to yr. Grace to recd the reasons I can give for my trusting all good works to your care; I hope some that can express such things better will do you justice and that yr. Grace will accept of my grateful acknowledgements for yr favours, and believe me to be with all sincerity my Ld.—Your Graces obliged and very humble servant,

M. DUN."

The case was brought to a hearing in 1723, and a decree was obtained, in pursuance of which the estates bequeathed for the support of a Professor were conveyed to Lady Dun during her widowhood, with remainder to the College of Physicians, in trust for the professor and his successors.

In 1733, on a rehearing of the case, another decree of the Court of Chancery was obtained; and this directed that an account of the personal estate of Sir Patrick Dun should be taken by one of the Masters. When this report was brought up, Lady Dun took further exceptions, and instituted fresh proceedings. At length, in 1740, by consent of all parties, it was decreed that she should assign all securities mentioned in the Master's report, and also give security by recognizance for the payment of £1,200 after her death to the College of Physicians, for the purposes of the trust.

The bequest of Sir Patrick Dun being now secured, and the College being of opinion that on the expiration of leases at Lady Dun's death, the estate would rise in value, determined to enlarge the plan laid down in the Deed, by establishing professorships supplementary to the medical courses then taught in the Dublin University; and in 1742 (15 George II.), obtained an Act of Parliament (Irish) vacating the office of King's Professor on the death of Dr. James Grattan, and directing the annual income previously applied to that purpose to be divided equally between three professors who were to be styled the King's Professor (1) of Physic; (2) of Surgery and Midwifery; and (3) of Pharmacy and Materia Medica. This Act was passed in the year 1742 (15th George II.), and is known by the name of "An Act for Vacating the Office of the King's Professor of Physick in Dublin, upon

the death or surrender of the present King's Professor, and for erecting three Professorships of Physick in the said City instead thereof."

[This Act is not printed among the Irish Statutes,\* but it was privately printed in 8vo in 1747. In 1867 it was again privately printed, in 12mo, from which we take the following extracts.]

#### Act of 1742.

"Whereas Sir Patrick Dun, Knight, deceased, by his last Will and testament, dated 16th day November, 1711, did (among other things) devise all the remains of his real and personal estate, not by his Will before disposed of, viz., his fee farms and real estate, &c., &c.

"And whereas his late Majesty King George the First, out of his royal wisdom and goodness, to make effectual the charitable intentions of the said Sir Patrick Dun, was most graciously pleased by his Royal Charter under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date the fifteenth day of October, in the second year of his reign, to grant, ordain, constitute, and appoint that there should be for ever within the said City of Dublin, in the said kingdom of Ireland, a Professor of Physick, to be called and known by the name, title, and style of the King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin, to be nominated, appointed, &c.

"And by the said Charter it is declared that by the said name of the King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin, he and his successors may have perpetual succession, and that he and they shall for ever thereafter be empowered, enabled, and capacitated by the name aforesaid to plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued . . . in any of the King's Courts of Justice, and other places . . . and to have and receive, hold and enjoy to and for the use of him and his successors, the lands, tenements, &c., devised by the said Sir Patrick Dun, &c.

"And whereas Robert Griffith, of the City of Dublin, Doctor in Physick, since deceased, was, after the said Charter was passed, duly elected King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin pursuant to the directions of the said Sir Patrick Dun's will, and of the said Charter, and was accordingly invested in the said office, and thereby became entitled to all the benefits thereof:

"And whereas the said President and Fellows of the said King and Queen's College of Physicians, and the said Robert Griffith, King's Professor of Physick, exhibited a Bill in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland against Patrick Dun, of Tardy [Taerty], and Patrick Mitchell, and Dame Mary Dun, widow and relict of the said Sir Patrick Dun, to compel them to execute and perform the trust reposed in them; and the said Patrick Dun, of Tardy, dying before he could be compelled to answer the said Bill, the said trust thereby survived to the said Patrick Mitchell; after which the said Robert Griffith also died, and James Grattan, Esq., Doctor of Physick, was thereupon, in or about the year 1719, duly elected King's Professor of Physic in the City of Dublin, instead of the said Robert Griffith, and was accordingly invested in the said office, and thereupon exhibited a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, to revive the proceedings in the said suit against the said Patrick Mitchell, and the said Dame Mary Dun; and the said cause coming on to be heard, upon the pleadings and proofs, it was on the 16th day of July, 1723, among other things, judged and decreed that the said Patrick Mitchell should execute to the said plaintiffs proper conveyances of the real estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun, to the use of the defendant Dame Mary Dun, during her viduity, with a remainder to the said Doctor James Grattan, as Professor of Physick in Dublin, and to his successors for ever, according to and in such manner as is directed by the will of the said Sir Patrick Dun:

"And whereas, in pursuance of said decree, by indenture of lease and release, bearing date respectively the 13th and 14th of May, 1725, the lease being tripartite, and made between the said Patrick Mitchell, of the City of Dublin, Doctor of Physick, on the first part; the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, on the second part; and the said James Grattan, Doctor of Physick, and one of the Fellows of the said College, and King's Professor of Physick, on the third part; for the consideration therein mentioned, he, the said Patrick Mitchell, did bargain, sell, release, and confirm to the said President and

Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, all those the towns and lands of Templesnack and Curraghbolinfeah, of which the said Sir Patrick Dun died seized in fee, under a fee-farm grant, from James, late Duke of Ormond, situate, lying, and being in the Barony of Upper Third, and County of Waterford, and the reversion and reversions, &c., of him the said Patrick Mitchell, &c.: To have and to hold all and singular the premises, with their and every of their appurtenances, to the said President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, and their successors for ever, to the sole and only use, benefit, and behoof of them the said President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, and their successors for ever . . . And . . . upon trust and confidence permit and suffer Dame Mary Dun, widow of the said Sir Patrick Dun, and her assigns to receive the clear rents, issues, and profits of the said premises for and during the term of her natural life, to and for her own proper use, in case she should so long continue sole and unmarried; and from and after the marriage or death of the said Dame Mary Dun, whichever should first happen, upon trust and confidence to permit and suffer as well the said James Grattan, then being King's Professor of Physick in Dublin, respectively, to receive and take the rents, issues, and profits of all and singular the premises to and for their own proper use and benefit for ever:

"And whereas, by a decree or decretal order, made on or about the 18th day of February, 1733, by the said High Court of Chancery in Ireland, in the same cause, on the re-hearing thereof on the petition of the said Dame Mary Dun, it was ordered . . . amongst other things, that it should be referred to one of the Masters of the said Court to take an account of the personal estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun, deceased, upon the answer of the said Dame Mary Dun; on which decree the Master having made his report, and other proceedings being had thereon, and the said Dame Mary Dun insisting that several sums mentioned in the said report were insolvent, and leaving allowances for others, it was at length by the consent of all the parties, on or about the 10th day of July, 1740, decreed by the High Court of Chancery, among other things, that the said Dame Mary Dun should assign the said several securities therein mentioned to James Grattan, Esq., as a trustee in behalf of the plaintiffs and the said defendants during her life, and after her death for the use of the said Dr. James Grattan, and his successors as Professors of Physick in Dublin, and that the said Dame Mary Dun should give security by recognizance for the sum of £1,217 2s. 6d., before Dr. Cooper, one of the Masters of the said Court, conditioned that the said sum of £1,217 2s. 6d. shall be at her death paid to the said Dr. Grattan, or his successors, for purposes granted in the said Charter:

"And whereas since the decease of the said Sir Patrick Dun the rents of the real estate . . . are considerably improved and risen, and likely to rise yet much higher, inso much that they together with the produce of the residue of his personal estate so devised and decreed as aforesaid will afford a competent provision for three Professors:

"And whereas some of the branches of Physick appointed by the said Sir Patrick Dun in his aforesaid recited Deed or instrument for subjects of the said Professors' lectures are now treated of in lectures instituted in Trinity College, Dublin, since the death of the said Sir Patrick Dun, so that the good and charitable intentions of the said Sir Patrick Dun, in providing for the instruction of students of Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy will be more effectually answered, and the publick good more promoted, by dividing on the next vacancy, on the death or surrender of the said Dr. James Grattan, the said King's Professorship of Physick in the City of Dublin, into three professorships, viz.:—A Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physick, a Professorship of Surgery and Midwifery, and a Professorship of Ancient and Modern Pharmacy, and the Materia Medica; but this alteration cannot be accomplished without the aid and assistance of an Act of Parliament:

"Wherefore at the humble suit of the said President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, and of Dr. James Grattan, King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin,

"Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, &c., that upon the next vacancy in the said King's Professorship of Physick in the City of Dublin . . . there shall be and for ever within the said City of Dublin three Professorships, viz.:—One of the Theory, &c. . . . and that the three several and respective professors shall have perpetual continuance and succession, and that they and their respective successors shall be nominated, appointed, elected,

\* Dr. Belcher, in his "Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun," published in 1866, states that "this Act was never printed among the Irish statutes of Parliament; and though frequently quoted as having passed in the 21st of George II., it was enacted in the 15th of George II., and is expressly stated to be a public Act. There is no printed copy, as far as I know."

and chosen in manner and form hereinafter mentioned and set forth," &c.

The remainder of the Act relates to the manner of electing the Professors, the time and place where Lectures are to be delivered, and concerning Sir Patrick Dun's Library, which was vested in the College of Physicians, who

"Shall with all convenient speed, by and with the consent of the Archbishop of Dublin then being, and any two of the said Professors, deposit and place the same in some convenient place in or near the City of Dublin for the use of the said College of Physicians."

And its last section runs as follows:—

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be deemed, taken, and allowed in the Courts within this kingdom as a public Act; and all judges are hereby required as such to take notice thereof without specially pleading the same; saving nevertheless to the King's most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, other than and except the heirs and executors of the said Sir Patrick Dun, and the said King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin, all such estate, right, title, and interest, as they severally and respectively have or might have or claim in or to the premises hereby intended to be invested as aforesaid, as they or any of them might have or be entitled unto if this Act had never been made."

Lady Dnn died on the 19th of January, 1749, and was buried in St. Michan's Church beside her husband; and in same year Dr. James Grattan, the second King's Professor, died.

On the 20th May, 1749, immediately after the death of Dr. Grattan, the first notice for the election of three Professors under the new Act of Parliament appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, and the following were elected:—

Henry Quin, M.D., Professor of Physic.

Sir Nathaniel Barry, Bart., M.D., Professor of Chirurgery and Midwifery.

Constantine Barber, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.

On the 28th of November, 1752, each of the King's Professors was ordered to lecture thrice weekly in the Philosophy School, in Trinity College.

Dr. Barber died on the 13th of March, 1783; and the College of Physicians finding that the rents of the estates of Sir Patrick Dun had augmented considerably since the time of the above regulation, and were now producing £926 per annum, formed the design of a new arrangement in the establishment of those Professorships; that a School of Physic ought to be provided with additional Professorships; and provision should be made for Clinical Lectures.

In December, 1783, the College of Physicians appointed a committee of their body to consider and digest such new regulations as might be judged prudent to effect their purpose.

The Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, who was then Provost of Trinity College, and who warmly engaged in assisting the endeavours of the College, advised that a conference on that subject should be had with a deputation from the Board of the University; which was done, and soon afterwards the committee laid their report before the College of Physicians, together with a plan of new regulations in the School of Physic.

These documents were introduced to Parliament by the Provost; and, after leave had been granted to bring in a bill for "establishing a complete School of Physic in this kingdom," a committee of inquiry was appointed by the House of Commons; before which committee several Physicians and some members of the University were examined relative to such points as had appeared to Parliament to require explanation. In the examination before the Parliamentary Committee some members of the University contended for several alterations to be made in the plan offered by the College of Physicians, among which were the exclusive privilege of conferring medical degrees; that

of the erection of their own three Medical Lectureships into Professorships, like to those of Sir Patrick Dun; and that their Professorships should be co-ordinate in rank, and, in their stipends at least, not inferior to those on Sir Patrick Dun's foundation.

#### *Encroachment by Trinity College.*

But an encroachment made by the University on the separate and independent rights of the College of Physicians to vote at the election of one or more of the professors, excited much alarm amongst the members of that body. This was the required reduction of the influence of the College of Physicians in the election of their Professors, from all its members being electors, to three representatives of the College only, in conjunction with the Provost, and the King's Professor of Medicine in the University of Dublin; whilst the Provost and the whole Board of Senior Fellows should still preserve the undivided power of electing the University Professors, in the privacy of their board-room, and without allowing any privilege to the College of Physicians—the most competent judges of medical merit—to enquire into the sufficiency of the candidates who were to perform the duties to which they were to be elected.

A strong unanimous remonstrance from the College of Physicians against these innovations in their general plan, was accordingly presented to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee; but a clause in the plan, proposing that "persons of all religious persuasions should be eligible to the Professorship, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun," having been disapproved of by several of the Ecclesiastical Lords in Parliament, and the session being now too near a conclusion, the whole business, for the then present time, became abortive.

1785. In the month of March this year, the Provost of Trinity College sent the draft of a bill for establishing a complete School of Physic, to the College of Physicians for their approbation; on this the business was resumed, and submitted to the discussion of Parliament. That august assembly, either unaware of the necessity of information on the subject, or not resorting for such to those from whom it might with precision have been received, or perhaps secure of the sufficiency of their own intuitive wisdom to delineate the best possible code of laws for the constitution of a complete School of Physic, rejecting alike the Provost's Bill, and the College of Physicians' plan, which after much labour spent upon it, and long consideration on their part, was such as might have engaged some attention, at length gave to the world the act of 25 George III. (1785), entitled:—

#### *An Act for Establishing a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom.*

"Whereas an Act was made in this Kingdom in the fifteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, entitled, An Act for vacating of the Office of the King's Professor of Physick in Dublin, upon the death or surrender of the present King's Professor, and for erecting three Professorships of Physick in the said city, instead thereof: And whereas the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, with the consent and approbation of Sir Nathaniel Barry, Baronet, and Henry Quin, Esq., Doctors of Physic, the surviving Professors under the Will of Sir Patrick Dun, petitioned the House of Commons, setting forth, that various difficulties had arisen in carrying the said Act into execution, occasioned by the manner of framing the same, and that it appeared to the said petitioners to be necessary that the Act should be altered and amended; and that for the purpose of establishing a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom such professors should be established in the place of the said three professors as should teach the three following branches, according to such distribution as should be from time to time directed by the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians and their successors, that is to say, Anatomy, Surgery, Institutes and Practice of Medicine, with Clinical Lectures, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Natural History, and Pharmacy, and that the mode of election, and the times and manner of lecturing,

should be changed according to a plan prepared by the said petitioners; and further setting forth that Constantine Barber, Esq., Doctor of Physick, late Professor of Pharmacy and the Materia Medica, under the said Act, died on the thirteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and that the examiners under the said Act had not proceeded to a new election, in order to give an opportunity of laying a matter of so much importance to the publick before this House, and that the said petitioners, with the consent of the said Sir Nathaniel Barry, Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, and Henry Quin, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick, under the said Act, are desirous to have the same altered in such a manner as may best promote the establishment of a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom: And whereas the said Nathaniel Barry, Bart., is lately dead: And whereas it is necessary for the establishment of a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom, that the said recited Act of Parliament should be altered and amended: And whereas the rents and profits of the real and personal estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun, applicable to the said foundation, have considerably increased, so as that the same now amount to the annual sum of £926 8s. 8d., which partly consists of the interest at three per cent. of a sum of £1,200, and by the increase of the said rents and profits, there is a sufficient fund for providing competent salaries for a greater number of Professors: And whereas the establishment of a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom would be a great public advantage: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty," &c.

This Act contains 39 clauses or sections, most of which chiefly relate to the mode of electing professors, their duties and manner of performing them, &c.; but as they are foreign to our subject, we shall give only those relating to clinical lectures, and where they were to be delivered.

#### § 5 Provides:—

"That the King's Professors, during the life of the said Henry Quin, shall be supported by a rateable distribution among them of that part and proportion of the estate of the late Sir Patrick Dun, to which the said Constantine Barber, deceased, late Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, and the said Sir Nathaniel Barry, late Professor of Surgery and Midwifery under said Act were respectively during their lives entitled.

§ 6. "That on the death of the said Henry Quin, or when by any other means the clear rents and profits of the real and personal estate applicable to the said professorships shall be sufficient for that purpose, that then every such professor shall receive a proportionable increase of salary, not exceeding in the whole to any one person, whether he shall hold one or more professorship or professorships, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds.

§ 7. "And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever there shall be a surplus of the clear rents and profits of the said Sir Patrick Dun's estate after the payment of the said yearly salaries, such surplus shall be applied to the support of Clinical Lectures, for purchasing medical books for the use of the students in Physick, and for such other purposes as shall be judged most conducive to the success and advancement of medical instruction, by the said President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, with the consent and approbation of the Chancellor of Trinity College, or in his absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Professor of Physick in the said College, all for the time being, or any three of them.

§ 33. "And whereas Clinical Lectures are highly necessary for promoting the success of a School of Physick: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said several Professors shall alternately give the said Clinical Lectures, or in such order as shall be agreed upon by the said professors, or in default of such agreement in such order as shall be directed by the President, or in his absence the Vice-President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians in respect of the King's Professors, and by the Provost and Senior Fellows in respect to the said University Professors.

§ 34. "And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that until an Hospital can be provided for giving the said Clinical Lectures, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians, are hereby authorized to appoint the said Clinical Lectures to be given in such Hospital or Hospitals in the City of Dublin, as shall be found most convenient for that purpose.

§ 35. "And be it enacted . . . that one-third part of the rent and profits of the said real and per-

sonal estate . . . . shall be applied towards the support of the said Clinical Lectures."

The other sections provide that these lectures are to be delivered in the English language, and "shall commence on the first Monday in November, and continue until the end of April, and shall be given four days in the week at least."

(To be continued.)

## NOTES OF WORKS.

A new glebe-house and offices are shortly to be erected at Foxford, Co. Mayo, from plans by Mr. J. G. Skipton, A.M., architect, Athlone.

Extensive additions and alterations are in contemplation to the premises known as The Royal Oak, Kilkenny, for Mr. A. J. Wilsdon, from plans by Mr. James Byrne, C.E., Carlow.

The Christian Brothers have decided to erect a junior novitiate at Baldoyle, Co. Dublin, from plans by Mr. W. H. Byrne, F.R.I.A.I., architect. The quantities have been taken out by Mr. A. B. Bruntz, surveyor.

A fine new organ has been erected in St. Magdalen's R.C. church, Drogheda. It is from the old-established factory of Telford and Telford, of St. Stephen's-green. It was dedicated on the 23rd ult. by the Dominican Fathers, and the instrument forms a handsome addition to the western gallery.

## PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

### IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Lecky asked the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education whether a superintendent of the Irish Antiquities in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, has yet been appointed, and if not, when it is expected that such appointment will be made; and if he can state how much of the grant in aid, amounting to £3,300, which is placed on the votes for the Dublin Science and Art Museum and National Library, it is proposed to allocate to the section of the Museum devoted to Irish Antiquities, or whether the increase of the vote by a sum of £900 over the last financial year is meant to be expended on adequately displaying the Museum of Antiquities transferred from the Royal Irish Academy's house?—Sir John Gorst—The Committee of Council hope to be able to announce the appointment at an early date. No part of the sum of £3,300 is separately allocated to the Irish Antiquities section. None of the grant can be spent on the structure of the Museum.

Sir John Gorst, questioned by Captain Donelan, said that the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, made an offer to the Science and Art Department of some Irish antiquities from their Kilkenny Museum, and the offer was still under the consideration of the Science and Art Department, when they received a memorial, largely signed, from the secretary of the Kilkenny Museum, protesting very strongly against the proposal. Under these circumstances, the Department declined the offer; but, through an oversight, their decision was not officially communicated to the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

### LOANS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Mr. Hanbury, in reply to Mr. Knox, as to why the Irish Board of Works had refused to sanction a loan at less than 3½ per cent. to the Governors of the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum, whether the payment required by the Treasury on account of sinking fund was 2 per cent. if the loan be for forty years, and 5 per cent. if for twenty years, and at what rates of interest this sinking fund was calculated to be invested, said the Irish Board of Works could not of course grant a loan at less than 3½ per cent. without the sanction of the Treasury, and the Treasury saw no reason for making Londonderry an excep-

tion to the general rule for similar cases. The history of that rule was this:—Up to 1893 lunatic asylum loans bore interest at 3½ per cent., and were repayable within fourteen years only. In 1894, under the authority of the Public Works Loans (No. 3) Act of 1893, the Treasury fixed 3½ per cent. as the rate for loans for permanent works repayable during thirty-five years, and 3½ per cent. when the period was fifty years. In June, 1895, the late Board of Treasury arranged to make 3½ per cent. the rate for all purposes up to fifty years, and allowed fifty years even for such non-permanent purposes as the purchase of certain furniture. The terms for Irish lunatic asylum loans are in that respect unprecedented. There were no other loans running for fifty years which paid less interest, not even those for the housing of the working-classes, and many others offering equally good security. It must be remembered too, that the local loans stock was a 3 per cent. stock, not redeemable till 1912, and even at present rates the fund little more than covered its expenses. The local authorities in Ireland were not charged more than local authorities in Great Britain. Lunatic asylum expenditure was under grand juries, and the Irish Government had been considering the question of allowing grand juries to borrow in the open market, but any such proposal would presumably have to be entirely recast in view of the proposed changes in local government in Ireland. Mr. Knox—Will the right hon. gentleman answer the paragraph about the sinking fund? Mr. Hanbury—The hon. member is under misapprehension. The whole loan is paid off by annual instalments, and interest is only charged on what is left unpaid. Replying to a question by Mr. Knox as to a resolution by the Governors of the Londonderry Asylum declining to take any more loans from the Board of Works at the excessive rate of interest charged, Mr. Gerald Balfour said a bill had been already drafted containing a provision enabling lunatic asylums to be erected or enlarged by means of the creation of stock. Such stock would, however, be issued by grand juries, and not by the governors of asylums. In view of the changes in local government in Ireland which it was proposed to carry out next session, he had some doubts whether it was worth while to proceed with this bill, but he was quite ready to introduce it, and endeavour to secure its passage if unopposed.

## THE IRISH CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—This wild scheme is again brought before the public. But as yet the would-be promoters evidently have not carefully examined into the former conditions of this portion of the Channel, its present conditions, and its probable future conditions; neither do they seem to have calculated the cost. This is evident, when only £10,000 is estimated as the expenses to be incurred during the preliminary researches. Of course, if there is a command of an unlimited supply of money, the engineering difficulties can eventually be surmounted, but where are those millions of money to come from? From the records we learn that off the shore of the Mull of Galloway there is a stream of shifting sand, associated with a deep precipitous gulch or valley. This stream of sand is over 864 feet deep, and extends nearly parallel to the coast line from S.W. of the Bill of the Mull to opposite Corsewall Point; the trough of the gulch is from 6 to 7 sea miles from the coast line, but is ever changing its position and depths, as can be learned from the different charts. If the tunnel is to run from either Larne Island to Corsewall, or from Donaghadee to Port Patrick, it must cross this sand stream and the gulch, while the difficulties to be surmounted can be judged from the following table, in which column A gives the years, column B the depths of the gulch on the line from Larne

to Corsewall, and column C the depths between Donaghadee and Port Patrick:—

A.	B.	C.
1867	126 to 138 fathoms	138 to 144 fathoms
1879	126	80
1885	123	123
1890	129	117
1894	126 to 129	117
1897	130 to 139	"

From the latest chart, 1897, we learn that S.E. of the Bill of the Mull there is a depth of 120 fathoms; while north of it the gulch has shoaled up. This, also, seems to have been the case in 1879, as in that year the depth on the line between Donaghadee and Port Patrick was only 80 fathoms. But, then, on the other hand, in 1869 the depth was between 138 to 144 fathoms, proving the instability of the sands. When the last chart was made, the shallow in the gulch was on a line between Donaghadee and the Scotch coast, about half-way between the Bill of the Mull and Port Patrick.

What is proposed to be done? A tunnel under the shifting sands would be a herculean adventure, as it would have to be at least 1,000 feet below high-water mark on the Scotch coast. A tube on the bottom of the sea would have considerable ups and downs, and a most unstable foundation. If, however, the Donaghadee route was selected, it might be possible to make the shoal stable by freezing, and thereby to excavate a tunnel through the frozen mass. There would, however, be various complications connected with the latter scheme, too extensive to enter here.

—Yours, &c.,

G. HENRY KINAHAN,  
District Surveyor (Retired),  
H.M. Geol. Surv.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Locke and Woods, timber merchants, have just discharged a cargo consisting of 7,000 squares of choice white Norway floorings and sheetings, at their stores, Sir John Rogerson's-quay, to which they invite inspection.

It is reported that St. Clement's Church, Leigh, Essex, was struck by lightning on the 25th ult. The turret and belfry were entirely wrecked, and the church was filled with smoke. The clock was demolished, and the debris blocks the steeple stairs. Three large stained-glass windows were smashed. The damage is estimated at a thousand pounds. The flag turret is very unsafe. The whole of the ivy on the north side of the church is completely burned.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—Probably the only gold-and-silver-bound, diamond-encrusted book in the world was lately enshrined in the holy Mohammedan city of Isnan-Ruza, Persia. The book is, of course, a copy of the Alkoran, and is a gift from Abdur-Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan. The covers of this unique volume, the sides of which are 9½ in. by 4 in., are of solid gold-plate, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, lined with silver sheets of the same thickness. The centerpiece, as well as the corners, is a symbolic design wrought in diamonds, rubies, and pearls. The centre figure is a crescent with a star between its points, the whole design being composed of 109 small diamonds, 167 pearls, and 122 rubies. The diamonds on each corner, which are almost hidden in their golden setting, and the orange-coloured lacquer with which they are fastened, are each worth about £1,250. The book itself is on parchment, entirely written by hand.

CARVED CHURCH WORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Allan steamship "Assyrian," which left Liverpool last Saturday, for Newfoundland, had as part cargo a large consignment of richly-carved Devonshire oak, from the studios of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, of Exeter, destined for the choir of St. John's Cathedral on that island, the fabric of which is now being rebuilt, after total destruction by fire a few years ago. The work of making the choir fittings is being executed in Exeter by sections, and the present consignment consists, in the main, of clergy-seats and desks. They are, like the building itself, in the 14th century style of Gothic art, designed by Messrs. G. G. and J. O. Scott, F.S.A. Mr. G. C. Scott, the elder of the brothers, died on the 6th instant, at the comparatively early age of 57. It is to be hoped that the "Assyrian" will be more fortunate than the s.s. "Capulet," which took out the last section of work from Messrs. Hems and Sons' establishment, during the past summer, and which foundered in mid-ocean on her return voyage.

**A LIGHTNING FLASH.**—A recent thunderstorm in the neighbourhood of Berlin afforded an opportunity of measuring precisely the power of a flash of lightning. The experimenters took as their basis the amount of iron fused by a flash of lightning, and according to the statement which they have published the power of a flash of lightning is on an average equivalent to 7,000 horse-power.

**THE DEEPING OF THE THAMES.**—The annual report of the Thames Conservancy is just issued. The Conservators state that they have decided to deepen the Thames both above and below Gravesend, recognising [that it is highly important that all homeward-bound vessels should be able to reach, and foreign-going vessels be able to leave, Gravesend at any time of the tide. A contract has been entered into for dredging a channel from the Nore to Gravesend, 1,000 ft. in width by 26 ft. deep at low water of spring tides.

The Royal Birthday number of "Mothers and Daughters," with its heraldic coloured cover and large presentation portrait of the Queen (measuring 20 in. by 25 in.), makes a splendid commencement of the new weekly issue. The portrait, which is taken from a recent photograph, will make a worthy souvenir of a great occasion. In connection with an article on Kensington Palace, where our Gracious Sovereign first saw the light 78 years ago, the Editress has been fortunate enough to secure an illustration of the Royal Nursery, with some of the toys of the future Queen still in position.

**THE GIFT TO ST. PAUL'S.**—The very beautiful service of gold altar-vessels which Mr. Hooley is to present, as a thanksgiving offering, to St. Paul's Cathedral, was exhibited on Tuesday at a private view at the showrooms of the designers and manufacturers, the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, Regent-street. The material is 18-carat gold, and the service consists of two flagons, four chalices, and four patens, of very elaborate design, in the Renaissance style prevalent in the early years of the 17th century. It was naturally desired that the altar-plate should be in harmony with the architecture and adornment of the Cathedral, and the cherub decoration, which is profuse on the chalices and flagons, recalls the capitals of pillars and other ornamentation in the Cathedral itself. The flagons are surmounted with a model of the cross on the dome, and on the patens the symbol "I.H.S.," with a cross in the centre, and encircled with a wreath of thorns, is in equal accord with the place and its surroundings. It was a happy inspiration which led Mr. Hooley to choose this form of commemorating the three score years of the Queen's reign, for the communion-plate now in use—which took the place of that which was sacrilegiously stolen on Christmas Eve, 1810—is by no means worthy of the noble church to which it belongs, or of a wealthy ecclesiastical corporation such as the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Thus Mr. Hooley's gift, which weighs 300oz., at once supplies a want and removes a reproach. The inscription, which is relegated to modest obscurity on the vessel which bears it, is—"Presented to St. Paul's Cathedral on the 60th anniversary of the accession of her Imperial Majesty, by Ernest Terah Hooley, of Risley-hall, Derby, 20th June, 1897."

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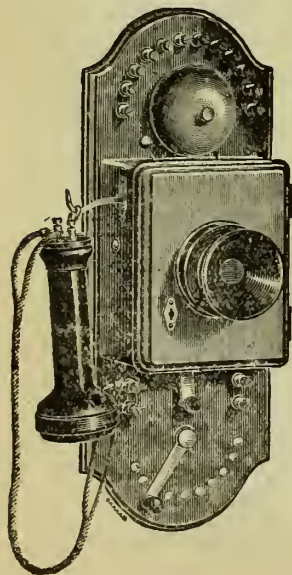
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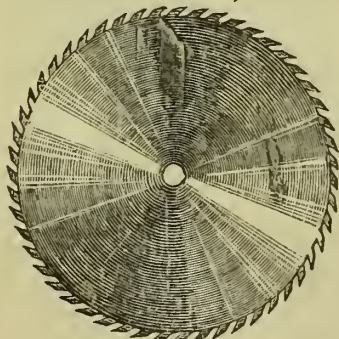
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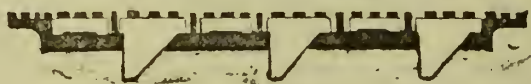
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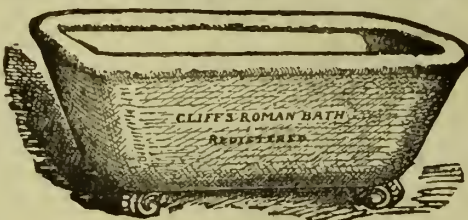
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### NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

**TENDERS** will be received from competent Builders, on or before the 1st July, 1897, for the **ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF THE TOWER AND SPIRE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CLIFDEN, Co. Galway.** Tenders may be sent to the Very Rev. P. Canon LYNSEY, P.P., V.F., Clifden; or to the Architect, J. J. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., 16 Nassau-street, Dublin. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Presbytery, Clifden, and at 16 Nassau-street, Dublin.

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J. J. O'CALLAGHAN, F.R.I.A.I., Architect.

### BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 8th day of July, 1897, for the **SUPPLY OF OFFICE FURNITURE** for a period of Three Years from the date of Bond, to the several **PUBLIC BUILDINGS** in charge of the Commissioners of Public Works. Samples can be seen at this Office, and Forms of Tender and Schedules of Supplies can be had on deposit of £1, which will be returned to all who have sent in *bona fide* Tenders.

The Envelope containing the Tender is to be endorsed "Tender for Office Furniture."

The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,  
8th June, 1897.

### BOROUGH OF ENNISKILLEN.

## NEW TOWN HALL.

### NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

**THE Commissioners of the Borough of Enniskillen** hereby give Notice that they will be prepared at their Meeting to be held on Monday, 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive and consider Tenders for the

**ERECTION OF A NEW TOWN HALL.** According to Plans and Specifications prepared by **ANTHONY SCOTT and SON, Architects**, of Drogheda and Navau.

Plans and Specifications may be inspected at the office of the undersigned at the Town Hall, Enniskillen, on and after 17th June next, and also at the office of the Architects in Drogheda.

Bills of Quantities will be supplied on and after same date, and may be obtained from the Town Clerk on payment of One Guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* Tender.

The Contractor will be required to enter into a Contract to be prepared at his expense, and find two approved Sureties to join in a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders, in sealed covers, endorsed "Tender for New Town Hall," and containing the names and addresses of the proposed Sureties, are to be delivered at my office not later than Twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, 5th July next.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM CLELAND,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Enniskillen,  
8th June, 1897.

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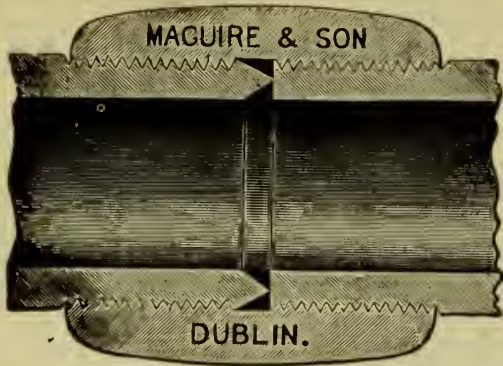
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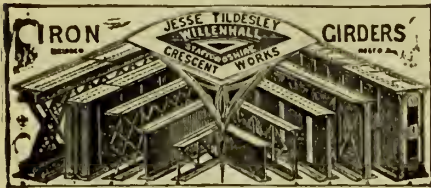
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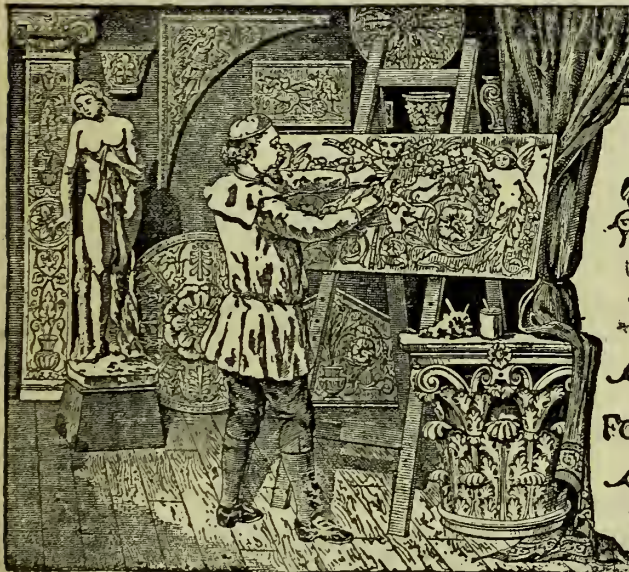
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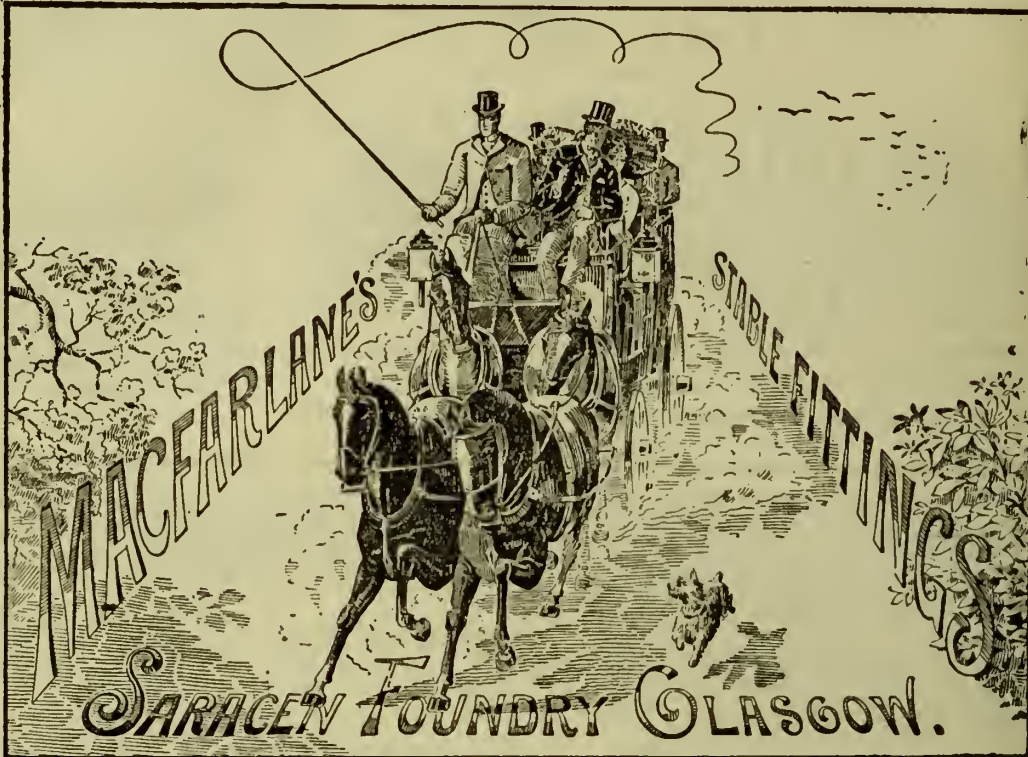


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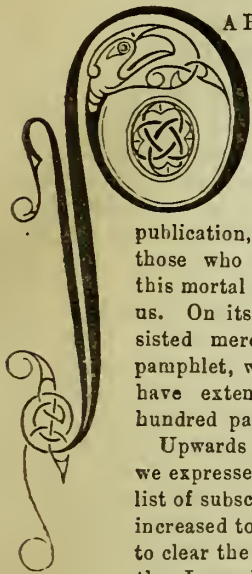
General Ironmongery, Tool and Steel Warehouse—  
81 MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

Spade, Shovel, and Iron Works—  
UPPER and LOWER MILLS, CLONSKEAGH

## THE IRISH BUILDER.

Vol. XXXIX.—No. 900.

## PRESERVATION OF MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD, IRELAND.\*



**A**RT Second of the Third Volume of this valuable work, devoted to the praiseworthy object of recording, through the medium of an annual publication, the memorials of those who have "shuffled off this mortal coil," is now before us. On its first start, it consisted merely of a 30-page pamphlet, whilst recent issues have extended to over two hundred pages.

Upwards of three years ago, we expressed regret that "the list of subscribers had not been increased to a sufficient degree to clear the cost of producing the Journal." Now, however—

the undertaking having become more widely known—a steady addition may be noted, necessitating an increase in the number of copies required; the income will, it is hoped, in future be sufficient to guard against pecuniary loss to the very worthy and noble-spirited promoters.

The introductory remarks in present issue are very brief; we are nevertheless tempted to reproduce one paragraph:—

"We give the following extract from a letter received by us last month, as it points to the necessity for a work similar to ours being carried out in England. One can scarcely conceive that in a country where Church matters are said to be so much thought of, both by the Clergy and Laity, such sacrilege and desecration would be permitted. The writer says:—"Tombstones seem to have been up to the present time, if I may use the expression, "a free quarry" for each church that I have visited. I have found tombstones used for every conceivable purpose, from the roofing of a belfry with a thirteenth-century slab cut into four, to the usual method of treating them as paving-stones. Only a short time since I found a portion of a ninth-century cross used in the building of a practically modern porch."

The Journal is embellished with a large number of excellent engravings, taken from photographs, and rubbings from the originals. On a separate sheet we have reproduced, by permission, a few select ones.

The first plate shows the arms of Ulick Wale and Juan Wailshe, at Pollacton, Carlow. It was taken during the past year by Col. P. D. Vigers. The following notes are from the pen of Lord Walter Fitzgerald, F.R.S.A.I.:—

"The stone under notice was discovered by the present owner of Pollacton House—Sir Charles Burton—lying on the ground in the garden, and by him it was wisely built

into its present position. Sir Charles had heard from his uncle, the former haronet, that this stone was formerly built into the wall over the hall-door of the old 'Pollards-town House,' which stood in rere of where the present house stands. The present name is a corruption of the old name 'Pollards-town.'"

By a Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office, the above-named persons can be identified; it runs thus:—

"Ulick Wale of Ballynakilly in the County of Catherlogh, Esqr., three tymes Sheriff of the same County, 3rd sonne of William Wale, late of Johnstowne in the said County, Esqr., eldest sonne and heire of Edmund Wale of the same, Esqr. The said Ulick tooke to wife Joan [Joanna], daughter of Henry Walsh of Donlonvan in the County of Wicklow, Gent., descended of the house of Carrigmaine, by whome there is issue five sonnes and four daughters voit. Edward Wale, eldest sonne and heire of the said Ulick, married to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Sarsfield of Tully, in the County of Kildare, Esq. Richard Wale, 2nd sonne, married to Mary, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald, of Kilrush, in the said County of Kildare, Gent. Gerald, 3rd sonne; William, 4th sonne; and Michael, 5th sonne; all three as yet unmarried. And the said Ulick had alsoe other children by his said wife, both sonnes and daughters, which died young and unmarried. The said Ulick departed this mortall life at Ballynakilly aforesaid, the 4th February, 1640, and was interred in the Chappell of Urghly, the 9th of the same month."

The next plate is of a floriated cross at Mellifont Abbey, Co. Louth (visited, on the 12th inst., by the Architectural Association of Ireland, and of which visit a communicated report will be found on another page). Mr. F. J. Milligan informs us that:—

"The ruins of the great abbey occupy so much of the time of the ordinary visitor to Mellifont, that but little heed is given to the smaller remains that lie around. On a recent visit I came across the following, which I do not remember to have seen noticed before. In a small, very small, triangular plot, walled in, on the pathway leading up to the little half-ruined church overlooking the abbey, are two gravestones—one, the older, lying flat, the other standing upright. The former is a rough grit-stone, 44 in. long, 22 wide at the head, and 21 at the foot, and 7 inches thick. Upon it is cut the floriated cross here depicted. The full details could only be made out from a rubbing, as the stone is very much weathered and the cross scarcely observable. I was much pleased at being able to trace it, as, in my opinion, this stone may be as old as the oldest part of the abbey itself, having the appearance of a twelfth-century stone. It is also a curious fact to find it so far from the abbey and so near to the parish church, unless it may have been removed from the former to mark a more modern grave. Except these two stones, I did not observe any gravestones, ancient or modern, at Mellifont, which is a very extraordinary thing, as most of our abbeys are crowded with modern graves, and many of them have some sepulchral marks of their former possessors."

The McGorman arms in Coad Church, Co. Clare, comes next. In a description of the monuments in Coad Church, Dr. G. U. Macnamara writes:—McGORMAN (a sept de-

rived from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster, who inhabited the territory of Hy Bairche in the Queen's County and County Carlow, from which they were driven after the invasion of 1172, and settled under the O'Briens in the Barony of Ibrickan, in Thomond; they derived their surname from Gormain, Chief of the Sept).

*Arms*—Azure, a lion pass. betw. three swords erect ar.

*Crest*—An arm embowed in armour grasping in the hand a sword, blade wavy, all ppr.

*Mottos*—"COPACH CACHA AZUR DEINEADH AIN," and "Primi et ultimi in bello."

We come next to a tombstone at Caldwell, near Bundoran, Co. Donegal, reproduced from a photograph taken by Dr. George Norman, of Bath. We are informed by the Editor that "in the March quarter number of the *Journal* of the R.S.A.I., page 84, will be found a brief account of the tombstone here represented."

The monument to the celebrated William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, is shown in small compass on page 225. Mant, in noticing his monument, says:—"Over his grave wherein were deposited his mortal remains was laid a tombstone, with a shield, distinguished by his armorial bearings, and surmounted by a mitre; with an open book, and an hour-glass, and other emblems of mortality beneath; and with an ill-arranged, ill-spelt, and coarsely-carved inscription, which has been recorded by Bishop Burnet, though with some inaccuracy, and still [1840] exists, but is hardly legible. The letters are all raised, on a brownish slab, broken in pieces, and the edges of the letters are so rounded by time that there is little shade from them, so as to recognize them from the plane surface. The inscription then is *truly* and *really* this:—

GULIELMI . BIDEI  
QUONDEM . (sic) KILMORENS  
IS . EPISCOPI.  
DEPOSITUM.

The celebrated Bishop Bedell was born in the year 1570, at Black Notley, in Essex. He was the younger son of an ancient family, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he was elected in 1593. Holy Orders were conferred upon him by the Suffragan Bishop of Colchester, and he was subsequently promoted to the Cure of the Parish of Edmunds Bury, in Suffolk, where he continued until he was appointed Chaplain to King James's Ambassador at Venice. He remained eight years in Venice, and then returned to England; and in the year 1627, while still beneficed there, he was unanimously elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. From this post he was promoted to be Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, and was consecrated at St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, on the 13th of September, 1629. While presiding over these Sees, he carried out many notable reforms, and was the means of having the Old Testament Holy Scriptures translated into Irish. He suffered much in consequence of the rebellion which broke out during his episcopate. . . . He died on the 7th of February, 1641, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried with great honours by the insurgents, in Kilmore Churchyard.

The figures represented on the sixth plate are sufficiently well known to our readers to require anything to be said here.

On an engraved plate, given as a frontispiece, we have the arms of several ancient Irish families. These arms are fully described in the opening pages of the *Journal*.

\*Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, for the year 1896. Edited by Col. P. D. Vigers, F.R.S.A.I., and the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A. Dublin: Office of THE IRISH BUILDER.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.  
(Continued from page 104.)

A MINUTE account of the state of the roads in the reign of James II., and various particulars connected with the journey, are to be found in the letters of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon. These letters have been published in "The Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and of his brother, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester," edited by Singer, and in "The State Letters of Henry, Earl of Clarendon."

Clarendon was appointed Lord Lieutenant in 1685, and set out from London on Wednesday, December 16th. Evelyn accompanied him as far as St. Albans, where he stayed the first night, and mentions in his journal that there went out of town with the Earl near two hundred coaches of the great officers and nobility. On Monday, December 21st, Clarendon was at Coventry. He had probably advanced to Stoney-Stratford on Thursday, to Daventry on Friday, and to Coventry on Saturday. These journeys would only average about twenty-three miles a-day, but the roads were excessively bad, and evidently more rapid progress could not have been made. Short as the stages were, it would appear that they were not accomplished until darkness had set in.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, Clarendon and his party started from Coventry; and, when five miles on their way, found the roads began to vastly improve. They arrived at Lichfield at four in the afternoon, which, allowing an interval for rest on the way, would make the rate of travelling about four and a-half miles an hour. They did not set out from Lichfield the next morning until a little after nine o'clock. A different road to that which we have seen hitherto used was taken, and the next stage was Newport, which was not a post-town, where they arrived soon after three o'clock in the afternoon. Clarendon says that it was a journey of near twenty miles, for although Ogilby had proved the inaccuracy of the measurements in use, they were still employed, but the real distance is twenty-eight miles. Allowing an interval for refreshment, this would make their rate of progress about five and a-half miles an hour, which Clarendon considered rapid travelling. He says the road was extraordinarily good, most of it being upon Watling-street, an old Roman way.

Whitechurch, which is twenty-one miles from Newport, was the next stage. Only twenty miles lay between it and Chester, but Clarendon was told the road between the latter places was so bad that it would be a sufficient day's journey. On then Christmas Eve, Thursday, December 24th, Clarendon and his party reached Chester.

The half of the journey which they had completed was comparatively easy, and yet its dangers were not inconsiderable. I do not think anything I have read conveys a better idea of the condition of the roads, than Clarendon's words in writing from Chester to his brother, the Earl of Rochester: "I thank God we are thus far advanced wonderful prosperously not having had any coach in our company overturned, nor any of our tackle broken."

Clarendon describes his reception at Chester.

He was met outside the town by very many gentlemen of the county of the first rank, and conducted by them through the streets, which were lined with military. In the suburbs, the town militia, in red coats lined with black, were stationed, and in the town Lord Ferrer's regiment provided the guard. On a platform within the city gates, the Mayor and his brethren "in their formalities," awaited the Earl, and on his arrival the Recorder addressed him in a speech. "In a word," says Clarendon, "it was impossible to make a greater show if the king had been here himself."

While he stayed at Chester, Clarendon chartered, probably at Dawpool, two ships, and sent off most of his servants and horses to embark in them. This, he was told, was what "my Lord Duke of Ormonde" always did.

On Monday, December 28th, he set out himself overland for Holyhead, with a light train consisting of two coaches and a wagon. The first stage was St. Asaphs, twenty-nine miles from Chester, which he did not reach until five o'clock in the evening. The roads were execrable, and Clarendon writes that he is sure he would have gone the thirty-nine miles between London and Reading in the time. St. Asaphs then boasted of two "very pretty" inns, which could provide accommodation for fifty horses, and of a good and convenient, though not magnificent, palace for the Bishop. The next stage,—the ferry at Conway—was only twenty miles, but they had to set out early. They could not hope to travel more than four miles an hour, and unless they reached the ferry before four o'clock, when the tide served, they could not cross to Conway that night. The crossing was full of peril, but Clarendon writes to his brother, that he thanks God they passed it very well.

At Conway, Mr. Bulkeley, the son of Lord Bulkeley, met Clarendon with an invitation from his father to stay with him at Beaumaris. Beaumaris was only fourteen miles from Conway by the most direct road; but this portion of the journey was worse, as we shall see, than all the rest put together. The road across the mountain of Penmaenmawr was then a mere bridle-path, and persons with carriages usually waited until the tide served, and took them round the head on the sand. Clarendon was, however, told that there had not been sufficient ebb of the tide since the preceding August, to allow of this being done, and Mr. Bulkeley's servant, who was sent at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, to observe the tide by the light of a full moon, reported that no ebb had then taken place.

But Conway afforded very bad accommodation, and Clarendon determined to make an attempt to pass the head that afternoon. At two o'clock, he and his party left Conway, and reached the foot of Penmaenmawr at four. There they waited in the darkness of a winter's evening, while raged as great a storm of hail, rain, and wind as Clarendon had ever known in all his life, until five o'clock, when it should have been dead low water, but the way was impassable, and Clarendon and his party had to return to their wretched lodgings in Conway, which, he says, was the worst part. "The skilful" told him that the ebb was not so low by forty yards as it used to be, and accounted for it by the severity of the weather. Weary as Clarendon and his party must have been, he writes at nine o'clock the same evening to his brother, that he had decided to be at Penmaenmawr

at six o'clock the next morning, and, if possible, to cross the sands in the coaches, but that as it was extremely improbable the tide would permit of their doing this, he had borrowed a litter from a gentleman in Conway for his wife, and had determined that she should be carried, and he and her women would ride, over the pass.

On the next day, Thursday, December 31st, they started from Conway, but not until six o'clock, and pursued the methods mentioned in Clarendon's letter, though for "his own particular" he had to confess that he crossed the mountain on foot. To ride over the pass must indeed have required a good head, and a stout heart. Tate Wilkinson, the actor, writing in the next century, describes how he was struck with wonder by the stupendous mountain rearing its astonishing height above his head, and says that the perilous and immediate drop into the deep, where one false step on the part of his horse would have launched him, gave every idea of horror which it was possible to conceive. On the other side of the mountain Lord Bulkeley's coach was awaiting Clarendon. It had come over by the ferry from Beaumaris, and across the Lavan strands to Penmaenmawr, a distance of about eight miles, but the servants told Clarendon they had very narrowly escaped being cast away crossing the ferry, and that he must go round by the ferry at Bangor, which would make the journey one of eleven or twelve miles. The crossing at Bangor was very tedious, for the ferry was only provided with little round sea-boats which could carry but three horses at a time, and, as a coach could not come into that part of the country, Lady Clarendon had again to make use of the litter, and the Earl and the rest of the party to ride, from Bangor to Lord Bulkeley's place, where they did not arrive until after three o'clock in the afternoon.

Before leaving Conway, Clarendon had made arrangements with two honest fellows to whom the Dean of Bangor had introduced him, to convey his coach, which was "a great heavy one," over the pass for 20s. They proposed to take it off the wheels, and to carry it by strength of hands. But, to the amazement of all the company at supper on Thursday night, one of Clarendon's snite came in and reported that the coach had been brought over the pass without being taken off the wheels, by harnessing the horses one before another in single file, and keeping men behind the coach to prevent its slipping back. The next day Clarendon's second coach and the wagon with all its lading, which he had directed to be sent back to Chester, and shipped from there, were brought over the pass in the same manner. Sir Paul Rycant, who was also on his way to Ireland, arrived at the same time in his chariot, which he had offered two guineas to have carried over, though the Dean, Clarendon says, could have had it done for 10s. Clarendon felt very proud of himself, and writes to his brother: "It is said here I have introduced a new way of travelling, so that this journey will be famous, three coaches and a wagon having been brought over Penmaenmawr." Little did he think, when writing these words, how famous his journey would become, and with what interest his letters would be read two hundred years afterwards!

On Saturday, January 2nd, Clarendon and his party set out from Beaumaris, and reached Holyhead the same day, having passed over

roads which, he says, were the worst he had met. He had intended to embark that evening, and found no want of shipping, the "Portsmouth" yacht, the "Arran" yacht belonging to the Revenue Commissioners, and three packet boats, all being in harbour, but, needless to say, the wind was contrary. He writes to his brother, that he will believe Holyhead is not a place to invite one to stay in, and that he may be sure he will make no unnecessary delay.

It was not, however, until Friday, January 8th, that the wind was fair. They then set sail about five o'clock in the evening, and landed at Dnnleary about five o'clock the next morning. It was as good a passage as Clarendon expected. He had imbibed the prevalent notion that the channel was always very rough, and his experience confirmed him in it. Everybody in the yacht was sick, though there was no storm, and he himself was worse than he had ever been on any former voyage. He did not take into account the fact, which he mentions in his letters, that during the week the weather had been so tempestuous that the captain did not dare to take out the yacht, and that, though the wind had abated, the sea had not had time to subside. At Dunleary he waited until the Lord Primate's coach arrived to convey him to Dublin.

His heavy baggage had been embarked, long before he left London, in "the Elizabeth of Dublin," which sailed from the Downs on November 16th, but she did not reach Dublin until January 17th—longer than it now takes to get to New Zealand! The two ships on which he had embarked his horses, goods, and servants before he left Chester, were unable to sail until Sunday, January 10th, and then experienced dreadful weather. One of them, in which were his saddle-horses and plate, in charge of three servants, was driven into Skerries, and it was not until Friday, the 15th, the servants reached the Castle. The other was driven off to Strangford Lough, and it was not until Thursday, the 21st, that all the servants and horses which had been embarked on her reached Dublin.

(To be continued.)

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE.

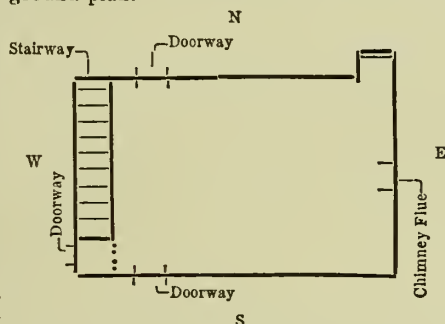
By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

### PUCK'S CASTLE.

IN a field, not far westward from old Rathmichael Churchyard, stands this Castle of simple ohlong form. Why it bears only this fantastic name I do not know. There is a rude simplicity in this "Tower-house," quite inconsistent with a "fairy" structure. It has been inhabited in comparatively modern times, as the appearance of brick-work inside testifies plainly, as well as the external plaster which so much disfigures the north side. Perhaps it got the name of being haunted. The name, however, might be a corruption or mis-spelling of its true and more reasonable name. Through the thoughtful care and generosity of Mr. Orpen (on whose land the Castle stands), a flat roof (or floor) was made, and carefully cemented outside, by means of which the interior is well protected from rain or storm, and the preservation of the building is greatly assisted. The most direct approach for ordinary visitors is by the lane, or mountain road, off the Ballycorus road; from it a gate leads into the field. Unfortunately, the

side here first presented to the visitor (facing roughly the north) is very unattractive owing to its being entirely covered with modern plaster, and the windows and doorway are of the plainest description externally, having no doubt been improved by much later hands than those of the original founders. When, however, the visitor passes round to either side, he will be rewarded by seeing the three other sides free from this modern abomination; and also, I am very glad to say, from too much ivy; and so he can almost minutely examine the exterior.

The Castle is a small one, an oblong with one slight projection of about 1 ft. 10 in. on the north side at the N.E. corner. The subjoined diagram will roughly indicate the ground plan.



The external measurements are as follows: The east side is 24 ft. 11 in.; the west 22 ft. 10 in. The total length measured on the north side, and including the projection, is 33 ft. 8 in.

The walls are thick; that forming the south wall is about 3 ft. 10 in. near the base. The doorway in the west side is 4½ ft. wide; that in the north side is 4 ft.

The first stairway leads only to the first floor, and has eleven stone steps. The floors have disappeared, but the second floor when existent was gained by a similar flight of steps directly over the first, and from the foot of these steps by a short circular stairway, in a small turret, the roof was reached.

The slight projection on the north side (6 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.) held "garde robes" on the first and second floor. It is not a stair turret.

Proposing to describe this Tower-house rather minutely, I hope to continue the description and to refer to the traces of outworks in my next article.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "ROEBUCK CASTLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—The Castle of Roebuck, with regard to which Mr. Dix desires information, stood on what is now the site of the handsome mansion known as Roebuck Castle, the seat of Francis Vandeleur Westby, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Dublin and Clare, and owner of the vast Westby estates in the latter county.

Roebuck, or Rabo as it was originally called, was held, Mr. Mills tells us in his article on "The Norman Settlement of Leinster," after the English conquest, by the St. Michael family, and subsequently by the Basset family, from whom it passed, in the thirteenth century, to Fromund le Brvn. By the marriage of a daughter of the latter house to Robert, 1st Baron of Trimlestown, the Roebuck estate passed to the Barnewall family. D'Alton says that John, 3rd Baron of Trimlestown, resided in the castle while Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he held

from 1534 till his death in 1538, but does not give any authority for his statement.

During the Rebellion of 1641, the castle was almost totally destroyed, and was subsequently let with the adjoining ground to one William Nally, who, in 1652, was ordered to attend "ye journey of ye Payle," and, in 1664, paid tax on two hearths. A tombstone in Donnybrook graveyard records his death on "October ye 7th, 1669." The Rev. Beaver Blacker says he was an ancestor of Leonard McNally, the lawyer, whose name is so well known in connection with the Rebellion of 1798.

D'Alton states that, in 1689, the castle was occupied by James II. and the Duke of Berwick, when they had their camp in the neighbourhood, but again does not quote any authority.

It probably was held from that time until the close of the eighteenth century by farmers with the surrounding land. In Faulkner's *Dublin Journal* for March 24–27, 1744, there is an advertisement of the castle farm, part of the lands of the manor of Roebuck, formerly in the possession of a Mr. Thomas Howard. It is stated to be a choice dairy-farm, with a convenient house for a dairyman on it in good repair.

Mr. Austin Cooper, on his visit which was made on March 25th, 1781, found only a small part of the castle roofed. It was used, he says, for "sundry purposes" by a farmer who had a snug house near it. Cooper describes the castle as being originally a large one, in the shape of an L, and mentions that the arms of the Trimlestown family were engraved on it, and also the letters "R.B.A.F.," and in another place "Robart."

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Thomas, 13th Baron of Trimlestown, repaired the castle, and a picture of it as restored by him appears in the "*Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*," for April, 1795. It was subsequently sold to James Crofton, Esq., an official of the Irish Treasury, who, Brewer ("*Beauties of Ireland*") says, pulled down a portion of the buildings, and modernised the remainder. On his death, in 1828, it passed to his eldest son, Arthur Burgh Crofton, Esq., who died in 1850.

The castle was then purchased by Edward Perceval Westby, Esq., D.L.,—the father of the present owner—who married a daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, sometime Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and who was possibly induced to settle there, owing to the proximity of the castle to Roebuck Hall, at that time the country residence of his father-in-law. His taste and lavish expenditure transformed the house and surrounding grounds into one of the handsomest seats in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and though a friend of mine asserts that he can still trace remains of the ancient castle in the modern structure, I must confess that, for my part, I think it can only be done by a person of a strongly imaginative mind.—Yours faithfully,

F. ELEINGTON BALL.

Taney House, Dundrum,  
Co. Dublin.

## TENDERS.

For sundry works in connection with a water supply, for the Guardians of Donegal Union. Mr. J. L. D. Meares, C.E., engineer:—

T. J. Dixon	-	-	£3,276	2	0
T. Hodges and Son	-	-	2,996	10	0
Daniel McCaffrey	-	-	2,871	1	0
Hegarty and Gault	-	-	2,853	8	2
Thomas McCay	-	-	2,713	8	6
T. MacNally	-	-	2,700	0	0
Wm. McLarnon	-	-	2,557	14	6
McKee and Sons	-	-	2,531	19	8
Thomas Meahan	-	-	2,280	2	2
Blackburn (accepted)	-	-	2,276	12	2

DRUMCONDRA TOWNSHIP ENGINEER.—The Commissioners of Drumcondra Township have appointed Mr. M. J. Buckley, of the Borough Surveyor's Office, City Hall, to fill the position rendered vacant by the death of Mr. P. F. Leonard, C.E., at a salary of £200 a-year.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## IRISH CHURCH-PLATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I wish to bring under the notice of your readers that I am at present engaged in collecting particulars of the Church-Plate of this country; and I shall be particularly obliged for any information that is kindly sent to me, with verbatim copies of the inscriptions and of the "Hall," or other marks, on the several articles, as well as information of their height and diameter in inches, and, when convenient, their weight in ounces and pennyweights. Photographs or sketches of Chalicees are also requested, and information whether they are silver, or plated, or pewter, or other metal. The constant sale of ancient Church-Plate, and its loss from one cause or another, make it very desirable that a list with the above information should be prepared and published. I am aware that many Chalicees, &c., of ancient date are in possession of private families, and I am particularly anxious to be furnished with an account of these. I have already on hand the particulars of over 200 different sets of Church-Plate, belonging to the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church and to private individuals, and dating as far back as the year 1494. It is my intention to give illustrations of the oldest and most remarkable examples that may come under my notice.

PHILIP D. VIGORS, Col.

Holloden, Bagenalstown,  
12th June, 1897.

[We hope that our correspondent's efforts to put on record, for the benefit of the present as well as future generations, an exact account of the sacred vessels used in the churches of various denominations of Christians in Ireland may be successful. We find it stated by one gentleman, who takes a deep interest in the subject, that, in replies to communications, he has been furnished with the most flimsy excuses for the illegal disposal of such property. It is quite improbable that such a state of things could exist, "if the bishops, rural deans, and other Church authorities did their duty, or took a proper interest in these matters, the neglect of which cannot but tend to a disregard for sacred things, and a want of proper reverence for what should be considered of more value than money or things of every-day life."—ED. I. B.]

THE  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF  
IRELAND.THE ANNUAL EXCURSION—VISIT TO  
MELLIFONT ABBEY AND MONASTERBOICE.

[COMMUNICATED]

THE annual excursion took place on Saturday, 12th inst., and a most enjoyable day was spent. The party, numbering about 25, assembled at Amiens-street in time for the 9 a.m. train to Drogheda. On the arrival of the train at Drogheda, brakes were in readiness to convey the party to Mellifont; the drive thither was through an exceedingly pleasant country, the route taken being along the valley of the Boyne, passing by the scene of the historic fight where the last of the Stuart Kings made his final effort to retain the crown. An obelisk to commemorate the victory of King William marks the spot. Close to this the road crosses the river into the County Louth by an iron lattice-work bridge. A little further on, the way was through the beautiful demesne of Mr. R. H. Balfour, D.L., Townley Hall. The house itself is a large, but uninteresting structure of the Grecian style in vogue during the early part of the present century.

On arrival at Mellifont Abbey, the party distributed through the remains of this

fine old Cistercian abbey; of the church itself little remains but what suffices to mark the lines of the plan, which is of the usual Cistercian type; but the octagonal baptistery is a building unique in its character in this country; portions of it are in good preservation, the mouldings of its richly-proportioned arcade of round arches being frequently wonderfully sharp. The detail is of a transitional type. The chapter-house is in much better condition, and, strange to say, still boasts its vaulted ceiling—not a common thing in Ireland. The detail here is of early decorated character, and is very good. A small handhook has recently been issued containing some illustrations by Mr. Scott, of Drogheda (a member of the Association), which gives an excellent account of this fine old place. A striking thing is that beyond the plan of the church there is little or nothing left of that type of architecture generally associated in one's mind with a Cistercian foundation.

At Mellifont, luncheon was served, which, having been done justice to, the party resumed work for an hour or so, some measuring, some sketching in pencil, and others manipulating water-colours.

At about 3 o'clock the party drove on to Monasterboice, where the two very fine examples of Celtic crosses were examined with much interest; there are also a few small and quaint tombstones of the last century here. Some of the party ventured on the long climb to the top of the round tower, from which there is a fine view. Several photographic groups having been taken by Mr. Hudman and Mr. Coleman both here and at Mellifont, the party started back for Drogheda, which was reached sufficiently early to give time for a stroll round the historic old town. Amongst the places viewed were the old City Wall, and St. Lawrence Gate, the Constabulary Barracks (an old and rather quaint Georgian building), the new R. C. Church of St. Peter, the old Abbey, &c.

The members dined together at the White Horse Hotel. After dinner the time available before the starting of the train was enlivened by some musical items by the president, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Coleman, &c. The return journey to Dublin was made on the 8.8 p.m. train, arriving in Dublin at 9.30., when the party dispersed.

The manager of the White Horse Hotel (Mr. Burrows), who had charge of the catering for the day, and who supplied the brakes, accompanied the party to Mellifont, and was indefatigable in looking after the creature comforts of the guests throughout the day.

Amongst those present were:—The President, Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen; Messrs. J. Howard Pentland, R.H.A.; Joseph Holloway, George Sheridan, F. Hayes, T. F. Slevin, H. Allberry, A. J. M'Gloughlin, T. Coleman, P. F. O'Sullivan, L. Sharp, Anthony Scott, Drogheda; A. Scott, junr., T. Hudman, and R. M. Butler, Hon. Secretary.

LATEST TIMBER ARRIVALS IN THE  
PORT OF DUBLIN.

THE wood-laden vessels recently arrived at this port, include the following:—The *Gart* (s) from Frederickstadt with 690 lds. boards, 99 lds. scantlings, and 90 lds. spars for Locke and Woods; the *Ansgar* from Memel with 440 lds. timber, 46 lds. deals, and a parcel of lathwood for Ramsay, Browne and Co.; the *Gessner* from Ship Island with 616 lds. pitch pine timber and 106 lds. deals for Brooks, Thomas and Co., Limited; the *George* from Mobile with 360 lds. pitch pine timber and 16 lds. deals for William Graham; and the *Lord O'Neill* from Baltimore with 45 lds. oak, to order.

At present on the way to Dublin are the *Loining* from Quebec with cargo of deals for John McFerran and Co.; the *Chrysalite* from Bay Verte for R. Martin and Co., who have also a cargo of pitch pine loading at Sapelo, and steamers on passage out to load at St. John and Archangel; Brooks, Thomas and

Co., Limited, have the *Victor Pretot* loaded at Miramichi; the *Mercur* is about loading at Larvig for William Graham; the *China* at West Bay, and the *Beatrice Lines* at St. Thomas for Locke and Woods; Robinsons, Limited have part cargo spruce per *Heckla* from Halifax, 830 reg., the balance being consigned to W. and L. Crowe.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

## NOTES OF WORKS.

The foundation-stone of a new Protestant Church for Arklow, the gift of Lord Carysfort, and which is to cost £25,000, was laid on the 10th inst. by the Countess of Carysfort. The new church occupies a prominent site near the railway station, and is to accommodate 500 people.

It is proposed to erect a chapel of ease for the parish of St. Michael, Limerick, on a site close to the Military Path and in proximity to the Baptist church. Last week the site was formally taken over by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, R.C. Bishop of the diocese, and the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone will, it is expected, take place at an early date.

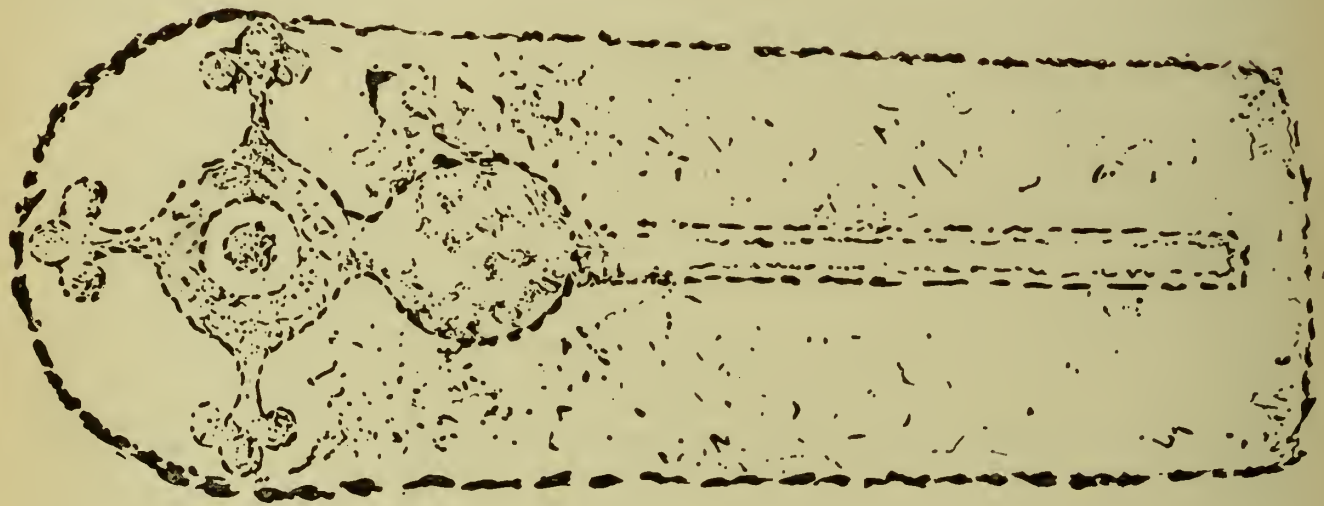
Through the exertions of the Very Rev. P. Canon Lynskey, P.P., V.F., the desirable work of erecting and completing the tower and spire of Clifden Roman Catholic church, Co. Galway, will be commenced shortly. The committee in charge will receive tenders for the work up till the 1st prox. Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan, F.R.I.A.I., Nassau-street, is the architect.

**A WATER-DIVINER'S FEES.**—At the annual audit of the accounts of the Urban District Council of Amphyll, Bedfordshire, several ratepayers raised objections to an expenditure incurred in the employment of Mr. Leicester Gataker, a water-diviner. They produced geological plans and sections to show that, if the diviner's recommendations were acted on, the council would be boring into a stratum of Oxford clay, the depth of which had not been fathomed as yet, although a boring had been made to 700 ft., and no water obtained. The district council had applied to the Local Government Board for a loan to carry out boring experiments to test Gataker's recommendations. The Board ordered a water supply to be procured within a limited time, leaving the Council at a free hand how they went to work, and they unanimously resolved to employ Gataker. In reply to the auditor, the chairman said that Gataker did undoubtedly hold out that he had a mysterious power of discovering water. His method was to start with his arms spread out and walk slowly over the ground. Suddenly he would stop as though he felt a shock, and it was there that he "located" a spring. He would then step backwards and forwards to ascertain the depth of the spring and the volume of water. In his report he named a number of springs in one field, and the total of the water there was more than ample for the town. The auditor, in announcing his decision, stated that in seeking for water the district council has disregarded the reports of experts and had gone for guidance to a man who had a reputation for discovering water by some unusual and peculiar method not possible to ordinary persons, and the question he had to settle was whether this was legal or not. He noted that Gataker took the trouble to do what ordinary professional men would not think of doing—namely, to state, "I guarantee my business to be genuine," whilst no guarantee whatever in the legal sense was given that water would be found where it was located. Money might properly be spent on experimental borings under proper advice, but it had not been proved that this man had any greater power than any one else. The district council were in the position of trustees of public moneys, and must not spend them in a speculative manner. In the only case that had come before the Courts which bore upon this matter the Judges had held that "the pretence of power, whether moral, physical, or supernatural, with intent to obtain money was sufficient to constitute an offence within the meaning of the law," and he (the auditor) thought that, as Gataker claimed to exercise some such power, his employment was clearly illegal, and the amount of his fee would, therefore, be disallowed, and the gentlemen who authorized the payment surcharged with it. They could appeal either to the Queen's Bench Division or to the Local Government Board against the surcharge.

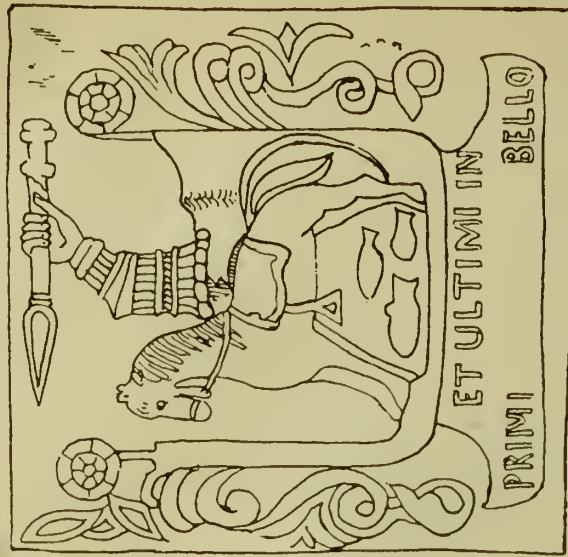




ARMS OF ULICK WALE AND JUAN WAILSHE,  
AT POLLACTON, CO. CARLOW.



AT MELLIFONT ABBEY, CO. LOUTH.

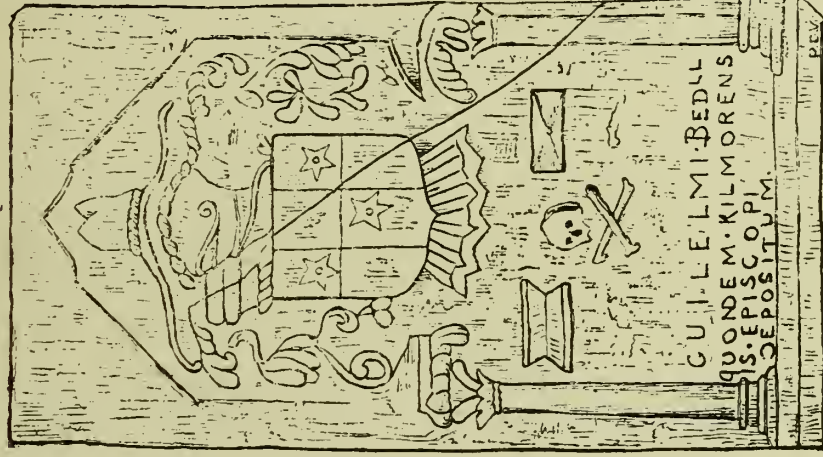


Thomas McGorman  
De Cahir Moruchu  
Hanc capellam sibi: et  
suis posteris Fieri Fecit  
ano 1735.

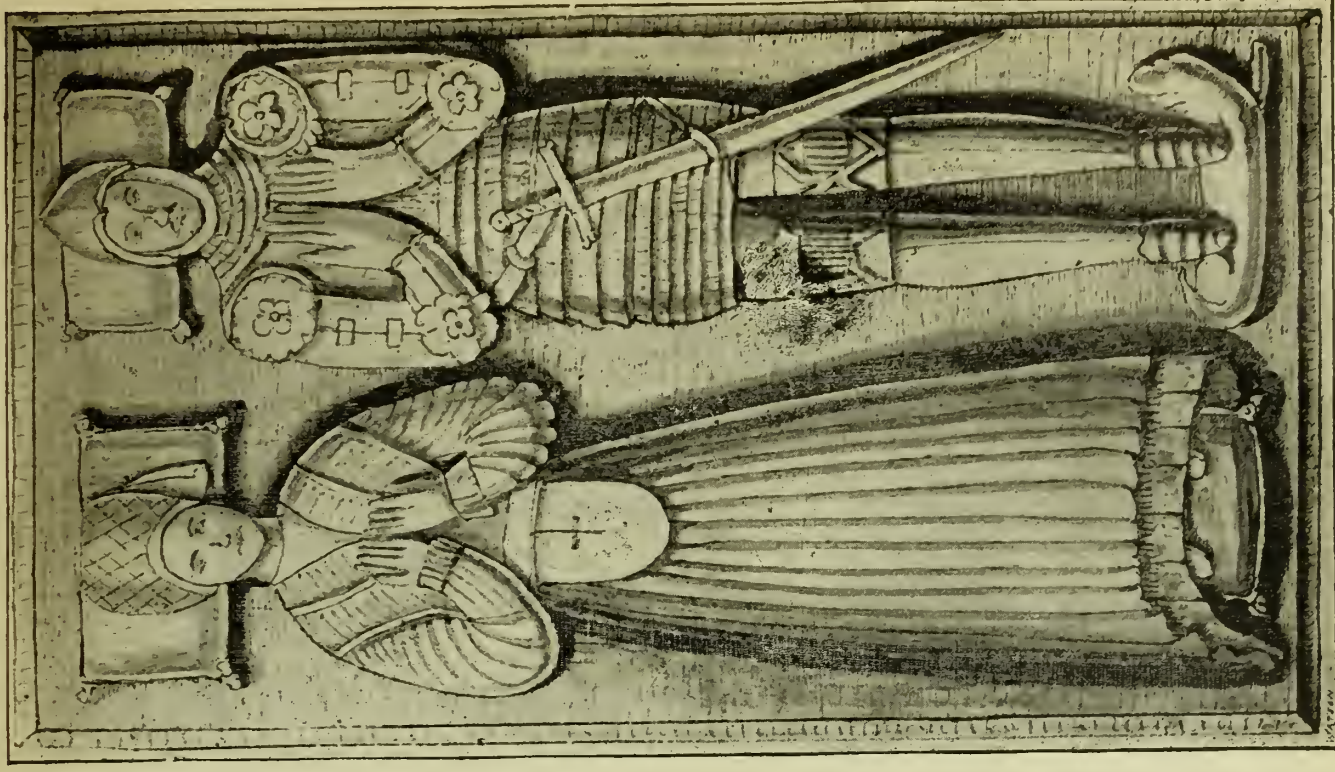
MCGORMAN ARMS, COAD CHURCH,  
CO. CLARE.



TOMBSTONE AT CALDWELL, NEAR BUNDORAN,  
CO. DONEGAL.



THE BEDELL MONUMENT,  
KILMORE CATHEDRAL.



ST. LAWRENCE MONUMENT, HOWTH ABBEY.



# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XX.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

(Continued from page 110.)

UNDER the constitution now formed, the School of Physic might, with prudence and moderation, have prospered; but a fatal want of clearness in the phraseology of certain clauses of the Act—especially in that of the 33rd, 34th, and 35th, at first gave rise to doubts respecting their meaning, which the amendment of two subsequent explanatory Acts was insufficient to elucidate. However, as the Act had prescribed that, “until an Hospital could be provided for giving Clinical Lectures, the College of Physicians were authorized to give them in such Hospital or Hospitals in Dublin, as should be found most convenient for that purpose.” An application was therefore made to the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, by whom the proposals of the College of Physicians were received in a most liberal manner; but, a gentleman who had some influence in that Hospital, and had been an unsuccessful competitor in the election of one of its Visiting Physicians which had recently been made, opposed and frustrated, in a fit of spleen, the negotiation. The College having been thus foiled, immediately took into consideration the formation of a separate establishment for Clinical Lectures.

## *First Hospital opened in Clarendon-street.*

A house was taken in Clarendon-street, in 1788, and fitted up as a Clinical Hospital, at an expense of £127 5s. 3d. The establishment consisted of seventeen beds, to be maintained during the Medical Session, which was for six months, according to the Act of 25 George III., from the first Monday in November till the end of April in every year. The new Hospital was opened in December, 1788. In the first year, the expense was at the rate of £18 a-bed for the half-year; and in the second the expense, for the same number of beds, amounted to £20 a-bed, for the half-year. The College, alarmed at these high rates of expenditure, appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the Hospital, who reported, on the 14th of August, 1790, “that the expense for maintaining a certain number of patients for a certain time, considerably exceeds the expense of maintaining a like number for the same time in other Hospitals.” Such extravagance could not be longer endured; the lease of the house was forthwith surrendered, and the Hospital closed.

The system of proceeding practised in Clarendon-street having been exploded, a new plan was devised by Dr. Robert Perceval, to be carried out under the sanction of the College of Physicians. This plan promised superior advantages of instruction, and considerable retrenchment of expense, especially a very great reduction of the demands on Sir Patrick Dun's funds. The College acceded to this plan, in the belief of assurances repeatedly advanced with the utmost confidence, “that subscriptions to a large amount could be procured for the permanent support of an Hospital, wherein, during the winter half-year, a certain number of patients were to be made the subject of Clinical Lectures.” It was therefore proposed that £1,000 should be raised by mortgage, or gradually saved out of the surplus of Sir Patrick Dun's funds, and applied towards the purchase of some Hospital already existing, or the erection of a building so constructed as to make part of a Hospital, on a more extensive plan, for the reception of patients afflicted with all kinds of disease, who would be the objects of the physician's practice; and until this could be effected, the College agreed to take a house for a Hospital, to be conducted on a plan conformable with these proposals. It was also proposed that this Hospital should be supported partly by the rents of Sir

Patrick Dun's estates, and partly by public subscription. The average yearly maintenance of a patient was estimated at £19; and it was presumed that so much of Sir Patrick Dun's fund should be applied to the support of the Hospital as would enable it to maintain a patient during the year for every £15 that might be subscribed annually by the public. On this principle it was proposed that “subscribers, who shall contribute £15 annually, or £150 as a life-subscription, to the support of the Hospital, shall be entitled to keep a bed constantly occupied for the whole year; and those who subscribe two guineas or more annually, or 20 guineas or more rateably as a life-subscription, shall have a right to recommend a single patient in the year for every two guineas that they subscribe, or in proportion to their life-subscription. By this means the funds of the Hospital will always be adequate to its support, provided that patients recommended by annual subscribers remain in the Hospital no longer than seven weeks.”

## *Act of 1791.*

Upon the credit of the representations contained in those proposals, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed, in 1791, to consider the best mode of promoting the execution of the Act of 25 George III., for establishing a School of Physic, so far as it relates to Clinical Lectures. It met on 26th March, 1791, the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, and Secretary of State, in the chair; and after the examination of Dr. Stephen Dickson, Dr. Edward Brereton, and Dr. Edmund Cullen, the three first professors appointed under the new Act (25 Geo. III.), the committee reported that a Hospital ought to be built, and that the College of Physicians should be empowered to do it. Accordingly, the Right Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, Secretary of State, was induced to bring a Bill into Parliament, empowering the College of Physicians to take the necessary measures for carrying this plan into effect by raising the sum of £1,000 on Dun's estate, to build a Hospital. This Bill, which passed into a Law, in the 31st year of George III. (1791), is entitled: “An Act to explain an Act, entitled An Act for establishing a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom.” This Act, being a short one, containing but five clauses, we shall give it *in extenso* :—

“Whereas by the said Act the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, and the College of Physicians, are authorized to appoint Clinical Lectures to be given in such Hospital or Hospitals in the City of Dublin, as shall be found most convenient for that purpose, until an Hospital can be provided for giving the said Clinical Lectures: And whereas the said Lectures are indispensably necessary to the success of a School of Physick, and difficulties have been found in providing proper accommodation and convenient rooms in any Hospital in the City for giving the said Lectures: And whereas an annual surplus of the funds of the late Sir Patrick Dun applicable to the support of the said School of Physick, after payment of the annual salaries and other annual charges, remains unapplied to the amount of eight hundred pounds yearly, or thereabouts:

“Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the President, or in his absence the Vice-President and College of Physicians, until some Hospital shall be provided for giving the said Lectures, to take a house in the City of Dublin, in some convenient situation for giving the said Lectures, and to furnish the same with all necessaries for that purpose, and to provide proper medicines, and such assistants as are necessary for the care of the patients therein, and also to disburse from time to time such part of the said surplus, and of such further surplus as shall annually arise out of the rents and profits of the said Sir Patrick Dun's real and personal estates, as may be found necessary for the payment of the rent of the said house, and the expenses of providing the said medicines, and of procuring of the said assistants, and of the other purposes necessary for carrying on the said Clinical

Lectures, which Lectures the several professors are alternately to give without any further allowance for the same out of the rents and profits, their yearly salary of one hundred pounds each excepted.

§ 2. “Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said President, or in his absence the Vice-President and the College of Physicians, shall previously obtain the consent of the trustees appointed by the said Act, or of a majority of them, for the expenditure of the sums that shall be found necessary for answering the purposes aforesaid.

§ 3. “And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President, or in his absence the Vice-President, and College of Physicians, having first obtained the consent of the trustees, or of a majority of them, for so doing, to apply a competent part not exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand pounds, of the said annual surplus and of such further annual surplus as shall from time to time arise towards erecting an Hospital in some convenient place in the City of Dublin, for the purpose of giving Clinical Lectures therein, and for providing a piece of ground for erecting the said Hospital upon; and that, in case any Hospital now existing can be purchased, it shall and may be lawful to and for the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, and College of Physicians, first obtaining such consent as aforesaid, instead of erecting a new Hospital, to lay out any sum not exceeding the sum herein before mentioned, in or towards the purchase of such Hospital for the purposes aforesaid, in case they should think it more expedient to purchase the said Hospital than to erect a new Hospital as aforesaid.

§ 4. “And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such part of the said annual surplus as shall from time to time be found necessary, shall, with the consent aforesaid, be applied for providing the accommodations, medicines, and assistants necessary for such patients as are proper subjects for giving Clinical Lectures, it being the intent of this Act that the said power given to the said President, or Vice-President, and College of Physicians, to take such house as aforesaid, for giving Clinical Lectures, shall remain and continue no longer until some Hospital can be provided proper and convenient for giving the said Lectures.

§ 5. “And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whatever annual subscriptions or contributions shall be paid or given towards the building of the said Hospital, or for obtaining the privilege of having a bed therein or of recommending patients thereto, shall be applied towards the erection of the said Hospital, and the annual expenses of the same, and of the assistants and medicines necessary for accommodation and relief of patients therein.”

## *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Lower Exchange-street, 1792.*

In accordance with this Act, a house was taken by Dr. Perceval, on the “Blind-quay” (now known by the name of Lower Exchange-street), which was fitted up for a Hospital.

At a public meeting of the College of Physicians, held on the 9th July, 1792, the following resolution was passed :—

“Resolved, In consequence of Dr. Perceval having laid before the College a draft of a lease (H. O'Hirrell to the Coll. of Physicians) of a house on the Blind Quay, at the yearly rent of £40, and conditioning that £150 shall be expended in repairs, the College authorize the President to set the seal of the College to said lease.”

Accordingly, the house was repaired and fitted up, at an expense of £250, with thirty-one beds, the utmost expense of maintaining which during a whole year, according to Dr. Perceval's plan, was to be £589. But as it was not proposed to burden Sir Patrick Dun's funds with a greater tax than £4 for every £15 subscribed by the public, it was presumed that £465 a-year would be subscribed by the public towards the support of the Hospital, and if the thirty-one beds in it were filled during the whole year, the utmost annual demand upon Sir Patrick Dun's funds would be £124.

The following advertisement appeared in *Watson's Almanack* for 1795 :—

“This Hospital [Sir P. Dun's] was opened [in Lower Exchange-street] for the reception of Patients, in November, 1792, under the Patronage and Inspection of the College of Physicians. From that period to November, 1793, 253 persons were admitted, the great majority of them labouring under contagious diseases, and received such relief as the nature of their respective complaints allowed. The entire management of the Hospital is under the

control of a Board of Governors, who meet the first Friday in every month. The attending Physicians are the six Medical Professors of the University, one of whom visits every day.

"During the Winter Session, the exence of a certain number of beds is defrayed by the College of Physicians, from the funds appropriated by the late Sir Patrick Dun, for establishing a School of Physic in this Kingdom: All the beds above this limited number which the Hospital is capable of containing, must remain vacant and useless during the winter, and the whole of them during the summer, except they be supported by public contribution, or by subscription. A subscriber of ten guineas, annually, or of one hundred pounds, is entitled to keep one Bed constantly full, and in case of vacancy in other beds, a preference is always given to any of his extraordinary recommendations. Every two guinea subscription entitles to one recommendation; and attention is paid to their extra-recommendation as to those of annual or life subscribers.

"Benefactions or subscriptions are received by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Trinity College, or by Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., Treasurer, at the Secretary's Office, Bank of Ireland."

The confidence of Dr. Perceval in the certainty and sufficiency of his private subscribers who were *not* to be represented on the Board of Governors of the Hospital, turned out to be a failure; for, from the opening of the Hospital in November, 1792, till its dissolution in November, 1796, the whole amount of the public subscriptions towards its support, including a subscription of eight guineas from the private fund of the College of Physicians, amounted only to the sum of £96 10s.; whilst the expense of the Hospital for the first year, beginning with November, 1792, was £609 17s. 7d. The number of patients maintained in it during the whole year was, on an average, twenty, that is, thirty during the winter half-year, and ten during the summer half. The average yearly maintenance of a patient, on the most liberal allowance, was estimated at £19; but it was now found to be above £30. And so in the second year, the current expenses of the Hospital rose to £722. The number of patients supported there during the year was, on an average, 16, that is 22 in the winter half, and 10 in the summer half; therefore, the average yearly maintenance of a patient for the second year, amounted in reality to £45.

Notwithstanding all this expense in the support of twenty-two patients, admitted for the avowed purpose of Lectures of practical instruction for the Students in Medicine, no Clinical Lectures were given; nor does it appear that satisfactory reasons for this neglect of duty were ever laid before the College of Physicians by the Professor whose course it was to give those Lectures for the season, but who was not one of those upon Sir Patrick Dun's foundation.

The actual charge upon the funds for the support of Clinical Lectures in this Hospital for the second year, beginning with November 1793, was:—

Current expenses of the winter half-year	£470	3	1
Additional balance	20	10	3
Expense of patients who were continued in the Hospital during the summer	24	9	11
Expense of Officers, Servants, and Nurses, during the summer	58	4	8
Total	£573	7	11

All these expenses had to be paid out of Sir Patrick Dun's funds; and, although the Act of 31 George III. expressly limited to £1,000 the whole of what should be applied of that fund "in or towards the purchase of an Hospital, or towards erecting one in some convenient place in the City of Dublin, for the purpose of giving Clinical Lectures therein, or providing a piece of ground for erecting the said Hospital upon," yet another scheme was proposed by Dr. Edward Perceval, that a lot of ground should be taken at the rear of Townsend-street, for the purpose of building a new Hospital. The proposed site was to have a frontage of 200 feet, which, from the value that building ground bore at

time, could not be procured at an annual rent less than about £1 per foot, and that sum to be defrayed out of Sir Patrick Dun's funds. But the site chosen being the most inconvenient that could be selected, being in a district mostly inhabited by the poorer class of people, the project was abandoned; and an application was made to the University of Dublin by Dr. Perceval, for as much of their ground, near the east end of College-street (Great Brunswick-street was not then opened), as would have been sufficient for the accomplishment of this plan; but that learned Body, apprehensive of perilous consequences to students who lived in the College, rejected the terms offered. During the time of these negotiations, a representation was made to the College of Physicians of the state of their Clinical Hospital in Lower Exchange-street, which was actually verging to a state of ruin that no repairs could arrest. Dr. Edward Hill, Regius Professor of Botany in the University, strongly recommended the College of Physicians to resume the negotiation with the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, which had been interrupted some time previously, not through any reluctance on the part of the majority of that board, but by the act of one *malcontent*. This suggestion was accordingly adopted, and at a meeting held on the 30th of November, 1798, the following negotiations ensued between the College of Physicians and the Governors of Mercer's Hospital:

"The College of Physicians wishing to make a permanent establishment for the reception of patients the subjects of Clinical Lectures, are desirous of renewing the negotiations formerly entered into, on that subject, with the Governors of Mercer's Hospital. The College are of opinion that if the establishment, which they have in contemplation to form, be practicable at Mercer's Hospital, it will tend very much to the interest of the public at large, and to the mutual advantage of the parties concerned.

"They wish, in the first instance, to fit up 30 beds for the immediate reception of patients, and as their funds will probably, after some time, allow them to increase that number, they request to be informed whether any or what further number could be accommodated, or whether there be any site adjoining to the Hospital, on which the College could, at their own expense, erect a building capable of containing 20 or 30 beds more.

"The arrangements and necessary regulations respecting officers, nurses, the maintenance of patients, &c., the College are of opinion can with greater facility be accomplished by Committees to be appointed by both Bodies, reserving however to the Bodies at large the final approbation or rejection of the points, the objects of discussion to the Committees; and the College have therefore appointed a Committee to confer with any Committee that may be appointed by the Governors of Mercer's Hospital; declaring at the same time, that it is not their wish or intention to interfere in any manner with the domestic economy of the Hospital."

#### *Proposed United Hospitals of Sir P. Dun and Mercer's, 1798.*

Dr. Edward Hill, Dr. John William Boyton, and Dr. Anthony Gilholy, in the place of Dr. Perceval, were accordingly appointed a committee to confer with the Governors of Mercer's Hospital.

1798, December 15.—The Report of the Committees of the College of Physicians and of Mercer's Hospital being given in, it was ordered to be entered in the Registry of the Hospital. It was as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Committees of the College of Physicians and of the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, at said Hospital, on the 12th day of December, 1798, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of affording to the College of Physicians the immediate accommodation of as many beds in said Hospital as may be sufficient for the reception of patients the subjects of Clinical Lectures; and also of rendering an association between the aforesaid two Bodies permanent, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed on:—

"Resolved, That the Wards, at present vacant in said Hospital, will fully answer the aforesaid purpose; and that it is very expedient to grant to the College the use of said Wards; the College defraying all expenses attending on said accommodation; and engaging, if required to surrender said Wards

to the Hospital, at such time as shall be determined by the two Bodies.

"Resolved, That as it appears to be the intention of the College of Physicians to establish a permanent Medical Hospital, we are of opinion that such Hospital might be united with Mercer's, with the greatest advantage to the public, and highly beneficial to both Institutions; and we therefore recommend it to the Governors of Mercer's Hospital to accede to, and to confirm such plan as may hereafter be proposed, and found consistent with the safety and interests of their Charity, as a Building can, with the utmost convenience, and at a very moderate expense, to be entirely defrayed by the College, he added to the present site of the Hospital, fully meeting these useful purposes.

"Edw. Hill, Hen. Jebb, J. Wm. Boyton, Rice Gibbon, Anthony Gilholy, Gerald Macklin."

At a meeting of Governors of Mercer's Hospital, held at said Hospital on Saturday, Dec. 15th, 1798, at which the following Governors were present, Sir Henry Jebb, M.D., Rice Gibbon, M.D., Morgan Crofton, Esq., Luke White, Esq., Gerald Macklin, Esq., and Edward Hill, M.D., who occupied the chair. The question being put, "that the Report of the Committees, appointed 12th Dec., for the purpose of conferring on the advisability of granting beds in this Hospital for the reception of patients, the subjects of Clinical Lectures, &c., be now received," having been carried in the affirmative, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Report of the joint Committees of the College of Physicians, and of the Governors of this Hospital, meets our entire approbation.

"Ordered, That the Wards now vacant in this Hospital be forthwith delivered to the uses of the College of Physicians, for such time, and under such restrictions, as the Committee of the Governors of this Hospital, before appointed, shall determine on.

"Resolved, That the Governors of this Hospital will co-operate with the College of Physicians in building a permanent Hospital, as far as shall be found consistent with the interests of this Charity; and without incurring any of the expenses attendant on such plan; and will confirm to the College of Physicians a permanent title to such parts of the united Hospitals, as shall be agreed upon.

"MORGAN CROFTON, Secretary."

The Board of the King and Queen's College of Physicians agreed to the above proposal, and ordered

"That the aforesaid offer of the Governors of Mercer's Hospital be accepted; the former proposal by Dr. Perceval for establishing a permanent Hospital, and acquiesced in by Trinity College, being now deemed impracticable."

#### *The New Medical Hospital, 1799.*

Dr. William Harvey was added to the Committee appointed for the above purposes; and the Committee was requested to give in a final report at the next meeting of the College.

1798, Dec. 28th. The following final Report of the two Committees was approved of, and ordered to be entered in the Registry of Mercer's Hospital:—

"At a meeting of the Committee of the Governors of Mercer's Hospital and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, at the said Hospital, on Wednesday, December 26, 1798, the Committee of the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, in conformity with the Order of the said Governors, having delivered up the Wards now vacant in said Hospital, to the uses of the College of Physicians, for two years from the first day of next January; and also engaged that, if the College shall then proceed to build, in addition to said Hospital, they will leave them in the undisturbed possession of said Wards, until the new building in contemplation shall be completed, and the arrangement between the two Hospitals finally adjusted.

"Resolved, That the following general dietary will answer the purposes of the Medical Hospital, subject to such variations as the peculiar cases of particular patients may require:

"Sunday—One pound of bread, one of beef or mutton, three pints of new milk, one pint of butter-milk.

"Monday—One pound of bread, three pints of new milk, one pint of buttermilk, one quart of broth, with meat and vegetables.

"Tuesday—Bread, meat, milk, &c., as on Sunday.

"Wednesday—The same, with broth, &c., as on Monday.

"Thursday—Meat, &c., as on Sunday.

"Friday—Bread and milk, as usual, with gruel, eggs, and vegetables.

"Saturday—Bread, milk, broth, &c.

"Resolved, That the Governors of Mercer's Hospital will undertake to support, for six months, 30 patients and nurses, according to the aforesaid dietary, for the sum of £254 10s. The College of Physicians to supply, in addition to this sum, their own wine, groceries, and medicines; and the Governors will allow a proportionable deduction for each bed, per diem, that shall, at any time, become vacant. It being, however, intended that it shall be optional in the College either to support their own patients themselves, or to adopt the above plan.

"Edw. Hill, Hen. Jebb, John W. Boyton, Rice Gibbon, Anthony Gilholy, Gerald Macklin."

It was then ordered:

"That the Register of this College do communicate to the Register of Trinity College, to be laid before the Board, a copy of all the proceedings in the negotiation between the Governors of Mercer's Hospital and this College; and that he do at the same time, communicate to the Register, that the Wards in Mercer's Hospital will be ready for the reception of patients, to be made the subject of Clinical Lectures, on or before the middle of next January."

The new Medical Hospital for Clinical Lectures was opened on the 1st of February, 1799, to the entire satisfaction of both bodies, as it accomplished a coalition, so long desired, of Medicine and Surgery, the twin sisters of the medical profession, too long held in disunion, by prejudice and envy; but now destined to become inmates in the same Hospital,—the College of Surgeons having at that time a Surgical School adjacent to Mercer's Hospital. (See History of Mercer's Hospital, in IRISH BUILDER for 15th Jan., 1897.) Moreover, a union cemented by a disposition, such as the Governors of Mercer's Hospital manifested throughout this treaty, could not possibly fail in permanent advantage. The College of Physicians brought with them a sufficient portion of the income of their estates, their fair contribution towards the general expenses; and, in return, the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, a charitable Institution, then of long-established reputation for its great utility to the public; confirmed by Act of Parliament; situated in a most healthy quarter of the city, and at a convenient distance from the medical schools which were then established in many quarters of this city, offered a free and perpetual gift of a considerable part of their building, worth about £1,000, and also a lot of ground on which further additions could be erected. (See a list of those schools and a memoir of their founders, in Sir Charles Cameron's "History of the Royal College of Surgeons.")

In 1800, an attempt was made to disturb the harmony then existing between the two Institutions; but it was happily frustrated.

"At a Solemn Meeting of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, held 5th May, 1800, the following members being present: Drs. Cullen, Boyton, Pelisier, Gilholy, Crampton, and Mills. It was proposed that the Report of the Committee of 1st May, appointed to meet the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, be received, and that a Standing Committee be appointed to consider of the misunderstanding between the College of Physicians and Mercer's Hospital.

"Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of the Medical Board of Mercer's Hospital, and the Committee of the College of Physicians of the 7th of April, 1800, meet our full approbation.

"Resolved, That in consequence of an intimation being made to Dr. Cullen, the Clinical Physician next in rotation for the summer attendance, that the Wards in Mercer's Hospital were open to him and his Pupils: That the Resolution of the Board of Mercer's Hospital, which tends to separate the two Institutions, seems now to be done away.

"Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend the College to adopt the plan proposed by the joint Committee contained in their Resolution; and which we now return to the College as part of our Report."

The following is the Resolution of the 7th April, referred to:—

"Mercer's Hospital, 7th April, 1800. At a meeting of the Medical Board of said Hospital held this day, Present: Edw. Hill, Esq., M.D.; Sir Hy. Jebb, Frans. Lestrangle, Gerald Macklin, Surgeons.

"Resolved, That we are of opinion that the proposed junction of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital with Mercer's Hospital promises the most extensive utility.

"And it is expected that the Physicians of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital will upon all occasions, where they may require surgical assistance, call to their aid the advice and co-operation of the Surgeons of Mercer's Hospital exclusively.

"And it is recommended that, if, at any time, a difference of opinion shall arise between the two Hospitals, or any arrangement shall be necessary to be made between them, it shall be adjusted by a Standing Committee of four of the Physicians of Sir Patrick Dun's Professors, and three of the Surgeons of Mercer's Hospital,—a Physician to be always in the chair and have a casting voice, so as to regulate and adjust such arrangements by a majority of opinion.

"E Hill, Hy. Jebb, Fr. Lestrangle, Gerald Macklin."

The conditions proposed by the College of Physicians on accepting from the Governors of Mercer's Hospital the gift of a considerable part of their building, and also a lot of ground whereon to erect additional wards, if necessary, were in strict conformity with the Act of Parliament, as an Hospital was here provided, "convenient for the purpose of giving Clinical Lectures," and provision made, also, with the spirit of the Act, for the building of such an Hospital, as would fulfil all its ends to the utmost limits of the public expectation. Furthermore, it was the intention of the College of Physicians to open all the Hospitals in the city, to form one community, for the indiscriminate benefit of students of every class, and thus form one comprehensive system of medical education, and the science of each department of the profession would have been reciprocally cultivated; especially in those complicated cases, where the combined aid of medicine and surgery are indispensably required. They also took into consideration the great saving that would be effected by the frugal management of a well-regulated Hospital, whose domestic economy was not to be interfered with; and where the sick could be maintained throughout the year, at an expense not exceeding £17 each bed, and the burdensome establishment of steward, housekeeper, apothecary, &c., avoided; as it was agreed that those officers, who were to be supported by the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, were, in consideration of a small gratuity to be paid them by the College, to extend the duties of their respective charges to the care and inspection of the Clinical department also.

We cannot say how long after the passing of the Act of 40 George III., the Hospitals of Sir Patrick Dun and Mercer's continued to be united; but in the Minute Books (vol. iv.) of the College of Physicians, we find, at a "Solemn Meeting" held 3rd Nov., 1800, it was ordered:—

"That Mr. Daniel's Bill for wine, &c., furnished to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, amounting to £15 17s. 8½d., be paid by the Treasurer"; and also—"That the Bill furnished to the College of Physicians by the Governors of Mercer's Hospital and certified by Dr. Cullen, amounting to £94 16s. 6½d. be paid by the Treasurer."

Probably the arrangement was continued till 1808, when the west wing of the present Hospital was opened.

With this auspicious state of affairs all seemed well pleased; yet not all. The mania of new projects and of speculations had not a whit remitted in the sensorium of Dr. Robert Perceval, whose ambition was to have a separate and independent Hospital built at the expense of Sir Patrick Dun's estates, where Clinical Lectures were to be delivered, and the establishment to be maintained at the expense of the College of Physicians. Having failed to persuade the College to adopt his scheme, he got up a memorial to the University invoking their influence to back him in the contest; and to appoint a committee of their body to investigate into

the working of the Clinical wards in Mercer's Hospital.

*T.C.D. Committee of Enquiry.*

A committee was accordingly appointed by the University to investigate the whole proceedings; but such intervention of the University in this question, in the opinion of the College of Physicians, was deemed to be obtrusive, and highly presumptuous. The committee, however, took upon themselves the liberty of prying into the proceedings of the College of Physicians, of inspecting their accounts, and censuring their modes of expending the revenues of their own estates; and authoritatively pronounced their opinion, that an Act of Parliament should be procured for the purpose of regulating the Corporation of the College of Physicians. They also expressed their entire disapprobation of forming a permanent connexion with Mercer's Hospital, and that Clinical Lectures could never be effectually given in that Hospital.

But the Board of Trinity College proceeded a step further: their Registrar, empowered by the Provost [the Rev. Richard Murray, D.D.], as one of the Trustees of the estates of Sir Patrick Dun, demanded from the College of Physicians "an account of the receipts and expenditures of that Estate, from the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of May, 1799."

At a meeting of the College of Physicians, held on the 23rd of Nov., 1799, the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Elrington, Registrar of Trinity College, was read:—

"Trinity College, Nov. 13, 1799.

"Sir,—I am empowered by the Provost, as one of the Trustees of the Estate of Sir Patrick Dun, under the Act of the 25th of the present King [George III.], to apply to you for an account of the Receipts and Expenditures of that Estate, from the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of May, 1799. I find, by a paper in the handwriting of Dr. Hill, that the net produce of the Estate is £1,248 15s. 8d. per ann., from which deducting £300, the Professors' salaries, there remains a surplus to be accounted for of £948 15s. 8d. per ann.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOS. ELRINGTON.

To Dr. Bryanton, Register Col. of Physicians."

After the above letter was read, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"Resolved, That the above letter, with such Acts of Parliament, relating to the funds, as may appear necessary, be laid before Counsel, and that he be requested to advise how far the College is obliged to comply with the requisition contained therein; and that the Law Agent do wait on Mr. Saurin therewith."

At a meeting of the College, held on the 26th Dec., 1799, the following Case, with Mr. Saurin's Opinion thereon, were read:—

*Case.*

"An Act of Parliament is herewith sent, made in the 25th year of the reign of his present Majesty [1785], entitled, An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom, together also with an Act made in the 31st year [1791] of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled, An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom; together also with a Letter from the Rev. Dr. T. Elrington, Register of Trin. Coll., to Dr. Bryanton, the Register of the College of Physicians, dated Nov. 13, 1799.

"Mr. Saurin will please read the Acts above referred to, and give his opinion, how far the College of Physicians are bound to comply with the requisition contained in the said Letter."

*Mr. Saurin's Opinion.*

"I have read the Acts referred to, and certainly there is nothing to authorise the Provost to call on the College to furnish him with an account of the funds; he is but one of the several persons mentioned, whose approbation is necessary to the expenditure of the surplus of the fund; without such approbation the expenditures would not be justifiable; but the Estates are not vested in him, nor is he required or empowered to superintend or examine into their accounts.

"I presume those accounts are regularly kept, and open to the inspection of all members of the College, and that they have no objection (except in the person and manner, by whom, and in which

they have been called to account) to have the accounts fully examined. I therefore think they are not bound to comply with his requisition.

Dec. 9, 1799.

WM. SAURIN."

It was accordingly moved by Dr. Boyton, and seconded by Dr. Hopkins:

"That the Register of this College do transmit to the Register of Trin. Col. a copy of the Opinion of Mr. Saurin, respecting the application of the Provost, communicated to the College at the last meeting, and that, in consequence of his Opinion, it has been resolved by the College of Physicians, with all due respect to the Provost, that they feel themselves obliged to refuse a compliance with his application."

The College of Physicians always conceived, from that certainty of knowledge transmitted to them from their predecessors as trustees of Sir Patrick Dun's estates, confided to their trust, and confirmed by Acts of Parliament, that they alone, as the most competent judges of medical merit, were also the most competent judges of the manner in which the trust might be made subservient to the object of the donor's intention. It was, therefore, with extreme surprise that they found themselves embarrassed by the intrusion of persons who, without any legal authority, endeavoured to pry into the revenues of an estate of a Chartered Corporation for the purpose of converting them to other uses foreign to the intention of the donor.

(To be continued.)

#### Addendum.

In our last article, page 109, col. 1, after the names of the three first Professors (Quin, Barry, and Barber), who were appointed under the Act of 15 Geo. II., the following was omitted:—

Of the merits of these three Professors, Dr. John Gilborne, in his *Medical Review*, writes thus:—

"Peculiar Laurels the next three have won,  
Professors Royal of Sir Patrick Dun;  
A good Physician and a worthy Knight,  
To cure not kill was always his Delight.  
If any Time he drew the trenchant Blade,  
The Hand that wounded heal'd the Wounds it made.

Ingenious Quin, with Erudition great,  
Averts the Blows of unrelenting Fate;  
He teaches Youth the Cure, the Remedies,  
And various Causes of all Maladies;  
The Speculative theoretic Rule,  
And the best Practice, in the Physic-School.

The God-like Barry high in Learning soars,  
His prudent Skill the Sick to Health restores;  
He teaches Midwives how to trace their Claws  
Thro' mazy Labyrinths, and how to use  
Their Instruments he shews Chirurgeons bold;  
All this in College by the Sage is told.

Wise Barber can prolong the Days of Youth,  
By Maxims founded on undoubted Truth:  
With pharmaceutic Art he plainly shews  
How to prepare, preserve, compound, and chuse  
Drugs, and Materials medical, that will  
All Indications curative fulfil."

#### THE HOUSING OF THE VERY POOR.

On the 9th inst., a conference was held at the offices of the Public Health Department of the Corporation, for the purpose of considering the subject of providing dwellings for the very poor.

On the motion of Sir Charles A. Cameron, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. J. M. Meade.

The Chairman said the Public Health Committee (of which he had the honour to be chairman) had asked Sir Charles Cameron to invite the attendance of this gathering, for the purpose to a great extent of exchanging views and seeing if it were possible, as they believed it was, to devise a scheme under which dwellings could be erected in the City of Dublin which could be let to very poor people, for rentals of not more than 1s. 6d. per week, and probably in some cases for a 1s. Of course such houses must be constructed in a sanitary condition, in the best way, and so that they might pass the Public

Health authorities. There was at present in Dublin the Artisans' Dwellings Company, which had done an immensity of good work, and which was eminently a company which built houses for artisans, at rents in no case less than 3s. per week. While the minimum rent charged by this company was, he understood, 3s., in certain cases it went to 9s. or 10s. The company did not profess anything but to build houses and let them at the lowest possible rent consistent with paying a dividend to their shareholders. The Public Health Committee thought that if they could get some gentlemen willing to come in and subscribe towards the building of houses—gentlemen who would be satisfied with a very small return for their money—that the Corporation on their part, by meeting them on the question of rate, could do a good deal. It seemed to many of them that tenements of this class should not be liable to the same rates as houses of people who were well able to pay rates in Dublin. He would now ask Sir Charles Cameron to read the letters of apology, and then the gentlemen present would be invited to speak.

This having been done,

Sir Charles said that in the memorandum which he had sent out, and which, he was glad to say, had attracted so many citizens here to-day, the reasons for convening the meeting were fully stated. It was a melancholy thing that in the City of Dublin so many families whose earnings ranged from 5s. to 12s.—he was not speaking now of the lowest and most degraded people, but of the honest working people, engaged in poorly remunerated situations—it was melancholy that the homes of these people could never, under the present circumstances, be anything but unhealthy. It was a very bad thing to think that with that poverty there was usually associated a bad condition of health, not from any bad habits of the people themselves—not from their intemperance or other vices—but from the extremely insanitary surroundings under which they existed. He was now speaking of people in Dublin who only paid 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. The houses of these people were of the most squalid character. Undoubtedly, under the Public Health Act the Corporation had power to close these houses, but, if they did close them, where were the people to go? The people must go into the streets or into houses of a similar character, and if there was a wholesale turning out of these people, there was no place in which they could get shelter. In the case of the houses occupied by artisans, who paid 4s. to 6s. for their room, you could compel the landlord, who perhaps derived something like 20s. per week from the house, to keep the place in proper order, because he would naturally be anxious to prevent it being closed. In the case, however, of these inferior houses, the landlords generally rented the buildings from an upper landlord, and when they were asked to incur any expense in order to keep them in a sanitary condition, they had not the means, even if they desired to do the work. The only alternative was to turn the people out, which already had been carried out to a great extent. During the past ten or twelve years, about 3,000 of these places were closed up—one-half permanently; the other half had been re-opened three or four times, because they had often to be repaired—in fact, every year or two. The condition of the people who lived in such houses was deplorable. Unhealthy areas had been cleared by the Corporation, and the condition of the land improved, but the condition of the people had not been improved. When areas were cleared and good houses erected where wretched insanitary buildings had been, the former occupants never returned, the explanation of this being that the rents for the new houses were higher than for the old, and that the people were not able to meet the increased rent. Well, the land had been improved but the people had not been improved, and it was to improve the people and their condition that the Public Health Committee made the present appeal to the public. No city in the world had done more for eleemosynary insti-

tutions than the City of Dublin. He thought there was no object the public ought more carefully to contribute to than the object of this meeting, because not only would they by doing so be conferring almost incalculable advantages on the poorest and most distressed of the community, but they would receive a direct return for their contributions towards the promotion of such dwellings. The existing tenements for the poorest classes were hotbeds of disease, and a standing menace to the whole community. By building houses for these wretchedly poor people they would be doing what they could to lessen the danger of sickness and contagion, to lessen pauperism, to prolong life, and improve the health of the whole community, and in that way they would lessen the rates. He asked that the proposal to build these houses should receive their sympathetic attention.

Mr. Adam S. Findlater, M.A., moved:—

That it is desirable to form an association for the purpose of providing plain but healthful dwellings for the poorer section of the working classes, whose earnings do not admit of their paying more than 1s. 6d. per week.

He said there could be no doubt that the best system of housing for the working-classes was, where possible, separate dwellings for the several families, even though it might not be possible to provide separate ashpit accommodation. Such separate cottage dwellings were in some cases procurable in the townships as well as in most rural districts, but it would be utterly impossible to provide them in a large congested city like Dublin. The cases of Dublin and Kingstown in regard to the housing of the poor were, therefore, not parallel. In Dublin, houses for the labouring classes must be built in blocks, each of which would contain several tenements. If these tenements were each to be let at 2s. a-week or less, they would be more simple and less expensive in their design and construction than those hitherto erected by the Corporation and by the Artisans' Dwellings Company. How this could be effected was a question to be considered rather by architects and others who had applied themselves to the study of this particular subject, than by ordinary laymen. It might possibly help towards attaining this object if only simple sanitary arrangements similar to those in use for schools and factories were provided. Such arrangements were not apt to get out of order, or, with a little supervision, to become a nuisance. But the real question to be considered is this:—"Are improved dwellings for the very poor absolutely necessary for the health of the community, and, if so, can they be provided by private enterprise?" If they were a necessity, and if they could not be provided by the private enterprise of individuals or companies, then it was incumbent upon the sanitary authority to provide them under the various powers conferred upon them by the Sanitary Acts, but especially by Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The cry would no doubt be raised that such a scheme would not be a success financially—that it would not pay. This might be perfectly true. But it never was intended that the various schemes of improvements devised by sanitary authorities should be commercially profitable. There was no profit derived from the sewers of a sanitary authority. The system of domestic scavenging now established by many sanitary authorities yielded no profit. The receipts from baths and wash-houses, from public markets and abattoirs, were never sufficient to pay the working expenses, and the interest and sinking fund of the capital outlay on these establishments. The profit to the public consisted in an increase of comfort, and the advantages arising from improved sanitation. There was no reason on earth why the case of the housing of the poor should be different from every other improvement effected under the sanitary laws. Indeed it was hardly creditable to the civilisation of the last half decade of the nineteenth century that the public should attempt to make a commercial profit out of the poorest

of its members. Besides, if in the interests of the public health the houses now occupied by those who inhabit what people called the slums, were closed, and the inhabitants were forced to enter the workhouses, they would at once become a burden on the poor-rates, and be at the same time utterly useless to society. By providing these poor people with decent habitations they avoided this dilemma. They gave the people a chance of being useful to the community, and they improved the public health. They might, indeed, add a little to the municipal rates, but this reduced the poor rates in a still greater proportion. The Corporation have had, no doubt, done much to provide better housing for the artisan class. Of this fact, the clearances of the Coombe area, the Plunket-street area, and the cottages in Bow-lane were proofs. But the conference was proof of another fact—namely, that nothing had yet been done to better the condition of the poorest and most wretched of the labouring class, and to that work the attention of the sanitary authority should now be directed.

Dr. A. H. Jacob said this undertaking might cost money, but no money that ever was spent in the City of Dublin would have been spent to so much advantage to the citizens and the city as money expended in this movement. It required grave consideration, and, perhaps, some sacrifice, but nothing that was ever done in the city would be done to more advantage to the city and the citizens than something in the way of the improvement of the dwellings of the poor of Dublin.

Mr. John R. Wigham thought it should be possible to devise a feasible scheme to carry out the object aimed at. If possible it would be a great deal better if it could be done on commercial lines, if people would be contented with a very small return for their money. He would like to give a word of encouragement in this effort.

Mr. Marcus Teritus Moses said some of them wanted to know whether an association such as was proposed was necessary, and whether the Corporation could not do the work. There had been buildings erected by the Corporation, the rent of which, according to Mr. Dudgeon's letter, was 2s. per week. These buildings were successful, it was stated. If that was so, why could not the Corporation put up buildings at a lesser rate?

Mr. James Beckett said the Corporation paid £3 3s. 8d. for the money they borrowed from the public for work of this class. If the Corporation undertook such a work, he thought they could make out of it a profit of 2½ per cent., assuming that only a small sum, or nothing, was paid for the ground. The Corporation had some sites that they could not well dispose of, and if they would give these sites without ground rent, or at a merely nominal sum, and erect buildings on them, they could make 2½ per cent.

The Chairman, in putting the resolution, said Mr. Wigham had suggested that any money invested in this scheme should be done in a commercial way, and that a small rate of interest should be returned. In his (the chairman's) opinion, if gentlemen would make up their minds to be contented with 1½ or 2 per cent., there would be no difficulty in carrying out the scheme for giving residences to the poor who could not pay more than 1s. or 1s. 6d. It would be the duty of the Corporation, in the case of such dwellings, to reduce the rates by a half, or, if they could not do that, by 25 per cent. Mr. Dudgeon had said that the Corporation were landlords of houses the rent of which was 2s. a-week. Well, that was so; but it should be remembered that the builder who carried out the contract for these houses became bankrupt. The houses, as a matter of fact, cost 30 per cent. more than was contracted for. The cost of building had greatly increased in the meantime, so much so that the house that could then be built for letting at 2s. could not now be let for less than 3s.

The motion was carried.  
Sir Robert Sexton, D.L., moved that all those present at the meeting be formed into

a committee for the purpose of carrying out this work. From his experience of what had been done in the Corporation, he did not take the most roseate view of the matter. He thought that the work could not be done if some sacrifice was not made for these poor people. He did not think the Corporation were bound to build dwellings that would be suitable for artisans, but he did think they should erect buildings for the very poor. The Corporation should be prepared to make a larger sacrifice, and they should, if possible, impose no rates on houses intended for such people. If they made their city more healthy by building houses for this class to live in, their rates would be diminished, and he was of opinion that the rating for such residences should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

Sir William Findlater, D.L., seconded the motion. He certainly would wish that some mode were discovered by which these poor people might be assisted, but he thought it was a pity that the gentlemen who originated the meeting did not think of something practical to lay before it. It was very hard for one when a matter of this sort was put into his hands, to think out and make a practical suggestion. He was quite sure, however, that the Executive Committee that would be appointed would take, as their first step, the making of some practical suggestion as to how this can be brought about. Perhaps the improvement of the present houses, and providing them with proper sanitary arrangements, would be a desirable way of carrying out the plan.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

On the motion of Sir Charles Cameron, seconded by Mr. Macinerney, Q.C., Mr. Adam Findlater and Dr. Ormsby were appointed hon. secretaries to the General Committee.

On the motion of Sir Robert Jackson, seconded by Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., T.C., a vote of thanks was passed to Alderman Meade for having presided, and, the compliment having been briefly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

### NEW TOWN HALL, ENNISKILLEN.

As announced in our last issue, the designs sent in in competition by Messrs. Anthony Scott and Son, architects, of Drogheda and Navan, for the new Town Hall for Enniskillen, have been selected. The Town Commissioners have, as will be seen by the announcement on our front page, invited tenders from contractors for the erection of the buildings, which they will receive up till the 5th prox.

**A VETERAN POSTWOMAN.**—Mr. Tomb, the Bristol postmaster, has just presented to Hannah Brewer, the postwoman of the village of Bitton Gloucestershire, her first pension warrant, the Treasury having granted her a half-pay pension on her retiring at the age of 72. Her father was the Bitton sub-postmaster till his death at the age of 87 years, after serving the office for 57 years. Hannah Brewer began to deliver letters when a mere child, in the days when a single London letter cost 11d. She has continued to deliver letters through the Queen's reign, and travelled her 11 miles daily, thus covering a quarter of a million miles.

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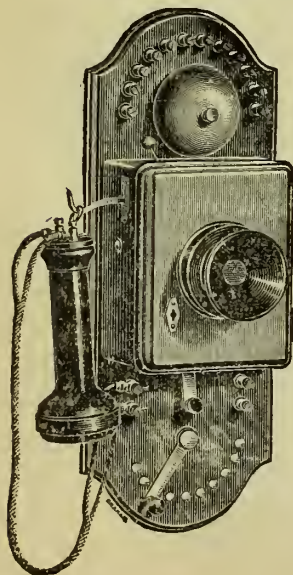
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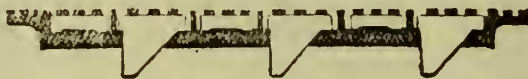
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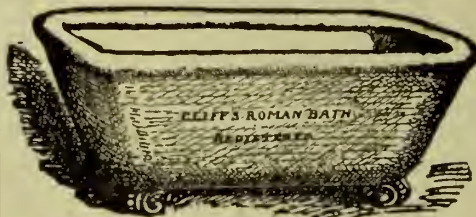
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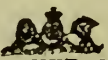
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NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners of the Borough of Enniskillen hereby give Notice that they will be prepared at their Meeting to be held on Monday, 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive and consider Tenders for the

ERECTION of a NEW TOWN HALL, According to Plans and Specifications prepared by ANTHONY SCOTT and SON, Architects, of Drogheda and Navan.

Plans and Specifications may be inspected at the office of the undersigned at the Town Hall, Enniskillen, on and after 17th June next, and also at the office of the Architects in Drogheda.

Bills of Quantities will be supplied on and after same date, and may be obtained from the Town Clerk on payment of one Guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

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Tenders, in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for New Town Hall," and containing the names and addresses of the proposed Sureties, are to be delivered at my office not later than Twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, 5th July next.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

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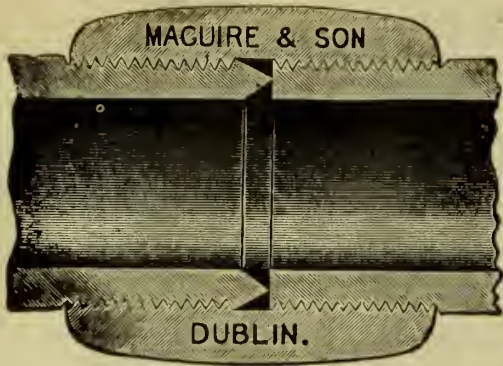
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AUTHOR OF "OLD DUBLIN MANSION-HOUSES," &c., &c.

\* \* This work contains a large amount of interesting matter and original notes never before published, thus rendering it suitable for perusal by the antiquary as well as the general reader.

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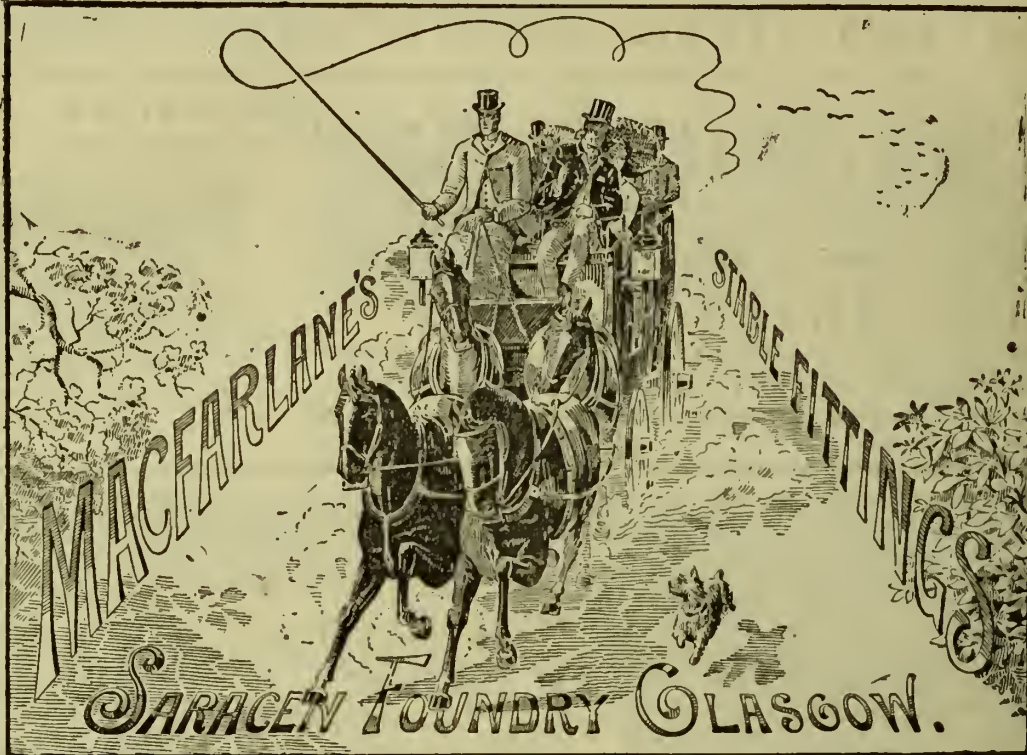
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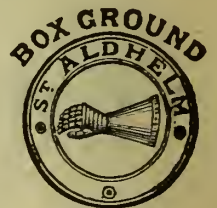


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 901.

## THE PROPOSED IRISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.



FEW years ago, we noticed a pamphlet written by L. L. Macassey, C.E., in which he laid before the public his opinions upon four schemes for the purpose of connecting Scotland and Ireland. The first was a tunnel between Cushendun, Co. Antrim, and the Mull of Cantyre. This, we are told, is the shortest possible line that can be selected, and appears to possess many advantages over all other feasible routes. The second was one between Donaghadee and Portpatrick; the distance between land and land being only about twenty-two miles. A principal point in connection with this route is that the Silurian system of rocks is found both on the Scotch and Irish side. These rocks, so far as experience goes, have been generally found to be compact and very free from fissures, which are likely to afford a passage for large bodies of water. One circumstance of a most unfavourable character must be pointed out, when speaking of this route, viz., that towards the Scotch side the bed of the channel is depressed to a great depth below the general level of the sea bottom; this depression or trough reaches the large figure of 900 feet!! A large amount of money would be required for the carrying out of this scheme. The plan proposed by Mr. McCullough for a route between Whitehead and Portpatrick, embraces a sea tunnel of 23½ miles, with land approaches of 3½ miles, in all some 27 miles. Estimated cost seven millions. Next comes the Island Magee and Wierston Tunnel, proposed by Messrs. Barton, of Dundalk. Length of sea tunnel is put down as 26 miles, and, with land approaches, 33 miles. Estimated cost between eight millions and ten millions. In this scheme there is a marked peculiarity, viz., that it is not to be in a *straight line*; in order to avoid the north end of the deep pool which occurs near the Scotch coast, a sharp bend in the line is proposed. This curve would doubtless be a very serious defect in the scheme, owing to the difficulty of keeping the line true in working.

“Though (writes Mr. Macassey), a very large traffic in goods and passengers would in all probability be carried through the channel tunnel, no matter what route may eventually be selected, it nevertheless appears very clear that, at ordinary rates, no amount of traffic likely to arise would make the tunnel a dividend-paying concern. Even if the more Northerly tunnel be the one made, and the capital be taken at 6½ millions, the amount previously specified, a nett annual income would be required of £195,000 to give a 3 per cent. return, or £3,750 per week. At the rate of fifteen trains per day both ways, the train service would cost about £1,000 per week, and say, for pumping and ventilation, £20,000 per annum, or £400 per week—all these items would make up a gross sum of £5,150 per week. Now, to cover this the tunnel would require to earn at the rate of

£215 per mile per week. Such a return could not be looked for even on the assumption of a heavy traffic. These considerations show clearly that the channel tunnel must be constructed at the expense of the State. No railway company or body of speculators would ever venture upon an undertaking of so doubtful a character. But though the tunnel scheme would not pay a fair return on its cost, it would nevertheless prove a work of immense importance and advantage to the public on both sides the Irish Channel. In fact, it is difficult to conceive of the effect of such a means of communication being available. Quite independently of the mere question of goods traffic between the two countries and its probable development, there would be an enormous impetus given to trade generally and to that intercourse which is kept in check by the existence of the intervening sea. In England and Scotland generally there is a very hazy conception of Ireland and its capacities. In fact, most Britons think of Ireland as they do of the Isle of Man, and nothing would more effectually dispel such want of knowledge as the channel tunnel, in affording a rapid and comfortable means of access to and from Ireland.”

In connection with this subject we print some extracts from a report of a deputation which waited upon Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday last, comprising members of the Irish and English Committees for promoting the construction of a submarine tunnel between Ireland and Scotland, for the purpose of urging upon him that the Government should grant a sum of £15,000 for the purpose of making borings and soundings, with a view to coming to a conclusion as to the practicability of the scheme.

Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said that committees had been formed—one in Belfast and one in London—for the promotion of the scheme, and a number of gentlemen on the south-west coast of Scotland had also joined. He thought it would be found that these committees were representative of all that was best in the districts where they were formed. A scheme such as the one they advocated would, if practicable, have been carried out long ago, at the public expense, in any other country. Public money had been largely used for the extension of railways and other purposes in Ireland. The demand they now made was a moderate one. There might be some objection to the scheme raised by the cross-Channel carrying companies, but the scheme was one the merits of which could be amply proved.

Mr. Kyle Knox, President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, said that, in the opinion of his Chamber, the results that would arise from the construction of this submarine tunnel would be vastly important, not only to the North of Ireland, but to Ireland generally and to the Empire itself. He thought it most important that the physical difficulties that existed in the way of free intercourse between England and Ireland should be diminished as much as possible, and nothing would do more in that direction than the construction of this tunnel. The Chamber of Commerce of Belfast did not propose to commit the Government to the construction of the tunnel, but desired simply that the Government should arrange for having borings and soundings made in order to test the practicability of the works.

Mr. M'CConnell, secretary of the deputation, said that since this matter had been brought to the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Arnold Forster, and had been taken up by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, some sixty articles had appeared in the Press upon it, and of these only three or four had been of a depreciatory character. If the tunnel were constructed, England and Scotland

would be brought into close touch with the whole of Ireland, the transit of the American and Canadian mails would be much facilitated, and an enormous impetus would be given to the fisheries and other industries of Ireland.

Mr. Samuel Young, M.P., said he was not a Separatist, and he supported this movement because he desired a closer union with England, not only in regard to space, but in regard to good feeling; and the best way to secure that Ireland should be a strength to England, was to facilitate communication between the two countries.

Mr. Wolff, M.P., observed that Mr. Ritchie was doubtless convinced of the advantages of the tunnel if it could be constructed, and if they were willing to bear themselves the expenses of the borings and soundings which they desired to be made, the Government would give them their blessing in the scheme. There was a large sum set aside for Ireland under the Agricultural Rating Bill which, owing to the change which had taken place in regard to giving Local Government to Ireland, they did not at present know what to do with. They asked for only £15,000; perhaps Mr. Ritchie could get the amount from that source.

Mr. Harrison Hayter, M.I.C.E., engineer of the Severn Tunnel, explained, by the aid of plans, the schemes for the construction of the tunnel. There was a striking similarity between this work and the English Channel Tunnel, the only difference being that this was in rather deeper water, and that the strata were not the same. There was a certain risk of the sea-water getting into the workings at the outcrop of the various strata, but that could be avoided by sinking a shaft and driving a driftway, at a cost of say £200,000, and these would form a portion of the permanent works.

Mr. Ritchie—If you find something unexpected, and that water, under the great pressure which will prevail, might get in, this £15,000 would not cover that, and it would be almost fatal to the tunnel.

Mr. Hayter said they wanted this £15,000 to enable them to decide as to the practicability of the tunnel!

Mr. James Barton, C.E., Dundalk, said there was an alternative scheme, which was quite safe, but somewhat more expensive; and they did not consider the risk as at all an important matter. They simply wanted this money to make further and more detailed investigations as to the strata. If they did that, they would be able to say whether a large expenditure on the tunnel would be justified.

Mr. Ritchie asked what was the relative estimated cost of the several schemes?

Mr. Barton said £8,300,000, eight million five or six hundred thousand, and nine million two or three hundred thousand—all between eight and ten millions!

Mr. Ritchie, in reply, said the importance of the subject on which members of the deputation had spoken was evident to everybody; and if anything more were required to show that, it was demonstrated by the influential character of the deputation. Practically, what the deputation asked the Government to do was to commit themselves to considerable expenditure, in order to endeavour to improve communication between the North of Ireland and the South of Scotland. It was acknowledged that a tunnel *per se* was a desirable thing. Anything which would make the communication between Ireland and England more easy and simple must be desirable for many reasons. He was glad to think that of late years that communication had been improved, and he thought it would continue to improve; but, after all, it was a sea communication, and however much that might be improved, a land communication would be more desirable. But there were two questions involved—one, whether the tunnel was reasonably practicable, and the other, if it were reasonably practicable, where the money was to come from. So far as its practicability was concerned, he thought that the question of expense formed a very important element.

Was the tunnel capable of being made for a reasonable sum? The amount of money which he understood would be required was between eight and ten millions. Other estimates were higher, and one reached the enormous sum of sixteen millions. Reference had been made to the fact that other tunnels had been made without much difficulty, but he had never heard of any tunnel under the sea of such a depth from the low-water mark as the proposed tunnel. The deepest tunnel, as far as he was aware, was 120 ft., whereas the proposed tunnel would be between 800 ft. and 1,000 ft. in depth; and the fact that nothing like it existed or had been previously contemplated, left a very considerable amount of doubt as to the amount of money which would be required, and as to whether the tunnel could be made at all. He had been informed that the pressure was so great at 140 ft., that it was extremely difficult to bore a tunnel at that depth, and they could all imagine how infinitely greater the difficulty would be at a depth of 800 ft. or 1,000 ft. Indeed, the pressure on the soil might probably render it practically impossible to construct the tunnel at all. These were engineering difficulties to which he only alluded in order to emphasise the fact that the amount of money which might possibly be required, estimated at the lowest at from eight to ten millions, might reach an appalling sum, and, if it did, it was quite evident that the tunnel did not come within the region of practical politics. Assuming that the tunnel could be made at a lower estimate, the question arose, where the money was to come from. The proposal submitted to him was, that the Government should spend public money in making a communication between England and Ireland. That would be a new departure, and it would not make it easier for the Government to depart from the principle which had always guided them to know that the proposed expenditure, although it would be supported by certain districts in Ireland, would be bitterly opposed by certain other persons and companies who were greatly interested in retaining the sea communication, and who could not be expected to tamely submit to being taxed to provide means of communication which would greatly damage, if not entirely destroy, their money embarked in their enterprise. He mentioned the matter, to show that even apart from the settled policy of the Board, there were other interests involved which would be hostile to the Government finding the money asked for. There were enormous engineering difficulties which had never yet been faced in any tunnel; and if they embarked on the proposed tunnel, they would be embarking on the absolutely unknown, and they did not know the cost. He was afraid, therefore, he was unable to hold out any hope of the Government assisting them as far as money was concerned. Mr. Wolff had stated that all they asked for was £15,000, and he added that that sum might be taken from Irish sources. If Mr. Wolff were able to persuade the representatives from Ireland in the House of Commons to dispose of £15,000 in the manner suggested, he did not suppose that the Government would be at all likely to oppose it. He thought, however, that £15,000 would not really touch the fringe of the question. It might give them some idea of what they would have to meet, but it could not possibly let them know the difficulties they would have to encounter 800 ft. below the channel, which he understood would be the depth, for somewhat like fourteen out of nineteen miles. He was, however, prepared to say that if any detailed information or plans could be made of what it was proposed to do, and sent to the Board of Trade, he would take care that they should be carefully gone into, and he would be glad to put any advice that could be given by the Board of Trade at their disposal. Again, if a conference were subsequently desired, the Board of Trade would be willing to take part in it, and assist in the development of any plans so far as they could possibly do so. With regard to the question of money, it

would be his duty to put before the Chancellor of the Exchequer the proposition of Mr. Wolff with regard to the £15,000, and if no difficulty arose from the Irish members, he did not think any difficulty would be likely to come from him. However, whether the money came from Irish sources or not, it would be his duty to put before the Chancellor of the Exchequer the suggestion that, if £15,000 could be found, it would materially assist to a conclusion being arrived at as to the practicable nature of the proposal, and he would communicate the reply to the deputation.

Mr. Arnold Forster having thanked Mr. Ritchie, the deputation withdrew.

#### GAS REGULATION IN BATH, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF A GAS MANAGER.\*

On looking through our records, I find that it is just twenty years since the Institute last paid a visit to the West of England. In 1877, the fourteenth annual meeting was held in Bristol; and now it is with sincere pleasure we welcome you to our beautiful old City of Bath. I cannot help feeling that the visit implies a compliment to myself; and I assure you, gentlemen, I appreciate very highly the honour you have done me, and will endeavour to the extent of my ability to justify your choice.

To the Gas engineer the topography of Bath will probably suggest questions of pressure regulation in the distribution system. The district is singularly hilly; the highest point supplied with gas being about 650 ft. above the works. The initial pressure is regulated by means of seven station governors, each controlling, as far as practicable, a separate district. These leading mains are connected together at convenient points with valves (for equalizing the pressure if occasion for opening them should arise), and are supplemented by a high-pressure main which serves for sending gas by day to a storage station some two miles from the works, and by night to the heart of the distributing system. No governor is used on this main; the necessary regulation being effected by those on the leading mains. On the higher ground, district governors for the automatic regulation of the pressure are employed; and in my judgment those constructed with leather diaphragms are most reliable in their action. It is, however, open to question whether any real balance of advantage is gained by introducing differential governors where the levels vary only within moderate limits. I confess to holding somewhat strongly the opinion that, if the pipes are maintained in proper condition, a little extra pressure is a less evil than any complicated system of governors and valves introduced with a single eye to possible leakage. In considering the question of pressure, it is necessary to bear in mind the various purposes to which, in these days, gas is being applied, and the indifference which unfortunately is displayed as to the size and quality of internal fittings, both by consumers, and too frequently by advisers. I feel almost inclined to suggest that in one of the rooms of the Institute a Museum should be opened, with specimens of inferior gasfittings and incompetent workmanship. There are few towns but could contribute interesting examples of how not to lay internal fittings. The fact has to be faced that fires and stoves are often fixed in houses fitted with pipes too small to pass sufficient gas at the pressure which formerly was considered correct. This is a matter, no doubt, which calls for larger control by the Company or Corporation supplying this gas; but in the meanwhile, if complaints are to be avoided, and gas is to advance in popular favour, it appears a better policy to maintain a slight excess of pressure for the consumer to draw upon than to give the impression of inadequacy when the need for fuel is felt. This applies with equal force where gas is

used as a source of power. The effect of irregularity of pressure is not only to irritate the user, but to cause waste of fuel in the gas-engine. These considerations seem to lead in the direction of maintaining throughout the day a pressure nearly approximating to that given during the hours of lighting, and introducing governors, not at consumers' meters, but at each point of consumption—in other words, at the burners themselves.

The topographical interest of Bath is not limited to its hills. The river at times obtrudes itself somewhat unpleasantly on the notice of dwellers and workers in the valley. As it is not given to every manager to pass through the stirring experience of having his retort-houses twice flooded within the limits of one week, it might not be without interest to place on record a few particulars of what occurred here in 1894. On Tuesday, November 13th in that year, the River Avon, which divides the works into two sections, was found to be rising unusually high. Rain was falling heavily, and during the morning a gang of men were told off to bay back the water which had commenced to insinuate itself at the doorways. This was successful for a time; but physical forces gradually asserted themselves, and small but innumerable "geysers" appeared over the floors and in the ash pans. The men strove for hours to save the fires by haling; but the flood, steadily rising, ruthlessly defied all our efforts, and by 5 p.m. the floors were 8 in. under water, and all the furnaces put out. Each coal crusher pit being filled with water, the charging machinery could not be used. Scoops were resorted to, and the men with willing hearts tucked up their trousers to the task. Notwithstanding these somewhat unpromising conditions, the station meters recorded a make of about one million cubic feet of gas that day, or a deficiency of only about 700,000 cubic feet. By 6 a.m. on Wednesday the water had so far receded as to render it possible for the firemen to relight the furnaces. To my intense relief the retorts and brickwork appeared to be little the worse for this "water" treatment. All went well until 3 p.m., when a report came that the river was again rising; and before morning the experience of the previous day was repeated, with this difference only, that the second flood rose some 24 in. above the floor level. Charging was now out of the question, even with willing men waiting to do their work. The bottom retorts were half full of water, and nothing remained but to wait and watch the rushing water, which during the day varied the monotonous vigil by bringing down laden barges, broken from their moorings, and playfully crashing them against the cast-iron columns carrying the Company's railway bridge. Apart from bearing away the fender piles, and tearing a hole in a 24-in. wrought-iron main suspended to the bridge, no serious harm was done. By 1 a.m. on Friday it was possible to light large fires on the retort-house floors, and clear the ash pans. By 4 o'clock all the furnaces were burning; and at 6 a.m. the station meters showed faint signs of life. As a result of hard firing, carefully selecting the coals, and working light charges, some 300,000 cubic ft. of gas were made on Friday, which increased to 1,200,000 cubic ft. on Saturday. Gas was turned into the district late on Friday night, and the usual pressure put on the city. To complete the picture, it might perhaps be stated that the gasholders became waterlogged on Thursday, and the mains in the lower districts also filled with water, which found ingress through service pipes broken off in cellars where the flood had floated the meters out of position. For two nights, Bath experienced the discomfort of being without gas. The electric light was switched on as usual, which somewhat mitigated the calamity; and the "run" on candles cleared out much old stock. It scarcely needs to be added that the manufacturing plant has been reconstructed on a higher level, and the inlet and outlet pipes of the gasholder lengthened.

\* Address delivered by the chairman, Mr. C. Stafford Ellery, at thirty-fourth annual conference of the Incorporated Gas Institute, recently held at Bath.

THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE  
CO. DUBLIN.

SIXTEENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

PUCK'S CASTLE—(continued.)

THIS is the only castle the height of which I have been able to measure. When lately visiting it, my brother kindly climbed to the second stairway, to the detriment of his apparel, and thence gained the roof, whence he lowered a long tape-measure, and so enabled me to note the exact height. That of the south wall is only 23 ft. 8 in., as the ground rises on this side. The north wall measured 30 ft. 9 in. The highest part is only 31 ft. 10 in., and this is at the north west corner, where portion of a small stair-turret still remains.

In the west wall of the castle, at the right hand side, on the ground floor, is a doorway, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. To the left of the doorway, and occurring one above the other, are two ordinary flat-headed windows that might be modern, or ancient windows altered in later times. At the left hand side of the wall is a small loop window. It is within this wall that the staircases lie, one above the other, running parallel with the wall. One peculiar feature observable on this side is, that the wall inclines in a little above the drip-stone ledge as it approaches the top, for about two-thirds of its length. The portion that does not so incline goes straight up to the little turret which forms the highest part of the castle. The drip-stone ledge divides the turret from the wall of the castle.

Passing round to the south side, we find the wall pierced with a doorway to the left hand side, and a window placed about the centre, with a smaller one above it. The lower window is too broken at the top to tell of what exact form its lintel originally was, but the upper window is square. The battlement or parapet at the top of this wall is broken down a good deal. On the right side there is a peculiarity observable, viz., a kind of shoot, somewhat resembling a chimney flue, which runs down from inside the battlement and opens out some distance above the ground. It does not appear to have been used as a protection to any doorway beneath it. It might have been originally carried lower down than now appears.

The east wall has an opening in it, but it is irregular in shape, and may have been simply a breach made in the wall at some time. There is also some trace of a window or opening of some kind high up, but now built up. What it can have been I cannot tell, as the chimney flues are very close to it inside.

Coming round to the north side (already referred to as being covered with modern plaster), we find at the left hand side, in the slightly projecting portion, two small loop windows. There appears also in this projecting portion to be some kind of shoot, as there is a small opening at the bottom level with the ground. In the rest of this wall there are four windows and a doorway. The doorway is 4 ft. wide, and square-headed. The windows are all plain, and most probably some, if not all, were pierced or modified in later days. The battlement on this side is broken. Above the drip-stone ledge which runs at the foot of the battlement, are four large gutter openings about the centre.

Coming inside, we find the chimney flues are on the east side. There is one long flue from a fireplace on the ground floor, and another joining into it from the first floor.

It is evident from the brickwork appearing here and there inside, that this castle must have been inhabited in quite modern times. Besides the two garde-robes one above the other, off the first and second floors referred to in my last article, there is a small chamber on the ground floor at the north west corner with a small square recess running far into the centre of the west wall.

The castle itself is apparently built on the rock, which crops out from the walls and floor, and renders the latter in parts uneven. There is a small splayed window on the south side in the ground-floor chamber. The inner wall, forming one side of the stairway, is 2 ft. 3 in. thick; the south wall is over 4 ft. thick. The internal measurements of the castle are 22 ft. 2 in. in length and 14 ft. 7 in. wide. On the south side are five or six large gutter openings, but there are none visible on either the west or east sides.

In few of the castles such as I have been writing of are there any traces of the outworks, but here there are evident traces that this castle was surrounded by a large hawn or yard, probably divided into parts, as we find, though all more or less grass-covered, distinct traces of the lines running from the castle northward some distance, and then turning at right angles for about 31 paces eastward, then running southward for a considerable distance, then turning again at right angles westward, and finally turning up northward again and joining the side of the castle. Besides, to the east side of the castle there are distinct traces of some kind of building, which if not attached to the castle, closely adjoined it on that side. In the outer yard of the castle, or bawn, there is also what appears somewhat like a well, partly circular in form and as if lined with stones. There is also a spring of water outside the hawn. The line marking these outworks is in some places raised one or two feet above the surface of the ground, and here and there large stones project. There is no doubt that this small castle would have required to have been well protected, being so close to the mountains as it is. Its nearest neighbour was Shanganagh Castle, which I have already described.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 114.)

IN the reign of James II., the packet-boats were known as doggers. They were able to cross the Channel when the yacht could not put to sea, and were sometimes specially sent with great people to Holyhead, and, in summer, occasionally as far as "Chester Water." In one of his letters, Clarendon explains that it would be very prejudicial to the public service in carrying packets, to allow the doggers to sail for Chester in winter, as they could scarcely be back in less than a month or six weeks.

Ringsend was the port used on our side of the Channel, but passengers frequently landed—as Clarendon did, and also Lord Chancellor Porter on his arrival—by means of an open boat, at Duuleary, and proceeded by road to Dublin.

The service between Dublin and England was, needless to say, interrupted for some time after the accession of William the Third. The Duke of Schomberg and the army under

his command set sail for Ireland in August, 1689, from Hoylake, one of the numerous places of embarkation on the River Dee, and landed at Carrickfergus. A packet service was then directed to be established between the latter place and Liverpool, Neston or Mostyn, and every effort was made to prevent communication between Dublin, the headquarters of James's army, and England. Correspondence was, however, carried on, and it was subsequently discovered that letters were sent to a man called Thompson living at the Ormshead, and that his son, who commanded an armed ketch, brought them over to Dublin each week.

Travellers at this time had to provide themselves with passports; and in the only volume of the Calendar of State Papers of William and Mary's reign as yet published, we find on almost every page permits granted to Irish travellers to sail from Liverpool, Hoylake, or Holyhead.

In that delightfully quaint book, the "Journal of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, Dean of Ross," which has been published by the Camden Society, the journey of a traveller riding his own horse from London to Chester at the close of the eighteenth century, is described in a very charming manner. Dean Davies was one of the numerous Irish clergymen who had taken refuge in England during James's reign, and when he made this journey he was returning from England under William's wing, as chaplain to one of his regiments.

On Thursday, April 17th, 1690, the Dean and his brother set out from London. His luggage had been dispatched some days before in the Chester wagon, and what he required for the road was contained in his well-filled saddle bags. The morning had been occupied in saying farewell, and in treating his friends, including Alan Brodrick, who he little dreamt was destined hereafter to have the Great Seal of Ireland in his keeping, and it was late in the afternoon before he went to the Swan in Holborn Bridge for his horse. Then more friends had to be treated at the Three Tuns, and it was six o'clock before our worthy Dean and his brother took horse. They only rode that evening eleven miles, as far as Barnet, where they overtook the Earl of Orrery, with whom they travelled the rest of the way, and where the Dean spent five shillings. About eight o'clock the next morning, they set out from Barnet, and came, the Dean says, about twenty miles,—which would be about twenty-seven, according to modern measurement,—by noon to a place of which he has omitted the name. They rode on the next morning to Daventry, where they dined, at a cost to the Dean of three shillings and six pence, and in the afternoon came to Coventry. Eighty miles had been covered in the two days, and it is small wonder that the luggage horse, with which the Earl was furnished, fell lame, and had to be left six miles from Coventry until the next day.

Fortunately for the horses it was Sunday, and, as became a dignitary of the Church, the Dean did not travel. In the morning he went to the great church, where he heard a Mr. Fox preach, and in the afternoon he preached himself,—a sermon which probably was more occupied by the expedition in which he was about to join than by the Gospel, and the text of which, "Hail thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee," was doubtless used as applicable to

King William. Prayers being over, our grave and reverend Dean went off to see the image of "Peeping Tom," and having been refreshed with some Nottingham ale at the Three Tuns, he and his companions took a walk in the park, where the Earl was extremely taken by a lady riding by in a coach, to the great diversion of the rest of the party.

Monday was the fair day at Coventry, and they were saluted in the morning by the noise of "hautboys," on whom the Earl bestowed a crown. After breakfast the Dean disbursed fourteen shillings and six pence for his reckoning, and set out with his companions for Lichfield. They passed on the way Sir Clement Fisher's sweet seat, the little village of Coleshill, and a very fine house belonging to Sir Andrew Hacket. Lichfield was reached at three o'clock, and the Dean went off to inspect the cathedral and its precincts, and was highly delighted with all he saw. They stayed at the White Swan, and the Dean, who was not satisfied that only twenty miles of their journey had been accomplished that day, tried to distract his thoughts by a game at "inn and inn," at which he managed to lose ten shillings.

Seven shillings, which he had to pay for his night's lodging, in addition to his loss at cards, did not improve his temper the next morning, we may be sure. About nine the party took horse for Woore. They passed by the fair church of Rugeley, where the Dean spied the parson sitting in the churchyard, waiting for his people, crossed the Trent at Wolseley Bridge, and a little further on overtook twenty-five of the King's wagons bound for Chester. At a place called Sandon they found a very fair inn, and stayed there for a while, as there was a rabbit warren near, where the Dean's brother, who appears to have been a sportsman, thought he might be able to shoot some conies. They then rode on to Stone, where they dined and baited their horses, and reached Woore in the afternoon, where they stayed that night.

Having paid five shillings at Woore, the Dean took horse with the rest of the party about eight o'clock, and set out for Chester. A stately and pleasant seat belonging to Sir Thomas Delves soon presented itself to their view, and having again crossed the Trent at Hawleck Bridge, they came to Nantwich, where they drank each a pint of sack. About a mile further on, at Acton Church, our Dean found a Cork acquaintance, a watchmaker, "attending a corpse," and as they passed through the little town of Tarporley, the Dean's brother—whose sporting ardour seems to have been beyond restraint,—and the Earl shot twelve goshawks, which says the Dean, "occasioned our riding through the town without stopping."

Chester was reached about five o'clock, and the town was so crowded that the Dean and his brother were severely put to to get entertainment, and had not the Earl taken them in at the Golden Lion, where he was billeted, they would have had to stay in the street. At the Golden Lion they found a stable very ill-accommodated, and had for themselves a dog-hole of a lodging, ten times worse, under a pair of stairs. In the morning the Dean got his luggage which had come down in the wagon, and having put on his gown presented such an awe-inspiring appearance that the landlady without delay assigned him a better chamber. He spent that day, and the two following days, in visiting the various Irish people with whom Chester was over-

flowing, drinking delicious ale at Bell's house near the east gate, attending prayers at the Cathedral, and visiting Eaton Hall. On Sunday morning the wind presented fair, and a number of the "sparks" were in a hurry to be off for Ireland, so the Dean took leave of them. He then went to St. Peter's Church, where he heard a Mr. Thompson preach, and in the afternoon delivered a discourse himself from the text "Which forsaketh the guide of her youth and forgetteth the covenant of her God," which no doubt he drove home to James with all the energy at his command. He then went back to the inn with Mr. Thompson, and the churchwardens treated him to a bottle of sack.

The whole of that week he spent at Chester, dining with the Countess of Ardglass; seeing his horse fed; treating some of his friends with two bottles of cider and a pint of canary, supping with others at the Hope and Anchor; sending off his trunks, bed, saddle, and hat-case to Hoylake; and dining at the Pied Bull. On Sunday, May 4th, he went to St. Mary's Church in the morning, and the clergyman in charge asked him to preach. Our Dean was always ready for the occasion, and, having been provided by the curate with a gown and cassock, he mounted the pulpit and delivered a sermon no doubt breathing destruction to the army of James, and prophesying success to the army of King William.

On Monday he set out from Chester to Wrexham, having paid off his quarters, twelve shillings for his horse and twelve shillings for himself for the ten days' lodging, which shows that if they were bad they had the advantage of being cheap. At Wrexham, having alighted at the Golden Lion, and having had a few oysters, he met the Bishop of Raphoe and several other Irish clergymen. The next day he went on to Hoylake, and, embarking on Wednesday, set sail early on Friday for Belfast.

King William himself sailed from Hoylake, the place from which the greater portion of his army embarked, in June, 1690. The writer of a letter in "The Rawdon Papers," says, that the King was to travel to Northampton the first day, and, following the road we have seen taken by Clarendon, to Whitechurch the next, but he must have stopped at other places between them. In a paper on "King William's Progress to the Boyne," in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, it is stated that he left London on June 4th, and slept at Peel Hall, Colonel Roger Whitely's, near Tarvin, on the 9th. The next day was Sunday. He attended service in Chester Cathedral in the morning, and in the afternoon proceeded to Gayton Hall, near Parkgate, the residence of William Glegg, Esq. On the next morning, having knighted his host he embarked at a point since called the King's Gap, near Hoylake, and set sail for Carrickfergus in a yacht called "the Mary," possibly our old friend of the reign of Charles II.

The rate for the carriage of goods was, Lord Macaulay says, extremely high at the close of the seventeenth century. Shortly before the Battle of the Boyne, we find Sir Hans Sloane sending off a number of curious plants and shrubs to Sir Arthur Rawdon, who, amid the din of war, was quietly improving his seat at Moira, in the County Down, and mentioning in a letter preserved in "The Rawdon Papers," that he has paid 1d. a pound, or £9 6s. 8d. a ton for their conveyance by wagon to Chester. Dean Davies also men-

tions that he paid thirty shillings for the carriage of his baggage, which probably was not of great bulk or weight, from London.

In 1691, an act relating to the English roads was passed, which required that no causeway should be less than three feet in width, or no cartway leading to market towns less than eight feet. On highways of less breadth than twenty feet, trees were not to be permitted to grow, but apparently on wider roads they were not to be interfered with. Stones, timber, or manure were not to be heaped on the roads, and hedges and boughs were to be trimmed, to allow free passage to travellers. Of any breach of these regulations, the surveyor was to give notice in the parish church!

That danger still attended the journey from Chester to London, appears from a letter in the Diocesan Register of Down, for a copy of which I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. William Reynell. The letter is from the Rev. Thomas Jones, Treasurer of Connor, to the Rev. Lemuel Mathews, Archdeacon of Down—gentlemen who were no credit to their cloth,—and is dated from London on April 25th, 1693, and addressed to the Archdeacon "to be left at ye post office at Dublin." In it Jones says:—"On the Saturday after I took my leave of you, I took shipping and crossed ye sea as speedily as (with out a storm which would have drawn me too fast) I could expect to do. I stay'd at Chester about a week for ye stage coach, and, tho' the roads were very much broken by a great snow we had fallen here and much infested by robbers, I thank God I came safe hither on ye 25th of ye last moneth." He adds that he does not find the English air has the same effect upon him as it had when he breathed it before, and that he is yet so great a stranger to London that he feels all the inconveniences, the thick air, dirt, crowd, and noise, but enjoys none of the satisfactions which it is said to afford.

(To be continued.)

#### KILLALOE CATHEDRAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Irish Times* writes:—"A couple of weeks ago I had occasion to visit Limerick on business, and, on the strong recommendation of one of the dignitaries of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh, I went, somewhat out of my way, to see the Cathedral of Killaloe. If my friend had advised me to go and see the ivy on Killaloe Cathedral, I should likely have been prepared for a shock. I can only describe the abnormal growth of ivy on the building as scandalous in a country where there are so many antiquaries mandering about. The trees of ivy which obscure the ancient architecture of Killaloe Cathedral are the most formidable, both as regards the thickness of their roots and the redundancy of their foliage, that I have ever seen. On the north side particularly the whole of the masonry is covered to a depth of 2 or 3 ft. The huge masses of ivy are literally swaying about in the breeze. This ivy-growing on churches is most pernicious. It eats its way into the masonry, which it disintegrates; it covers all architectural features, whether masonry or cut-stone mouldings; and it is a perpetual source of expense to keep it clipped. Clipped or not clipped, it does the same mischievous work in hiding architectural details. I appeal to the authorities in Killaloe, who are simply trustees and custodians of an ancient Irish Church memorial, to go to the root of the matter, and cut the ivy trees at the roots. It will then gradually die, and there will be no expense in removing it. Until this is done, I warn visitors who expect to see architectural details not to trouble themselves

about Killaloe Cathedral. Now for the Board of Works. There is a very old stone-roofed chapel alongside the Cathedral, and this building is in the custody of the Board of Works. Upon it also the ivy is doing its work of concealment. Upon the west end it has so far advanced as to cover the hood moulding of the semicircular-headed doorway; and in order to see the detail of the most interesting capitals of the jamb shafts, I had to tear away the ivy. This is what we call "preservation of Irish monuments." The ivy is growing from east to west and from west to east on this stone-roofed chapel, and will soon meet in the middle. Then the sexton will be able to say to visitors, 'If you had been here a few years ago you would have seen the stone construction of the roof, but the Board of Works allowed the ivy to grow as you see it. A gentleman came down here some time ago and I thought he was somewhat astray in the head, he raved so about the ivy on the Cathedral and on this old chapel.' If the saintly Bishop Wynne, who sleeps under the shadow of a massive white marble cross beside the old chapel, had lived he might have swept away this abominable creeper, which should be reserved for the covering up of many hideous churches in Ireland, whose exteriors would be greatly improved if they presented the appearance of Killaloe Cathedral."

#### PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

IN the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lees Knowles having formally moved that the House should proceed to consider the Plumbers' Registration Bill as amended in the Standing Committee, General Laurie moved as an amendment that the consideration of the bill should be deferred for three months. It might be unusual to oppose a bill at that advanced stage, and he regretted that the opponents of the measure had not brought forward their objections earlier; still, it was a fact that there were a number of important bodies in all parts of the country which desired that their objections to the bill should receive consideration. Amongst these were the National Association of Technical Education, the City Guilds of London Institute, the Association of Technical Institutes, the London Polytechnic Council, the County Councils Association, and the technical education committees of 32 counties and county boroughs. That was a sufficient body of objection to justify his motion.—Mr. Lloyd Morgan seconded the amendment.—Mr. Lees Knowles opposed the amendment. He explained that the bill did not propose to supersede any other bodies in the training of plumbers. All that was desired was to afford the public a guarantee that the plumbers who would be registered under the bill had passed a practical and theoretical examination in plumbing.—Mr. T. W. Russell said that this was a private member's bill, which had been read a second time after a short debate. All the responsibility which the Government had in respect to it was that they supported the motion for referring the measure to a standing Committee, which he (Mr. Russell) attended, and when he did his best to improve the bill and render it workable. The measure had been for several years before the House and various committees, and during that time no objection had been raised to it by the bodies who were now opposing it. Having regard to that fact, and to the circumstances that the bill had been carefully considered by the Standing Committee, he thought the amendment not only unusual but unreasonable. It was the opinion of the Local Government Board that in the interest of the public health it was desirable that there should be an examination and registration of plumbers; but although the Government were in favour of the principle of the bill, he admitted that many of its provisions required amendment.—Mr. Whittaker opposed the bill, which was, he contended, promoted in the interest of the plumbers, and not of the public health.—Mr. Austin said

that the bill was supported by the plumbers of Great Britain and Ireland, and was therefore entitled to the consideration of the House.—Mr. Wolff opposed, and Mr. J. Wilson (Govan) supported the bill.—Mr. Goddard said that it was an absolute fallacy to suppose that the bill would do anything to promote health in our homes. It would afford no security that work would be done by qualified men.—On a division there were:—For the amendment, 77; against, 200. The amendment was therefore negatived, and the House then proceeded to consider the bill.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "ROEBUCK CASTLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I wish to thank Mr. F. Elrington Ball, for his very interesting and learned letter on the subject of this castle, and I am sure it has gratified the readers of this journal generally. In eliciting such a communication from so competent and skilled an authority, I feel my small efforts have borne some fruit. I would take this opportunity of urging Mr. Ball for a like contribution upon "Dundrum Castle," and any others in Taney Parish or its neighbourhood. There was once a castle called "Moreen." Does any trace of it still exist? Perhaps Mr. Ball could say. There is also the remains of one at "Murphystown."—Yours, &c.,

E. R. McC. DIX.

#### THE MILESIA DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 96.)

IN the year 507,<sup>1</sup> Fiacha, the son of Niall,<sup>2</sup> gained the Battle of Druim-Deargaigh<sup>3</sup> over Foilge Berraidhe. Thenceforward the land extending from Cluain-in-Dibhair<sup>4</sup> to Uisneach, belonged to the Cinel Fiachach.

IN the year 513, the Battle of Dedna,<sup>5</sup> in Druim-Breagh<sup>6</sup> was fought by Muirheartach mac Earca and by Colga, son of Loite,<sup>7</sup> chief of Airghialla. In it Ardghal, son to Conall Creamhthainne, son of Niall, was slain.

IN 524,<sup>8</sup> the Battle of Ath-Sighe<sup>9</sup> was gained by the monarch over the Leinstermen. There Sighe, son to Dian, was killed. Owing to this circumstance, he gave name to the place, thenceforth called Ath-Sighe.

MOREOVER, during his reign, Muirheartach mac Earca fought the Battles of Eibhlinne, Magh-Ailbhe,<sup>10</sup> Almhain,<sup>11</sup> Ceann-eich,<sup>12</sup> and Aidhne.<sup>13</sup> The plundering of the Cliachs<sup>14</sup> is recorded, likewise, as one of his feats. Most of those battles seem to have been engaged in for the collection or enforcing of the Leinster Tribute. Under the year 526 are recorded the deaths of Cairrell, son to Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Ulidia and of Oilill, son to Dulaing, King of Leinster.

1 The Annals of Ulster enter this battle twice, and at different dates, viz., first at the year 515, and again at A.D. 516. The Annals of Clonmacnoise have it at A.D. 515.

2 Otherwise called Fiacha mac Neill.

3 This battle withdrew from Leinster that portion of Meath which had been separated from it.

4 This place has not been identified, but it was situated in some part of the present King's County.

5 This was the name of a place in the northern part of Meath, and adjoining the County of Cavan.

6 The fort of Rath-Ochtair-Cuillinn is referred to as being within *Drumngib Breagh*. This seems to have been the hilly part of Breagh or Bregia, and located in the eastern part of ancient Meath. See the *Leabhar na h-Éireann*, or Book of Rights, edited by John O'Donovan, n. (2), pp. 11, 12.

7 Son of Crunn, son to Feidhlimidh, son to Colla Dachrich.

8 In the Annals Ultonenses, under the year 527, we read: "*Bellum Ath-Sighe* *Foiti Laignin*, Muirheartach mac Erce *victor fuit*."—Dr. O'Conor's "*Reverend Hibernicarum Scriptores*," tomus iv.

9 Interpreted The Ford of Sighe, now Assey, a parish in the barony of Deece, and County of Meath. Originally it was a Ford on the River Boyne, but afterwards the name extended to a church and castle near it.

10 A plain in the south of the County of Kildare.

11 Now the hill of Allen, about five miles northward from the town of Kildare.

12 Interpreted The Hill of the Horse, now Kinneigh, in the County of Kildare, and adjoining Wicklow County.

13 This was the name of a territory in the south-west of Galway County, comprising the barony of Kiltartan.

14 These were in Idroene, in the present County of Carlow.

Among the remarkable saints of Ireland who died during the reign of this monarch, we find noticed in the "Annals of the Four Masters," St. Bron, Bishop of Cuil-Irra,<sup>15</sup> who departed this life on June 8th, A.D. 511; St. Erc,<sup>16</sup> Bishop of Licach<sup>17</sup> and of Fearta-fear-Feig,<sup>18</sup> on the 2nd of November, A.D. 512; as also Dubhthach, of Druim-Dearbh,<sup>19</sup> Archbishop of Armagh; St. Macnisi,<sup>20</sup> Bishop of Connor,<sup>21</sup> on the 3rd of September, A.D. 513; St. Darerca or Moninne, of Kill-Sliabh-Cuillinn,<sup>22</sup> on the 6th of July, A.D. 517; St. Conlaeth,<sup>23</sup> first Bishop of Kildare, on the 3rd of May, A.D. 519; St. Buite mac Bronaigh, Bishop of Monasterboice,<sup>24</sup> on the 7th of December,<sup>25</sup> A.D. 521; and Beoaidh,<sup>26</sup> Bishop of Ardcarna,<sup>27</sup> on the 8th of March, A.D. 523. Also during this year died Eochaidh, son of Aengus, King of Munster.

St. Brigid departed this life at Kildare,<sup>28</sup> in the seventieth year of her age, A.D. 525. There her relics were afterwards preserved, with those of St. Conlaeth, in magnificent shrines. The same year died Ailill, of the Ui Breasail,<sup>29</sup> Bishop of Armagh.

The various names, merits and labours of the early saints, belonging to our infant Church, as recorded in our calendars, hagiographical lives, martyrologies and annals, could hardly be enumerated, and most certainly their various Acts cannot be dwelt upon with any great degree of completeness or of accuracy.

After a reign of twenty-four years, we are told that Muirheartach was burned to death, in the house of Cleiteach, on the Boyne, on the 1st of November, A.D. 527.<sup>30</sup> This fatality is attributed to the machinations of Sin, the daughter of Lighe, and in revenge for the death of her father, whom the monarch had formerly slain in battle.<sup>31</sup>

(To be continued.)

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church at Ligoniel, Belfast, was laid on the 20th ult. by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry.

For the erection of nine labourers' cottages at Howth and Raheny, for the guardians of the North Dublin Union, the tender of Mr. B. W. Whyte, of Summer-hill, has been accepted at £1,336 14s.

15 This was a district in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, and County of Sligo. It comprised the parishes of Killaspugbrone—called from this saint—and Kilmaenowen. Over this he was placed as bishop by St. Patrick. See Colgan's "*Trias Thaumaturga*," Septima Vita S. Patricii, pars ii., cap. xxviii., p. 140.

16 Called the Judge of St. Patrick, in an ancient poem.

17 This place has not been identified.

18 Translated by Rev. Dr. O'Conor "*Sepulchra Virorum Feig*." The latter designation is referred to Slane, in the County of Meath, by Colgan, in his "*Acta Sanctorum Hibernia*," p. 190.

19 Supposed to have been the place called Derver, in the County of Louth, by Dr. O'Donovan.

20 His first name is said to have been Aengus; but, from his mother Cues, he was afterwards called Macnisi, or the Son of Cues.

21 See Rev. Dr. Reeves' "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Bromore*," pp. 237 to 239.

22 Or the Church of Slieve Gullion, now Killeavry, an old ruin in the parish so named, and situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, in the barony of Upper Ormeau, in the County of Armagh.

23 A note to the Felire of St. Aengus, in the Leabhar Breac copy of the Royal Irish Academy states, that his first name was Ronnchenn, and, that he was also called Mochoima Daire.

24 Formerly denominated Minister Buithe, in the barony of Ferrard, and County of Louth.

25 It is said St. Columkille was born on the day of his death.

26 Or Beo-Aedh, Latinised Aidus Vivens or Vitalis, 27 Now Ardcarne, a church in the barony of Boyle, and County of Roscommon.

28 St. Ultan of Ardbraccan renders this Celtic denomination Cella Roboris, in the Third Life of St. Brigid, as published by Colgan. See "*Trias Thaumaturga*," cap. xlvii., p. 531.

29 Or the Race of Breasal. These were otherwise called Ui-Breasail-Macha and Clann-Breasail. Their name and lineage were derived from Breasal, son to Feidhlin, son of Fiachra Cusan, son of Colla Dachrich. See Roderick O'Flaherty's "*Ogygia*," pars. iii., cap. lxxvi.

30 The Annals of Tighearra and Clonmacnoise place his death at A.D. 533; the Annals of Ulster at 535 or 535.

31 See Dr. O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters, vol. i., pp. 164 to 167, and nn. (c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l).

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XXI.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

(Continued from page 124.)

EARLY in January, 1800, the committee appointed by Trinity College, at the request of Dr. Perceval, to enquire into, and report upon, the system of giving Clinical Lectures in the Medical Hospital of Sir Patrick Dun, which was then united with Mercer's Hospital, and as to expenses, &c., made the following report:—

"To the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

"We the Committee appointed to examine the Memorial of Dr. Edward Perceval, having read the same, and also the Acts of Parliament of the 25th and 31st of George III., entitled Acts for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom, together with the proceedings of the College of Physicians relative to Mercer's Hospital, in the month of December, 1798, with the opinion of Doctors Hill, Perceval, and Clegghorn thereon, and having obtained an account from the Register of the College of Physicians of the number of patients admitted into the Clinical Wards of Mercer's Hospital from their opening on the 1st of Feb., 1799, to the 5th day of Nov. 1799, together with an account of the sums expended for their maintenance, and having ineffectually endeavoured to procure an account of the annual income or fund belonging to Sir P. Dun's Estates, and of the expenditure thereof from the time of passing the Act of Parliament of the 25th of the present King, do report—

"That it appears to your Committee, from the recital contained in the 31st of the King [1791], relative to the School of Physic in this kingdom, that there is an annual surplus of the funds of Sir P. Dun's Estates remaining unapplied, to the amount of £800 yearly, or thereabouts.

"That it appears also to your Committee to have been the intention of the Legislature, in enacting the Acts herein before mentioned, that the said surplus should be principally applied to the Establishment and support of effectual Clinical Lectures, and that the sum of £1,000, part of said surplus fund, should be applied towards erecting or purchasing an Hospital for the purpose of giving said Lectures; which sum of £1,000 has not yet been so applied, as far as your Committee know or believe. And your Committee do further report, that it appears to them, that the average number of Clinical Patients in Mercer's Hospital, for the first six months, beginning 1st Feb., 1799, was 16 a day, or thereabouts; that from thence until the 25th day of August, the average number was three a day, or thereabouts; and that from the 25th day of August until the 4th day of November, there were no Clinical patients in said Hospital.—That from the Resolutions of the College of Physicians, on the 7th Dec. 1798, it appears to your Committee to have been the opinion of said College, that thirty Clinical Patients, at least ought to be maintained as subjects of Clinical Lectures, which number the Governors of Mercer's Hospital did undertake to support for six months, exclusive of wine, groceries, and medicines, for the sum of £254:10.—That it appears to your Committee, that the College of Physicians did expend in the maintenance of the Patients actually supported as above mentioned, including groceries and presents to servants, the sum of £211 4s. 9d. out of the above mentioned surplus fund of £800.—And we do conceive that some effectual mode should be adopted, to secure the appropriation of a competent part of said surplus fund to a more effective support of Clinical Lectures, for which purpose we are of opinion, that an Act of Parliament should be procured, for the purpose of regulating the Corporation of the College of Physicians, as long since recommended by high authority; and that unless such Act of Parliament shall be obtained, it will become necessary for the Board of Trinity College to reconsider the Regulations now existing relative to their conferring Medical Degrees."

During the time the above report was in preparation, a committee of the House of Lords was appointed to enquire into the application of Sir Patrick Dun's funds, and to report how far it is consistent with the public good and with the faithful discharge of the intentions of the testator that the appropriation of said funds should remain any longer in the College of Physicians. This committee met; but there was considerable diversity of opinion on the question,

even among the lawyers, who seemed to differ on the construction of the Act of 25 George III., and of the explanatory Act of 35 George III.

The following is the report of the Lords Committee presented 18th April, 1799, the first paragraph of which is entirely at variance with Sir Patrick Dun's deed, from which some extracts were published in our last:—

"My Lords,—The [Lords Committee appointed to examine into the application of the Funds bequeathed by Sir Patrick Dun for the establishment [sic] of an Hospital for clinical lectures, and to report the same, as they shall appear to them, to this house, have met and made a minute inquiry into the matter to them referred, and after an investigation of the books of the College of Physicians, and the examination of the most respectable members of said College, as well as of the Professors of Physick by them chosen, whose testimony is now submitted to your Lordships, it appears clearly that the intentions of Sir Patrick Dun, as explained by the Acts of the 25th and 31st of the present reign, have not been carried into effect, and, by the unanimous admission of every witness examined, the trust confided in the said College of Physicians to have been grossly abused.

"It appears to your Committee that by 31st of the present King [1791] it is provided that salaries from the funds of Sir Patrick Dun shall be paid to the three Professors at the rate of £100 each, and no more, and that the surplus of the income of said estate, which exceeded £1,000 a-year after paying the said three Professors, should be applied to the establishment and support of an Hospital, as the best means of extending the knowledge of medicine by uniting the practice to the theory of physick.

"It appears to your Committee that the salaries to the said three Professors, at £100 a-year, and no more, have been regularly paid, but that no Hospital has been permanently established, nor any more than a very small sum applied to the support of patients, the only balance of the said surplus now forthcoming is £5 9s. 3d., though there ought to have been a balance of many thousand pounds.

"In searching for the cause of said deficiency, it appears to your Committee, that many considerable sums have been expended by said College of Physicians, not at all warranted either by the intention of the testator or by the several Acts of the Legislature before alluded to for carrying the same into effect; and among the said items unwisely and unwarrantably expended, your Committee hold themselves bound to notice a present of claret to the President of the College of Physick annually; an immoderate purchase of books, in some instances twice paid for; lawsuits carried on in which the said College were both plaintiffs and defendants, and actually paid from said funds the expenses of both; and loans to indigent members of said College, which were never repaid in many instances, and which, with other charges equally foreign to the said trust, have consumed the whole surplus income of Sir Patrick Dun's estates, which under wise and frugal management would have afforded means for a great and useful national establishment."

These were serious charges to have been made against a public body, especially by one of their own members, Dr. Perceval, who was President of the College of Physicians in 1799.

Dr. Belcher says that the erroneous statement respecting Dun's bequest, contained in the preamble of the above report, led him to examine into the accuracy of other statements contained in it:—

"As to the claret," he says, "I have carefully gone over the accounts of the estate, which were submitted to this Committee, with Dr. Dwyer, the present Treasurer of the College; and also the book of accounts of the private funds of the College, which are in no way connected with the estate; and I invariably find every charge for wine, referred to in the report, on the private funds, and none whatever on the estates. Both books were regularly audited and signed as correct (by Dr. Perceval among others). The same remark applies to the loans to indigent members."

No sooner was the report of the committee of the House of Lords made public than the College of Physicians, full of indignation at such injurious charges, immediately instituted an investigation, to trace the prompter of such calumnies, and at their meeting held on the 13th of April, 1799, moved, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the foundation of certain state-

ments, that have been circulated through the medium of the public prints, highly reflecting on the character of this College, and the individuals thereof; and that they be directed to take such steps as counsel may advise to repel such calumnies, and protect the rights and character of the College."

On the 27th of May, at a meeting of the committee appointed by the College of Physicians to enquire into the origin of the calumnies against the College, which had been propagated through the medium of the public press, on the 9th of May, 1799, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That it appears to this Committee that very gross and ill-founded calumnies, highly injurious to the character of the College, and of the individual Members of it, have been circulated through the public papers.

"That it appears, from the very particular manner in which these calumnies have been detailed, that they must have proceeded from some Member or Members of the College, intimately acquainted with its secrets.

"That those calumnies appear to have arisen from some unnecessary conversations between Dr. Perceval, and some Member or Members of the Houses of Parliament.

"That it appears to this Committee, that it is highly incumbent on the College of Physicians to have this disgraceful business fully and seriously investigated, and to take such steps as may appear to them most effectual to rescue the honour of the College from calumny and misrepresentation.

"That a meeting of the College be convened on Monday the 10th of June, for the purpose of investigating the business referred to in the above Report, and that Dr. Perceval be directed to attend in his place, to answer such questions as the College may think proper to put to him."

Enough may be seen in these resolutions, to render it indubitable, that Dr. Perceval had carried on intrigues in private, which, in the mild language of the committee, are termed "unnecessary private conversations," with some Members of the Lords, apart from, and unknown to the College of Physicians, for obtaining the present Act (40 George III.) for "establishing a complete School of Physic," or, with a more appropriate title, for "the founding of an Hospital"; and had thereby drawn down upon the College the injurious aspersions of which they so justly made complaint.

However, as his scheme was fraught with mischief, and complexioned to the times, it therefore could not fail of being favourably entertained by its great Patron, and sanctioned by a corrupt assembly, who were then preparing to close their political existence by the barter of the rights, the property, the peace, and the independence of their country.

In 1800, the Act was passed for establishing a complete School of Physic in this kingdom. It repealed all the preceding statutes (25 Geo. III., and 31 Geo. III.) on the same subject, except a portion of the statute of 15 George II., which relates to the number of professors, the electors, and the mode of election; the term and salaries of the Professors, and the time and manner of delivering lectures. The Act is known as

40 George III., Cap. lxxxiv.

The Bill was read for the first time in the House of Commons, on 2nd July, 1800; for the second time, on the 4th, on which day it was committed. It passed through committee, and was reported on the 8th; was read for the third time and passed, on the 9th; was returned to the House of Lords and the Royal assent given on Friday, the 1st of August, 1800. It was the last act\* of the Irish Parliament.

*Title of the Act.*

"An Act for repealing an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom; and also for repealing an Act passed in the thirty-first year of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act to explain and amend an Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this kingdom, and also for extending and enlarging the

\* Such was the precipitancy of our legislators to quit for ever their native Parliament, that this Act, together with sixteen others of minor note, were all passed into law in the comparative y short space of one month.

powers of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and establishing a complete School of Physic in this kingdom."

This Act contains forty-seven clauses. The preamble runs as follows:—

"Whereas the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland have petitioned Parliament, setting forth that various difficulties had arisen in carrying the said Acts of the twenty-fifth and thirty-first of his present Majesty into execution, occasioned by the manner of framing the same; that several of the provisions of the said Acts appear from experience to be now unnecessary, and others imperfect, and therefore that it is expedient and necessary for the good government of the said College, and for the advancement of the said School of Physic in the science of medicine, to alter and amend the said Acts; and whereas the accomplishment of the objects of the said petition would be of great public advantage: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, &c."

We shall now take, in their order, the clauses that may seem to be the most important.

Clause 2 provides:—

"That instead of the professorships appointed by the said Acts, or any of them, the following professorships shall be established, namely, a Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine; a Professorship of the Practice of Medicine; and a Professorship of the Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, whenever they shall think proper, and the funds shall permit, to add to the said professorships a Professorship of Midwifery, which said professorships shall be called, the King's Professors in the City of Dublin, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, &c."

Clause 4.—As this and clauses 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, provide for the building, &c., of a Clinical Hospital, we shall give them in full. The fourth runs thus:—

"And whereas after the payment of the salaries of the said three Professors, there will be at present a surplus of the clear issues and profits of the said Sir Patrick Dun's estate, amounting annually to the sum of nine hundred pounds, or thereabouts: And whereas Clinical Lectures are highly necessary for promoting the success of a School of Physic: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians, and they are hereby required to apply, with the consent and approbation of the Chancellor of Trinity College, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Professor of Physic in the same, or any two of them, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, out of the said annual surplus, as ground rent for a lot of ground on which an Hospital, wherein Clinical Lectures shall be given, may be erected, and also to apply the residue of the said surplus, after payment of a salary of seventy pounds yearly to a librarian, as hereinafter provided, the expense of receiver's fees for collecting the rents of the said estate, and the necessary expense of advertising lectures, and other matters incident to the said School of Physic, annually, to the building of such Hospital, until it shall be so far completed as to accommodate thirty patients therein, which Hospital shall be called SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL, the government whereof is hereby vested in a Board, consisting of the Visitors of the College of Physicians [the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, all for the time being], of the President, Vice-President, and [the four] Censors of the same, of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and of twelve other persons, to be by said Governors chosen and elected out of those who may become subscribers to the building or maintenance of said Hospital; provided that no Physician or Surgeon who shall attend patients in the same shall be capable of acting as a Governor of the said Hospital."

Under this clause, the government of the Hospital is to be conducted by the wisdom of twenty-three persons,\* twelve of whom may be unprofessionals, but who, nevertheless

composing the majority, might possibly think themselves fully competent to manage a Clinical Hospital.

A remarkable jealousy of medical influence appears in the command, that no gentleman, whether "Physician or Surgeon," who, without fee or reward, sustains the painful, perilous labour of a daily or hourly attendance in the Hospital, shall be permitted to share in the deliberative part of its government or economy. What reason, it may be asked, could there be for excluding from the councils of the Board, those who must be most intimately acquainted with the local wants of the establishment?

Clause 5:—

"And for the more speedy completion of the said Hospital, be it enacted, that eight Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby appointed with full powers to carry the building of such Hospital into effect and execution, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, which said Commissioners are hereby empowered to contract for a sufficient lot of ground, to be granted or demised to the President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on which the said Hospital shall be erected, at any rent not exceeding the yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, as also to receive and apply such donations and contributions, public or private, as may be made for building such Hospital, or for the privilege of sending patients to be relieved in the same, and also to receive and adopt such plans and estimates as they shall approve for the same, and to employ such artificers of every description as shall be necessary for the completion of the said Hospital, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act; and the President and Fellows of the said College shall, and they are hereby required, from time to time, to pay such artificers, respectively, the full amount of their just demands for building and finishing such Hospital, upon producing a certificate from the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, that such demand is just, to the full extent of the yearly surplus of the rents of the said estate, and the other sums hereby appropriated as a fund for building such Hospital."

*The Commissioners are Named.*

Clause 6:—

"And be it enacted, that the Right Honourable Sackville Hamilton, the Provost of Trinity College [Rev. Dr. John Kearney], the President of the College of Physicians for the time being, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Baronet, George Knox, Esquire, commonly called the Honourable George Knox, Arthur Brwnne, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, William Digges La Touche, and Abraham Wilkinson, both of the City of Dublin, Esquires, shall be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and that they, or any three or more of them, shall be empowered to do all necessary acts in the completing the said Hospital, and that on the death or resignation of any of them, it shall and may be lawful for the visitors of the said College of Physicians to appoint a fit and proper person, who may be willing to undertake the trust, to succeed the person so dying or resigning."

Clause 8:—

"And whereas a sum of one thousand two hundred pounds stands vested in the public Funds of Great Britain, which belongs to the said College, and constitutes a part of the funds applicable by them to the purposes of their Institution, be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby empowered to cause the said stock to be sold for the best price which can be had for the same, and to apply the produce to the like purpose of building and completing such Hospital."

Clause 9:—

"And be it enacted, that no Clinical patients shall be maintained at the expense, or out of the rents of the estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun, until such Hospital as aforesaid shall be completed for the reception of such thirty patients; and after it shall have been so completed, either by due application of the funds hereby provided for the same, or by private contributions, or both, then, after defraying the necessary expenses of supporting such thirty patients, and of the establishment of such Hospital, the clear residue of such annual surplus of the rents of the said estate shall be applied to enlarging the said Hospital, until by such application, or by public or private contributions, or both, such Hospital shall be so far enlarged as to afford accommodation for the reception

of one hundred patients, and shall in addition contain necessary apartments for a library and medical lecture room."

Clause 10:—

"And be it enacted, that after such Hospital shall be completed, and after defraying the charges arising from such salaries and expenses as aforesaid, and the necessary expenses of maintaining such one hundred patients, and the establishment of such Hospital, which shall not be defrayed by private contributions, then the clear annual surplus of the rents of the said estate shall be applied, in the first place, to support a Professor of Midwifery, who shall have a salary of one hundred pounds a year, and no more; and after payment of such salary, then to such other purposes in advancement of the science of medicine, and of such School of Physic as aforesaid, as shall be approved by the Chancellor of the University of Dublin, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, or in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Professor of Physic of the University of Dublin, or any two or more of them."

The injunctions of this Clause give the clearest proof that the arrangements prescribed in this Act were made at haphazard, and not at all on any rational calculation, when we consider how the regulations of Clause 9 must affect the funds, as to leave absolutely nothing to support the establishment of a Professorship of Midwifery.

Clause 11:—

Requires the "Professors, and their successors to read and give Clinical Lectures upon the patients in the said Hospital, at least two days in each week during every session, without any further allowance for the same, than their yearly salaries of £100 each." [This is, indeed, a hard condition imposed on the Professors.]

Clause 12:—

Enacts, "that it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Fellows, annually, on the 18th of October, to elect a librarian, who shall, under the control and direction of the said President and Fellows, superintend the purchase of books to form a medical library, whenever there shall be a fund for purchasing the same, and shall have the care of them, and of all such books, as have been heretofore purchased, and the management of the library, and that such librarian shall, before he enters upon his office, give security by bond to the said President and Fellows for the due care and preservation of the books committed to his care; and that such librarian shall receive an annual salary not exceeding seventy pounds, provided he shall furnish the necessary fuel for such library and medical lecture room." It also enacts that the books belonging to said library shall be deposited in a room provided for that purpose, in the Hospital to be erected for the reception of Clinical patients; "and until such Hospital shall be erected, the Provost of Trinity College was empowered to grant a room in the College where the books may be deposited."

The books remained in a room in Trinity College until 1815, when they were again removed to an apartment provided for them in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where they remained till the new College of Physicians was opened in Kildare-street, in 1864, when they were finally removed from the Hospital to a spacious library specially prepared for their reception.

Until the passing of this Act, in 1800, none but a Fellow of the College of Physicians was ever chosen to fill the office of librarian; but since that time the Fellow so elected had, at once, to vacate his fellowship in accordance with the terms of the Act.

The remaining thirty-five Clauses in the School of Physic Act (1800), relate to the manner of electing Professors, the time for delivering lectures, the terms of admitting students, and other regulations appertaining to the Hospital and the College of Physicians.

The School of Physic Act of 1800 is the statute under which Sir Patrick Dun's property is now administered. And by section eight, Sir Patrick Dun's estate was coolly transferred from those who were the Testamentary Trustees for the maintenance of Professorships, and a School of Physic, under the injunctions of the generous donor, to another body, and thus introduced an unsound principle, by proving that no individual can safely leave his property for any public purpose.

(To be continued.)

\* The Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., S.F.T.C.D., one of the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, in his evidence before the "Dublin Hospitals Commission," held in Dublin in 1867, in reply to Qn. 2668, says:—"The ex-officio only come to elections—for the ordinary work they are no use. The work of the Hospital, as a matter of fact, falls on three or four Governors and two or three members of the medical staff who volunteer to sit on committees."

\* The Rt. Hon. George Knox, P.C., M.P. for Dublin University, in the Imperial Parliament, 1801, was the fifth son of Thomas Knox, 1st Viscount Northland, so created, 5th July, 1791, of No. 19 Dawson-street (now the R.I.A.), successor of the present Earl of Ranfurly.

## LAW.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE  
WITH ROADWAYS.[Before the Lord Chief Baron and Special  
Jury.]

*Edward Taaffe v. the Dublin Southern District Tramways Company.*—On the 26th ult., the above case came on for hearing. It was an action by the plaintiff, a publican and hardware merchant at 50 and 51 Upper George's-street, Kingstown, to recover from the defendant company compensation for loss and damage suffered by him as a trader in consequence of the alteration made in the levels of the streets and footpaths by the defendants in the construction of the tramway lines. Plaintiff complained that on various days and at divers times, in the years 1895 and 1896, the defendant company, and its servants and workmen, wrongfully lowered the road and the footway in front of the plaintiff's premises, thereby obstructing and interfering with access to and egress from his premises, and lessening the support to, and impairing the foundations of said premises. Plaintiff alleged that, in consequence of these wrongful acts, he was injured in his trade and business, and he claimed £2,500 damages, as compensation. He also sought an injunction to restrain the defendant company from continuing or repeating the injury. The defendant company denied the acts complained of, and pleaded, that under the provisions of the Dublin Southern District Tramways Provisional Order and the Acts of Parliament incorporated with it, they were authorised to alter the levels of the street referred to. They further pleaded that, prior to the doing of the acts complained of, the management, control, and maintenance of the streets were vested in the Kingstown Commissioners, as the road authority, and that the lowering of the level of the streets complained of by plaintiff was done under the authority and by the direction of the commissioners. Finally, they pleaded that the acts complained of were done by leave and licence and with the knowledge and acquiescence of plaintiff.

The Jury, by direction, found for plaintiff, with 6d. damages.

The Lord Chief Baron, in directing the jury as already mentioned, said that the act of the tramway company in altering the levels of the streets could not be justified either under their Order in Council or as acting under the authority of the Commissioners of Kingstown; and in his opinion they had no right to interfere with the streets in the way they had done. Under the circumstances, however, he would not grant a mandatory injunction to compel them to remove their line, but he would direct an inquiry in the same way as would be done by the Master of the Rolls or the Vice-Chancellor as to the damage sustained by plaintiff, and he would now formally enter a verdict for him for the sum of sixpence. He would give every facility for having his direction reviewed in a higher court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—QUEEN'S BENCH  
DIVISION.GREEN-STREET COURT-HOUSE  
REPAIRS.

[Before Mr. Justice O'Brien.]

*John Good v. the Corporation of Dublin.*—Mr. Campbell, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Blood, applied on behalf of plaintiff, a contractor, for an order that defendants should make further discovery of documents. The action was brought to recover £2,469 alleged to be due on foot of a contract entered into with defendants for the repairs of the Court-house, Green-street. The original contract was for £2,090, but it contained a clause by which plaintiff was to carry out any variations or additions to the original plans required by the City Architect, and to be paid the expense connected therewith, after it had been ascertained by a fair and equitable survey. Plaintiff claimed £2,629 in respect of

these variations and additions, bringing the total amount up to £4,719 14s. 5d. He received £2,250, and claimed the balance. Plaintiff obtained an order for discovery, but alleged that it had only been partially complied with, certain documents being withheld on the plea of privilege. The court granted the application.

## JURY SITTINGS.

LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH  
PARTIAL RESCISION OF CONTRACT.[Before Mr. Justice Holmes and a Special  
Jury.]

*M. J. Glynn v. Dublin Corporation.*—Plaintiff is a builder and contractor in Great Brunswick-street. The action was brought to recover damages for loss of profits by reason of the Corporation omitting portion of a contract entered into between the parties for the erection of artisans' dwellings in Blackhall-street, Blackhall-place, and North King-street, the amount of the contract being £1,200. Afterwards the Corporation withdrew from the scheme 8 houses in Blackhall-place, 7 in Blackhall-street, and 1 house in North King-street. Plaintiff completed the balance of the work, and now sued for the profits that would have accrued from the erection of the houses withdrawn. The Corporation had lodged £183 in court. When the case was called, counsel for plaintiff stated that it had been settled by defendants agreeing to pay £19 over the amount lodged in court. By consent there would be a verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

ARBITRATION UNDER THE LONDON  
BUILDING ACT.\*

THE special form of arbitration laid down in the London Building Act for work done to party-walls, is well known. A "party-wall" being, of course, the joint property of two owners, held in a sort of compulsory partnership which gives to each partner "an undivided moiety" of every brick, it clearly follows that whenever either of them proposes to alter the partnership property, he must submit his proposal to the other. To meet the possibilities of dispute in such circumstances—and in express recognition of the desirableness of dealing with those possibilities in a practical manner—the rule has long been established by law that a special tribunal of arbitration, composed of "surveyors" (meaning building experts, usually architects, and obviously not lawyers), shall be created for the occasion, endowed with all convenient authority. Now there is a peculiarity about the constitution of this tribunal which ought to be regarded with particular attention. Each of the "parties" appoints his "surveyor," and the two surveyors appoint a third; but this third is not the customary "umpire," his designation in the Act is "the third surveyor," and the award has to be made, not by him as supreme, but by any two of the three as equals. That this plan had proved satisfactory under the Act of 1855 was expressly evidenced by the fact that when the London County Council (or their legal draughtsman), in preparing the Bill for the new Act of 1894, substituted the common arrangement of umpirage, a simple representation of professional objection induced the immediate restoration of the other system. The advantages which must attach to this system in party-wall cases are easily perceived; but a more interesting question with us on the present occasion is whether it is not the most advantageous mode of procedure for almost all of our building references, if not indeed for almost all others in which the conditions are similar. There is, on the face of it, a substitution of the character of a friendly conference for that of a hostile contest; a free comparison of opinions takes the place of disingenuous

examination and cross-examination; legal formalities and artifices disappear, with their mental reservations, ambiguities, and inferential fallacies. The graces of conciliation readily come in, and the conveniences of compromise; and in the result, instead of one side being technically altogether right and the other conventionally altogether wrong, it may turn out that both are right enough or both wrong enough for a settlement, if they will agree to be well advised. Of course there may be advanced perfectly valid reasons for a contrary opinion, and it seems to be the fact (as already mentioned) that amongst lawyers the employment of even two arbitrators, to say nothing of three, is considered to be unadvisable, it being always best, they say, to agree upon one. This doctrine is apparently based upon the desire to obtain what is called finality of decision. But it is usually found that such finality is largely due to the great pains that a single referee notoriously takes to protect himself by concealing or even disingenuising what is passing in his mind; and how far this practice is conducive either to a thorough comprehension of facts or to the economising of costs is a question that need scarcely be asked. On the other hand, the notion that to have three referees must involve a treble expense is quite a fallacy; for two of the three only take the place of the two leading witnesses who are otherwise necessary; besides that the attendance of supplementary witnesses of opinion may then be dispensed with.

The question of the costs of an arbitration is one that is of great, and in these days perhaps increasing, moment. That an arbitrator should be able to charge as much as he pleases without any previous understanding, to present no reckoning, and to retain the award as a secret judgment until his demand is paid, seems on the face of it to be a most unpleasant abuse of the confidence that has been placed in him, and a fatal degradation of his office. Some professional men who are much employed as referees make a point of mentioning their scale of charges at the outset, which is obviously the proper course; but there is a general impression that, when no such agreement is made at the beginning, the "discretion" of the arbitrator covers a despotic right to pay himself too well at the end, and to evade criticism by refusing all particulars. Our authors tell us that "where the arbitrator fixes the amount of the costs of the award in the award itself" (seemingly a very easy artifice), "his fees will not be liable to taxation unless they are so unreasonable in amount as to constitute misconduct"—but that "when an unreasonable amount is charged, and a party pays it under the quasi-compulsion of the award being withheld, the excess may be recovered back." Moreover, we learn that when one party, having taken up the award, has to receive costs from the other, "he cannot compel the other party to pay the excess." Thus by a roundabout way an overcharging arbitrator may sometimes be made to submit to taxation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—Markets, either within or without the Dominion, exist for all the products of the country, and no difficulty is found in this respect. New markets are being provided by the establishment of lines of steamers to the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan, which are now in operation. Canada is well served with railway and water communication, and the shipping owned in Canada, valued at ten millions sterling, occupies the fifth place in the list of ship-owning countries of the world. A railway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and each province possesses excellent railway accommodation, in fact, there are 16,000 miles of line in operation at the present time. The rivers and canals have been so much improved of late years, that the largest ocean-going steamers can moor alongside the wharves at Quebec and Montreal, and it will be possible, very shortly, for vessels of 2,000 tons burthen to pass from the Atlantic to the head of the great lakes, 2,200 miles inland.

\* Extract from an article in current issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, by Professor Kerr.

**THE X RAYS AS A TEST OF WORKS OF ART.**—The latest application of the X rays is to test the genuineness of paintings attributed to old masters. A gentleman of Munich who has in his collection a "Christ Crowned with Thorns," said to be the work of Albert Durer, was anxious to set at rest the doubts expressed by many connoisseurs as to the authenticity of this painting. He accordingly had the picture photographed by means of the X rays, with the result that Durer's monogram, surmounted by the date 1521, was made apparent, as was also a two-line Latin inscription the very existence of which was unsuspected.

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT.**—We might do worse in the matter of protection against adulteration, says a medical journal, than take a leaf out of the book of our neighbours the French, for France certainly knows how to protect the small rights of her people. Anybody who doubts the genuineness of an article of food that he has purchased from a Parisian tradesman, may take it to the municipal laboratory for analysis. It will cost him nothing to have it analysed, and the fact determined whether it is unadulterated or adulterated, and, if the latter, the law deals with the offender without further action on the part of the purchaser. The shopkeeper is deprived of the few civil rights he is supposed to be otherwise entitled, and has to display conspicuously in his shop window or on his door, for a year, a large placard bearing the words, "Convicted of Adulteration."

**THE EFFECT OF EXTRA WORK ON THE DATE OF THE COMPLETION OF BUILDING CONTRACTS.**—There is no point in building arrangements more vital than the question of the date of the completion of a contract. It is one which too often gives rise to much disagreement, more especially when some work extra to the original contract has been done. No prudent building owner will fail to have a date for the completion of the work inserted in a contract, and also have a scale of penalties to be paid by the builder added in case the latter does not complete the work by the specified date. In the simple but rather exceptional case of a contract which is completed without extras there can be, as a rule, no difficulty on this point. If the work is not done by the date which is specified, then the builder has to pay the penalties under the contract. But nine-tenths of the building contracts of the present day are not completed as originally entered into—some extra work is almost certainly ordered. It is then that complications frequently arise, since it is obvious that the completion of the work by a specified date may be prevented if the building owner requires extra work to be done. The non-completion necessarily brings the question of the penalties to the front, and it is here that there has been some uncertainty as to the law, which the recent case of *Dodd v. Churton* appears to have finally cleared up.—*Builder*.

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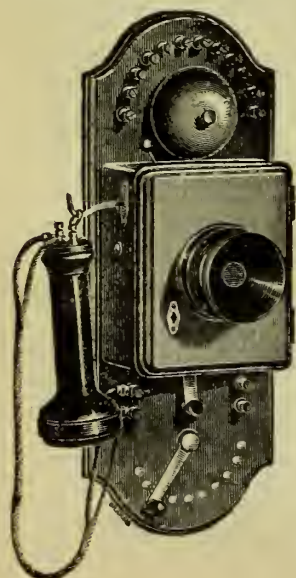
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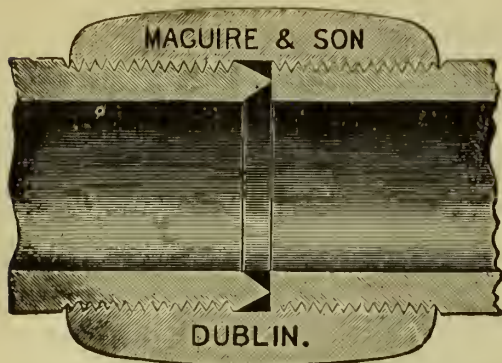
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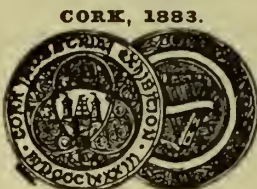
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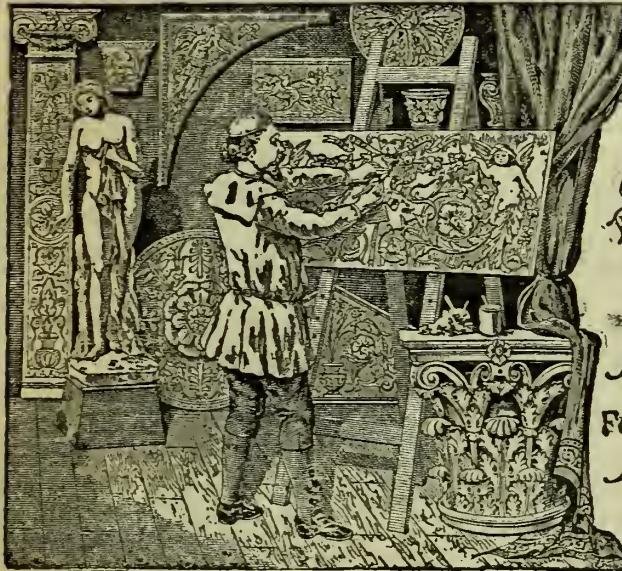
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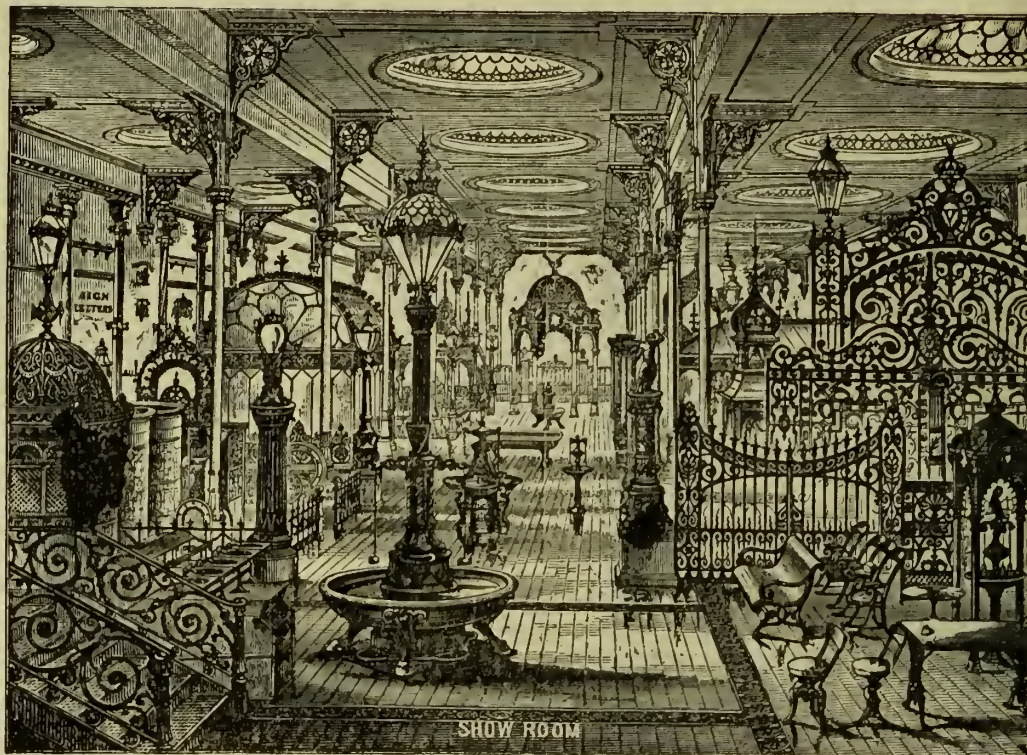


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 902.

THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE  
CO. DUBLIN.

SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE.

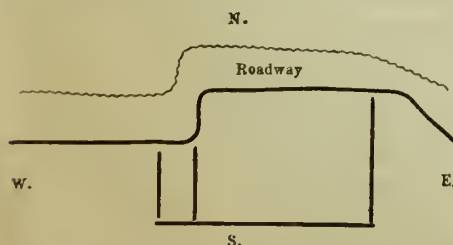
By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

ROBESWALL CASTLE.

LEAVING the south part of the county and passing northward again, let us notice this small Castle, or portion of a Castle or tower-house, which is situated a short distance from Malahide, on the edge of the sea as one goes to visit the Velvet Strand. It is at present occupied, and against it is built a substantial modern dwelling-house. I have not yet seen the inside of it, and describe it only as it appears from the road and the shore. I hope, however, shortly to inspect it from within, and in my next article to complete the description by what I shall then have seen.

The Castle projects a little into the roadway which bounds it on the north side. The north wall has one modern window, built up, and a small oblong window, evidently an ancient one, also built up. Above the dripstone ledge are seven or eight small gutter openings and one large one. The battlement seems nearly perfect, and runs completely round the Castle. The east side has one large modern window, and a small one above it, which was probably an ancient window modernised. The base of the Castle is slightly wider than the rest, and the angles are very sharp, and formed of cut stone with a length alternately of one size and another. The whole battlement projects slightly, and in the very angle of the north and east sides, high up, close under the battlement, is a tiny slit window, probably made for observation against the approach of foes, and a similar window in a like position in the angle formed by the north and west walls.

The modern house is built completely against the south wall of the Castle, but above it the battlement rises; and at the angle formed by the south and west walls rises a small turret, which is the highest part of the Castle. This turret is very much covered with ivy, but the rest of the Castle, I am glad to say, is not. There is no roof on the turret, but there is a modern roof on the Castle; this and the doorway from the turret to the old roof can be plainly seen above the modern roof. It had a flat lintel. The most unusual feature in this small Castle is on the west side. On the other sides the walls seem perfectly straight, but on this side there is a curious partial curve, arising from the fact that the corner of the Castle below the turret projects in the manner roughly illustrated by the following diagram:—



There is a very small slit window on the west side, in the part of the wall that is

straight. It seems to me that the projecting part of the Castle on the west side must either contain garde-robes on each floor or else a stair-tower. Where the wall curves, a foot or two from the base, there is an opening as if there were a shoot running up inside the curve. There are seven gutter openings on the west side above the dripstone ledge. There is also, high up, but hidden a good deal by the ivy, another projection in the curve of the wall, resting on two corbels.

Very strongly built was this little Castle standing on the very edge of the shore, and probably exposed to all the storms of several centuries. Its full name is generally given as "Robeswall" Castle, and it is so named by D'Alton in his "History of the County Dublin." He states that this Castle, according to tradition, was founded by one of the sept of de Bermingham, and quotes a reference to it in an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which it is called Roebuckswall, and it then belonged to the Religious House of the Virgin Mary. After the Dissolution the Castle was granted to Sir Patrick Barnewall.

I ought to add, as partly confirming and partly supplementing D'Alton, that Mr. Jas. Norris Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland" (1826), gives as an alternative name of this Castle "Robuck's Wall," and adds that it was founded in the 15th or early on the 16th century by MacRobuck, the head of a sept of de Bermingham, descended from Rohuck de Bermingham, a chieftain "famous in his generation."

(To be continued.)

## RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE fortnightly meeting of the Governors of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum was held on Tuesday last,

Mr. J. F. Mc'Carthy, J.P., in the chair.

Present—Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, E. Fottrell, J.P.; D. Tallon, J. Clancy, Dr. Eustace, J.P.; R. T. Balfour, J.P.; Alderman Kennedy, Sir Henry Bellingham.

Dr. Courtenay, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, was present.

Dr. Conolly Norman, Medical Superintendent, reported that, since last board day, twelve female patients and three nurses had been attacked with beri-beri. These, with six cases which occurred earlier, make a total of 21 cases which have appeared in the female department since the beginning of June, which are now under treatment, exclusive of some four or five remaining over from the epidemic of last autumn and winter. Of the 18 patients referred to, two were ill in 1894, eight in 1896, the rest are cases of first attack. Of the nurses, one was ill in 1896, the others are cases of first attack. One patient when attacked was only in the house six weeks, one nurse also six weeks. Four male patients remain under treatment since the epidemic of 1896. There are now on the asylum books 919 male and 907 female patients, making a total of 1,826. These numbers are respectively 414, 312, and 726 above the nominal limits of the original legitimate accommodation. The total is distributed as follows:—140 male and 30 female patients are at Portrane, one female patient is in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, and one in Jervis-street Hospital; one male and two female patients are absent on trial, 52 female patients sleep in the quarters formerly allocated to the Resident Medical Superintendent, and it is calculated that 264 patients are provided for in the temporary buildings which the Board of Governors procured to be erected at the Richmond Asylum.

In reply to Mr. Clancy, Dr. Norman said

there had been as many as 70 patients down at one time from that disease. Apparently it got worse in summer, attained its height in autumn, and passed away in winter and spring. It had not been quite absent since 1894.

Mr. Clancy asked was it not a fact that this was the only public institution in Ireland where this Oriental disease had got a footing?

Dr. Norman said, as far as he was aware, that was so. Cases came from all parts of the house. All those attacked this year were females. He thought personal contagion had little to do with this disease.

The Lord Mayor—We must wait until Portrane is completed, and then vacate this at once.

Mr. Clancy said it was necessary to let the public know that the governors there were perfectly helpless. They had no control over the place, and could not provide more space. The subject was one that the governors would have to deal with very soon.

The Board of Control, in reference to a recommendation of the Portrane Visiting Committee that a proper farmstead should be erected there, wrote that Mr. Ashlin estimated the cost at £8,242. The board suggested that Mr. Ashlin should have a conference with the committee.

Mr. Tallon called attention to some returns which had been prepared, at his instance, in reference to the chargeability of patients, and said they showed the urgent necessity of a change in the law.

The Chairman said the return, though it brought forth valuable information, did not fully disclose the injustice that was done to the citizens in the matter of chargeability. Some of the governors might not be aware of the fact that every patient sent to the asylum from the North and South Dublin Union Workhouses was charged to the city, though a considerable number of patients went to the workhouse from rural districts in the county. The condition of the law in this respect was absolutely indefensible. About eighty cases were admitted from the city workhouses every year, and if an inquiry were instituted it would be found that many of these people never lived in the city or had only a casual residence there. No one could for a moment deny that this impost on the citizens was inequitable. Again, there were patients in the asylum who were sent from Grangegorman and Kilmainham Prisons, though they were sent to the jails from places outside the Richmond district, and they had also some cases of country people coming from the city hospitals; but the responsibility for supporting all such such patients fell on the City of Dublin. Only the other day a man was admitted from Kilmainham Prison, where he was sent from Meath. In all equity, this man should be in Mullingar Asylum. There was also a woman from the Curragh, who was certified to be insane while in Grangegorman Prison. He believed other cases might be cited. That very day they had before them the case of a woman who was brought from Galway by her friends, and sent to the asylum. They were also compelled to keep patients there who should have been retained in the Central Asylum, Dundrum. If the governors had more power, they would be able to make a considerable reduction in the number of patients confined in the Richmond. They could not insist on relatives removing a patient ordered for discharge as "improved." Certainly he thought the governors ought to have power of compulsion in these cases. He trusted the question of chargeability and admission would be put on a sounder and more firm basis. According to the information in his possession, he was satisfied that the ratepayers of Dublin have to pay about £5,000 per annum for patients that they have as little right to support as the patients in Belfast or Cork asylums.

After a discussion, it was resolved that a deputation of five members of the board should wait on the Chief Secretary with reference to the chargeability of patients, and asking for a reform in the law.

COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN  
FROM  
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 132.)

WE are now about to enter on the consideration of the communication which existed between London and Dublin in the eighteenth century, a period during which there was but little alteration either in the route or in the mode of conveyance until towards the close, when a perfect revolution, so far as the land journey was concerned, took place on the introduction of mail coaches.

Ringsend continued to be used as the principal port on our side of the Channel, but passengers both embarked and landed at Dunleary in increasing numbers as the century went on. From them the Dunleary boatmen reaped a good harvest. In Swift's time, these latter were not too honest, and they even managed to impose on the Dean. When sailing for England, in the autumn of 1710, he writes, that after he had got into the boat at Dunleary, the rogues made a new bargain, and forced him to give them two crowns. They talked as if it was impossible to overtake any ship, but in half an hour they got to the Government yacht, in which Swift was to cross.

At that time the Lords Lieutenant sometimes embarked in the same way, as appears from the following effusion from the pen of the Irish poet laureate of the time, which was published in *The Diverting Post* of September 21st—October 1st, 1709 :—

"On the Lord Lieutenant [His Excellency Thomas, Earl of Wharton] and Lady's going on Board at Dunlary.

A SONG.

As on Calina's craggy rocks I stood,  
And gaz'd upon the marine flood,  
Behold two warlike barks all o're display  
Their different colours gay  
Red, white, and blew were fluttering seen,  
The sea itself all green,  
The conscious couple curvetted the main.  
As if they something noble did contain.

I ran, and lo! the happy, happy pair  
The rulers of our land were there,  
Fam'd Cæsar and the great Lycurgus mourn  
Tho' kings till their return  
While trumpets languid thrill express  
Our grief, our sighs, no less,  
And from on board shouts echo to the strand,  
Are fainter heard and sinks the dusky land.

Ah! sigh no more, thou happy, happy isle  
Since Providence does kindly smile,  
That tho' thy mighty rulers sail'd away  
Two honour'd worthies stay,  
Valour and justice brightly shine  
Like comely twins combine  
At once, oh happy isle! to plead thy cause,  
To fight thy battles and protect thy laws."

The references in the last two verses are to the Lords Justices, who were in the eighteenth century for all practical purposes the absolute rulers of this country during the absences of the Viceroy, which were then frequent and prolonged.

On the English side of the channel, as we have seen had been the case for a considerable time, Holyhead was the port from which the mails were despatched, and by which travellers who were in the greatest haste came. Passengers, however, more usually embarked on the River Dee at Dawpool or Parkgate, and sailed from thence for Dublin.

Sometimes they went first to Parkgate, and if they found the wind contrary, or no ship ready to sail, went on to Holyhead. Swift,

for instance, writes in the summer of 1713, that he has arrived at Chester, from London, to find all the ships and people went off the day before, with a rare wind, and that he is resolved to set out for Holyhead.

The packet boats from Holyhead to Dublin, and ships which ran from Parkgate to Dublin, were the vessels in which the majority of travellers crossed, but the yacht which was attached to the Viceregal establishment all through the century, was used not alone by the Lords Lieutenant and the officials, but also by numbers of persons to whom it was lent.

The great folks, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Froude tells us in "The English in Ireland," were, from the very beginning of the century, continually going between the two countries and usually applied as a preliminary to the Castle for a sound vessel to convey them and their coaches and horses across the channel, and even less important people, like Swift and Dr. Delany, were granted the use of the yacht from time to time.

French privateers were always lurking on the coast, and conveyance in an armed vessel, which the yacht then was, was very desirable. In a broadside, issued on May 29th, 1707, giving "an Express from the Earl of Galway with the particulars of the late bloody battle fought with the Duke of Berwick in Spain," and other news, it is mentioned that the *Arundel* and *Shoram*, men-of-war, had arrived in Dublin Bay from Kinsale, and that the latter had brought into the point of Ringsend, a privateer of two guns and thirty men, which she had taken. A manuscript paragraph is added, in which it is announced that "since the within print," the captain of one of the packet boats, young Walsh, had arrived from Holyhead, and that he had been taken by a privateer at three o'clock that morning when midway between the Head and Dublin. Walsh said that she was a privateer, which had captured ships on the Irish coast, and that, having landed nineteen hostages in France, she had returned for more booty, and took him for ransom. "She told him" that she would see him safe into the bay, and "being accordingly come into the bay" about twelve o'clock, she took old Walsh just off Dalkey, who was going out with another packet boat. This happened within a mile and a-half of the place where the two men-of-war were anchored, and in sight of the people at Ringsend, who thought she was "an owler." The privateer took the mail-bags, and would have taken young Walsh only that the passengers gave up their apparel to ransom him, and the writer of the paragraph had been unable to see them, as he says, "being stript, they do not yet appear." The captain of *The Shoram* was in Dublin, but as soon as he could get on board his ship, he went in pursuit of the privateer. From a subsequent broadside, it appears that young Walsh's packet-boat was *The James*, a vessel which is frequently mentioned about that time.

In another broadside of February 18th, 1709-10, it is mentioned that *The Elizabeth of Chester* had sailed from that place, very richly laden, under the convoy of the yacht then commanded by Captain Breholt, and furnished with twelve guns and manned by forty-five men. *The Elizabeth* had been, however, taken by a privateer with only two guns and thirty men, but had been provi-

dentially driven into Waterford by stress of weather.

The characteristic application from Swift in June, 1709, to Lord Pembroke, who had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was then Lord High Admiral, for safe conveyance across the Channel, cannot be omitted here, written as it is in Swift's own inimitable style, and brimming over with wit and humour, and with those "old proverbs" which he was never tired of coining for the occasion. He begs His Lordship to send him a commission to be captain of a man-of-war for a fortnight, until he gets to Ireland; and then goes on: "but I can do without it, for if the coasting privateers dare accost us, I will so rattle out your name, that it shall fright them as much as ever your ancestor's did at Bonlogne. I always thought ships had rats enough of their own, without being troubled with py-rats. Hence comes the old proverb, 'poison for rats and powder for pyrates.' There is another proverb in your own calling, which I suppose you know the original of: Ships when they are in dock are quiet, but at sea they sting all they come near." At Chester a letter from Addison, then Secretary to the Viceroy, awaited Swift, anticipating his wish to have a ship, and enclosing a direction to the captain of a vessel called *The Wolf*, to accommodate him with all in his power; or, if he wished to wait, directing a place to be reserved for him in the yacht, which was to come over in about a week. The latter course was the one Swift adopted.

It is impossible to form any estimate of the average time taken in the passage either from Holyhead or "Chester Water." The yacht on the occasion just mentioned, sailed from Dawpool with Swift at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of June, and reached Dublin Bay on the evening of the same day, but he did not land until the next morning. When Swift was crossing to Parkgate the next year, the passage took fifteen hours. Progress was, however, being made in combating adverse winds. Lord Midleton, in 1725, when about to resign the Great Seal of Ireland to Lord Chancellor West, writes to his brother that his successor, to whom his wife said he was only Vice-Chancellor, might land, although the wind was contrary, in a few days if he had sailed directly from "Chester Water," for that the captain of the yacht could tide her down to Holyhead, and if he got that far he could make the passage as well as any of the packet-boats.

On land, travellers continued to perform the journey either on horseback, or in the crowded stage-wagon or coach, or in a private coach, which was usually drawn by not less than six horses.

The following extract from a letter written about the beginning of the eighteenth century, for which I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, James Mills, Esq., M.R.I.A., gives in detail the course which it was desirable for a traveller of limited means then to adopt. The letter is written to a law-student who was going to London to pursue his studies, by an uncle, who had evidently more than once undertaken the same journey. He says: "my advice to you is to make no stay in Dublin, to take your passage from thence upon some good ship you will be bound for Chester, for it will be much yet better and cheaper way. . . . when you are at a place called Parkgate which is within seven or eight miles of Chester you will get horses

there for two [or] three shill<sup>s</sup> y<sup>t</sup> will bring y<sup>a</sup> and y<sup>r</sup> things to Chester, and w<sup>a</sup> y<sup>a</sup> come to Chester, if y<sup>a</sup> meet with company y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>a</sup> like, I w<sup>d</sup> have y<sup>a</sup> hire a horse for London w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>a</sup> will gett there good for one pound five shill<sup>s</sup>, and deliver y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> horse at an Inn in London y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> owner of y<sup>e</sup> horse will direct or give a ticket for and if y<sup>a</sup> have a vallo<sup>t</sup> y<sup>a</sup> may carry it with y<sup>r</sup> Linnen and other necessities tyed to y<sup>r</sup> saddle behind y<sup>a</sup> together with y<sup>r</sup> cloak tyed to it and it will be noe disparagement to y<sup>a</sup> to do y<sup>s</sup> it bein<sup>g</sup> frequent with all gentlemen of y<sup>r</sup> kind to doe y<sup>t</sup>. You will find y<sup>s</sup> way of management to be y<sup>e</sup> easiest, and will save y<sup>a</sup> a great deal and y<sup>r</sup> Portmanteau, with y<sup>r</sup> other Luggage, y<sup>a</sup> may send by carriage to London, where it will seeme to y<sup>r</sup> selfe."

(To be continued.)

### GAS REGULATION IN BATH, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF A GAS MANAGER.\*

(Continued from page 123.)

REFERENCE to matters of local interest would be incomplete without some allusion to the fact that Bath was one of the first provincial towns to adopt electricity as a means for lighting the public thoroughfares. The electric works erected in 1890 by a private individual, were subsequently purchased by a company, and this year passed into the hands of the city authorities, at a figure which will return to the shareholders about one-half the subscribed capital. The company having failed to make the undertaking a financial success, many eyes will be turned with anxious interest to the report of the first year's municipal management. Corporations, of course, enjoy the privilege of subsidizing such works from the rates—a means of income denied to private companies. The introduction of electric lighting does not appear to hinder the progress of gas undertakings. Not only does each means of lighting seem to have its own peculiar sphere of usefulness, but it is most interesting to note recent developments of private installations by means of gas engines and dynamos. From inquiries made, it appears that where the number of lamps is not less than fifteen, the cost compares favourably with present charges for current from the public supply. It seems strange that the convenience and efficiency of gas-engines has not yet been more fully realized by those responsible for public electric lighting installations in this country. In America, with dearer gas, it is found advantageous to use gas-engines with the "block" lighting system, under which, as the name suggests, current is supplied from several centres, to save the expense of mains and subsequent loss through leakage. I am informed that, using town gas, the direct saving over central station lighting, is from 15 to 20 per cent. It may not be out of place to refer to the need for some more stringent method of ensuring an observance of the Board of Trade regulations in laying conductors and consumers' wires. According to the "rules and regulations" issued by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, "the chief difficulties which beset the electrical engineer are internal and invisible—they arise from leakage and from bad connections and joints which lead to waste of energy, and the production of heat to a dangerous extent." An illustration of this danger came under my notice not long since. In a large house of business, the electric wire, which had been laid too near the lead gas-pipe, fused the pipe and ignited the gas. The flame was seen in time to prevent a fire. This was fortunate for the proprietor and insurance company. The gas escaped on the outlet of the meter, which was fortunate for

the gas company. Equally urgent is the necessity for some proper understanding as to the laying of underground conductors, so as to avoid as far as possible the crossing of pipes and services, alike in the interests of electric light and gas companies. There is one point in connection with this subject that strikes the observer as somewhat strange, and that is, the perfect confidence with which the public accept the sanguine estimates of electrical experts as to the illuminating effect of the lamps. Whilst gas is tested under conditions and with restrictions of the most exacting nature, yet "the flickle beauty" is permitted to flutter on sometimes bright and anon quite dim, and no one thinks of asking. Is the official tester satisfied? Perhaps this may not always be, and some day we shall have the pleasure of knowing accurately what amount of light comes from a 16-candle power incandescent lamp, and what discount has to be allowed on, say, a 1,000-candle power arc light. Turning to considerations less local, the first thought that seeks expression is that, competition notwithstanding, we meet at a time when the gas industry is prospering and progressing. It is gratifying to note that to-day we are in the midst of a period of special activity. In the manufacture, distribution, and combustion of gas, great strides are being made. Before touching on these, I desire to bear testimony afresh to the service rendered to the industry by the science of chemistry. In recent years, our eyes have more than ever been turned in the direction of the laboratory; and the fact must be patent to all that a knowledge of chemistry is becoming increasingly essential in the training of a gas engineer. I venture to think that, not in greater gasholders or altered methods of guiding them—not, in fact, in any engineering feats of economy, however admirable and necessary these may be, but it seems most probable that advances in the near future will come rather from discoveries by chemists and scientists in extracting more gas from the raw material, and effecting greater economy in its use. The introduction of plant for the production of carburetted water-gas takes a large place in the present period of activity. For some seven years, oil has been used in conjunction with some suitable carrier, as a substitute for coal and cannel in English gas-works; and it may now be claimed that the time of probation is passed, and the process established on the firm foundation of economical efficiency. Of carburetted water-gas as now manufactured, much has been written by those who understand the subject, and, as is not unusual, by some who know but little. After an experience of some 18 months, I have to express a feeling of indebtedness to those engineers who worked out and brought over this system of gas manufacture from the United States. At first, its chief advantage was considered to consist in its being an easy and economical enricher of coal-gas; and its merits in this direction are too well known to need enlargement. But to-day its field of usefulness is found to be less limited. In figuring the cost of production, it is a task of no small difficulty to assess the money value of what have been well termed the "collateral" advantages of oil-gas manufacture; and yet, to give due credit to the process, these items must be taken into account. In comparing with coal-gas, local circumstances also very much affect the figures. Speaking with reference to our town, I find it safe to say the cost of producing carburetted water-gas is appreciably less than coal-gas at present prices of the raw material and bye-products. I look upon this process, however, simply as an auxiliary to the existing method of manufacture; and it must be said that with this "auxiliary" at hand, the routine of the retort-house proceeds with a smoothness and comfort previously unknown. Improvements introduced into retort-houses themselves in late years have also largely tended to economy in working, whilst reducing physical strain on the worker. Mechanical appliances for break-

ing, elevating, and conveying the coal, machinery for the drawing and charging of retorts, and improved furnaces for consuming the fuel, have each contributed to the result. How far the system of inclined retorts may advance in favour, it is not easy to-day to tell; but any new system introduced at a time when the labour cost has been reduced to about 2d. per 1,000 cubic ft. made has a task of no small difficulty, if something better is to be shown. From the consideration of its manufacture, it is an easy transition to discuss improvements in the means for utilizing gas. The presentation of the Birmingham medal to Dr. Welsbach marks the sense of the Institute of the signal services rendered to the industry by his improvements in the incandescent method of gas-lighting. For ordinary street lighting, "Welsbach" burners, with bulbs instead of chimneys, and enclosed in the new lanterns which are glazed with shaped glass so adjusted as to reflect the light to the roadway and path where most required, produce a striking effect without any increase in the consumption of gas. If the larger mantles can be made sufficiently durable, and chimneys dispensed with, another important step will be taken in the direction of economical public lighting. Speaking of present activity, mention must be made of the favour with which prepayment meters are received by the public. Putting the consumption at 12,000 cubic ft. by meter, the total gas sold in this manner must gratify the most pessimistic. Opinions seem to differ as to what the extra charge per 1,000 cubic feet sold under this system should be. When it is considered that special inspection and collection are necessary; that many houses become void after the pipes are laid in, and the incoming tenants sometimes decline to use them; that the meters are still far from perfect, and in a few years will probably involve considerable cost for repairs; further, that the maintenance is high, some consumers not being quite so careful in putting pennies in as they might be—it does not seem unreasonable to add 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet where the rent of meter and fittings is included. The popularity of coin meters amongst one class of consumers appear to point in the direction of a more extended use of the pre-payment system. It is a question whether it would not be a wise policy to give every applicant for a supply of gas a choice of both systems. The penny meter is already supplemented by the shilling meter; and this in its turn may be altered for use with coins of higher value. I would throw out a suggestion here, especially to makers of cooking stoves. That many persons would be glad of some means by which to check waste of fuel, is clear to all. A simple contrivance might readily be attached, when desired, to cookery, by means of which the consumption of gas might be limited to any desired daily outlay. A coin meter serves the purpose; but in these forward days something more simple and less costly should be possible. Indeed, it is a fixed idea in my mind that for the ordinary registration of gas, a simpler, smaller, and less expensive instrument will yet be devised. I was much struck with some remarks made last September by the President in his address to the National Association of Colliery Managers: "Another reason undoubtedly for the slackness in the coal trade was that gas companies had in many large centres offered to supply and erect, free of cost, gas-stoves in all buildings within their district. This question is one of the most serious points the coal trade has to fear." This is an interesting testimony to the growing popularity of gaseous fuel. To complete the picture, another report appeared in a case in one of the London Courts. A chimney sweep was summoned by a money-lender, who considered himself aggrieved through not receiving his just due. The sweep's plea for mercy was that his trade was ruined by the extended use of gas fires and stoves. Both statements are doubtless founded on fact. The conversion of

\* Address delivered by the chairman, Mr. C. Stafford Ellery, at thirty-fourth annual conference of the Incorporated Gas Institute, recently held at Bath.

coal into gaseous fuel in retort-houses does tend to check the waste of our rapidly diminishing store of mineral wealth, and at the same time prevent the pollution of the atmosphere by that unburned carbon which, in spite of the evidence referred to, is still too prevalent. A new development in mechanical traction has been inaugurated during the past year. It is interesting to find the experiment tried at Blackpool has led to the proposal of introducing gas traction into other towns. The news comes from Paris that boats are now propelled by gas-engines, and attain a speed of some seven knots an hour; the gas being supplied from on shore, and stored on board in steel holders under a pressure of 800 lbs. I should like to have said something on the labour question, but am conscious of having already transgressed in the matter of time. I will only add that at no period in the history of the industry has it been more necessary to make employment in a gas-works as attractive as possible, in order to secure the interested service of the best men. This applies throughout, even up to the highest grades in the service, and cannot be urged with too much insistence in these days of activity and competition.

### SOME LIMITATIONS TO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.\*

In an assembly composed mainly of those who are firmly convinced of the importance of technical instruction, and who are met to concert measures with a view to make such instruction more accessible and more efficient, it may not, it is hoped, seem irrelevant to invite attention briefly to one or two considerations bearing on the relation of such special training to the larger subject of general education, of which, of course, technical instruction forms a part. We can never form a true estimate of the worth of any kind of instruction—manual or intellectual—unless we see it in true perspective and proportion, and know the place it shall occupy in a scheme of education which regards man in his totality, and not merely on his industrial or practical side.

We are all agreed that our schools have been for centuries too much absorbed in book-work, in verbal studies which sought to train memory and reasoning only, but which failed altogether to give adequate discipline for the eye and the hand, or to fit the scholar for skilled labour and for practical life. Parliament and public opinion have concurred in desiring to correct and supply this grave defect; and the Technical Instruction Act and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act are the national expression of a determination to do so. And these measures have already, as we all know, borne abundant fruit. No one can read, for example, the admirable and comprehensive report just presented to the London County Council by its Technical Education Board without seeing how completely the higher trades and the whole work of the skilled artisan in London will be transformed ere long by the well-devised efforts of that Board to give a more scientific character to the instruction of apprentices and workmen, and so to improve the quality of the work done by them. "In the building, engineering, printing, furniture, silver working, and leather trades in particular, the London artisan has now within easy reach at nominal fees opportunities for thoroughly perfecting himself in his trade . . . . Drawing, modelling, and design, which are in many respects the most valuable form of technical instruction for all crafts, are taught in forty-seven centres, besides many day schools and evening continuation schools." And then in detail the report enumerates the various classes, and the forms of trade work:—

(a). *Building*, with special instruction in bricklaying, brick-cutting, carpentry and joinery, masonry and stone-carving, plumb-

ing and plastering, besides practical and theoretical teaching in architecture and design for those who are aiming at the higher branches of the profession.

(b). *The metal trades*, including engineering, electrical fitting, lighting and plating, the work of goldsmiths, jewellers, and workers in silver, iron, and steel.

(c). *Book and printing trades*, including engraving, book-binding, lithography, classes for artistic design, photography, and the application of the several arts concerned in the production of books and illustrated papers.

(d). *The leather trades*, with the arts of tanning, dyeing, and dressing leather.

(e). *Furniture and carriage building*.

(f). *Clothing and upholstery*, which offer a very wide scope for skill, taste, and inventiveness.

The descriptions of the various classes engaged in these occupations, and the details of the various processes employed are full of suggestion and of interest, and inspire all of us with great hope. But every one of these manual employments has at its root some department of science. The nature of the material has to be studied, the laws of the various forces—chemical, mechanical or biological—need to be investigated, and it is an essential part of an intelligent system of technical training that it should be from the first scientific in its character, and not empirical. In all these trades every rule employed which is worth adopting, is founded on some principle or natural law which is worth investigating. But I cannot find in such experience as I have gained in technical institutions that attention enough is given to the scientific truths and principles which underlie the various forms of handicraft, and the knowledge of which makes all the difference between the mere mechanic and the intelligent artisan. I should not like to advocate the too early teaching of the science connected with a skilled trade. Still less does it seem to me to be well to encourage the desire on the part of the young student to accumulate certificates in a certain number of sciences—chemistry, electricity, sound, light, and heat—and so forth. This practice has, unfortunately, been much encouraged in former times by the regulations of the Science and Art Department. It has led to the result that the young scholar measures his success by the number of sciences in which he is able to show a certain elementary knowledge, rather than by his thorough grasp of any one of those sciences, or even by his possession of the scientific temper and spirit at all. What we need is, that when the special *métier* of the student is found, and when he enters an appropriate department of the trade and technical school, he should unite the practice of the manual art and the knowledge of the rules of his craft with a thorough knowledge of the particular science which stands in the closest relation to that craft. All through the reports of the London Technical Committee, and of similar authorities in other parts of the country, I find constant complaints of the imperfect grounding which the students have received, and of the need of more general and cultivated intelligence before technical studies can be entered upon to any good purpose. . . . .

I should like to learn the opinion of experts and especially of the teachers in technical institutes, as to the expediency of providing by the Education Department a "leaving certificate," which at the age of fourteen might serve to attest that the holder had passed with credit the Seventh Standard and two at least of the optional subjects, and might also serve as a sort of matriculation, or entrance examination into a technical or higher school. This plan will be found at work in France and Belgium and in Germany, where the *certificat d'études* or the *abiturienten-examen* appropriate to the conclusion of the primary school course, is regarded as a necessary condition of admission to further educational privileges, and is also held in high estimation by employers of labour, many of whom require a youth to produce it before entering on employment. At present the

practice of individual examination has fallen into disuse in our elementary schools, chiefly because experience showed that it was an unsatisfactory way of assessing the money grant. But in the interests of the scholar, no less than in that of the thoroughness and accuracy of the school-work generally, I may suggest that a searching and authoritative individual examination should be instituted at the Seventh Standard; and that a certificate should be granted to those who had attended regularly, had borne a good character, and made a good use of their time and reached the standard of proficiency appropriate to the end of the primary school course. This plan would, I believe, be very welcome to good teachers, to whom it would afford an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. It would certainly be very acceptable to parents. It would greatly facilitate the entrance of promising boys and girls into suitable employment and into the public service. It would have a useful influence on the whole of the school course, and serve as a check upon slovenly teaching, and even possibly—with reverence be it spoken—upon slovenly inspection. It would provide a new motive for regular attendance, and it would certainly give to the conductors of technical and evening schools a better guarantee than they now possess of the fitness of the young scholar to enter upon advanced technical study. I submit to this Conference that its influence might be usefully directed to this point, and that the true co-ordination of elementary school work with the more developed industrial and scientific instruction in which the Conference is most interested, would be secured, in some degree, at least, by the adoption, as an integral part of our elementary school system, of the "leaving examination" at 14, and the award, by the Education Department, through its inspectors, of an appropriate certificate.

Nothing struck me so much in visiting the apprentice schools, the technical schools, the *écoles des arts et métiers*, of the continent, as the constant insistence on the pursuit of some of the humanising or formative studies, concurrently with the special studies bearing on trade and industry. At the *Ecole Diderot* for boys, and at the *Ecoles professionnelles* for girls, as I have elsewhere shown in an official report, one half of the day is devoted to the special teaching and discipline connected with the pupil's selected trade; but the morning of every day is spent in the study of literature, in drawing, in mathematics, in composition of themes, and in general scientific training. No one is admitted to the *atelier*, or workroom, in the afternoon, who does not regularly attend the morning classes, and it is the testimony of the directors of these institutions, that unless the cultivation of the intelligence and the general capacity of the pupil were attended to, *pari passu*, with the handwork of the apprentice or the trade school, technical instruction would prove incomplete and of small value, and would fail to fulfil even its own highest purpose.

Many of you are familiar with the experience of Socrates, as it is recounted in the *Apologia*. "I betook myself," he says, "to the workshops of the artisans, for here, methought, I shall certainly find some new and beautiful knowledge, such as the philosophers do not possess. And this was true, for the workmen could produce many useful and ingenious things." But he goes on to express his disappointment at the intellectual condition of the artisans; their bounded horizons, their incapacity for reasoning, their disdain for other knowledge than their own, and the lack among them of any general mental cultivation or of any strong love of truth for its own sake. He thought that mere skill in handicraft and mere acquaintance with the materials, and with the physical forces employed in a trade, could carry a man no great way in the cultivation of himself, and might leave him a very ill-educated person; that, in fact, the man was more important even than the mechanic or the trader, and that in order to be qualified for any of the employments of life, and to be prepared

\* From a paper by Sir J. Fitch, LL.D. Read at Society of Arts, on 16th ult.—International Congress on Technical Education.

for all emergencies, mental training should go on side by side with the discipline needed for the bread-winning arts. . . .

You will anticipate the inference, which from my own point of view, as an old inspector of schools and training colleges, I am inclined to deduce from these considerations. I entirely admit that our school instruction has long been too bookish, to little practical, and that the friends of technical instruction are fully justified in calling attention to the grave deficiencies in our system, especially to the want of sounder teaching in physical science, and of better training in the application of those sciences, to the enrichment of the community and to the practical business of life. And we are all agreed, too, in the belief that apart from the industrial and economic results of better manual instruction, there may be in such instruction a high educational purpose, that it may tell on character, awaken dormant faculty, teach the better use of the senses, and increase the power of the human instrument over matter, and over the difficulties of life. Only do not let us exaggerate the educational value of manual instruction, or suppose that all our difficulties are to be solved by turning our schools into workshops. Without co-ordinate intellectual training and development, manual training will only accomplish a part, and not the highest part of the work which lies before the teachers of the future. Let us recognise its necessary limitations. And we can do this in at least two ways, *first*, by aiming at a higher standard of general intellectual culture in the schools from which technical schools are recruited, and thus securing a more solid groundwork for our special instruction. And the *second* expedient is to urge, whenever possible, upon each of the young people in our trade and evening classes, to take up one subject at least—it may be history or mathematics, or philosophy, or a foreign language—which has no direct or visible relation to his trade or to the means whereby he hopes to get a living, but is simply chosen because he likes it, because his own character is enriched and strengthened by it, because it helps to give him a wider outlook upon the world of nature, of books and of men, and because he may thus prepare himself better for the duties of a citizen and a parent, as well as for an honoured place in the ranks of industry.

#### PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN.

Mr. R. O'Brien Smyth, C.E., Local Government Board Inspector, held, on the 9th inst., an inquiry with reference to an application of the Commissioners for a loan of £650 for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Town Hall.

Mr. John Donnelly (Town Clerk) stated that the valuation of the township, according to the made rate (exclusive of Government property, £825; and property in the possession of the Commissioners, £991) was £76,593 15s.; this sum representing £69,957 15s. on buildings, and £6,636 on lands. The debts of the township amounted to £39,280 (Township Stock). The Commissioners had applied for loans as follows:—Sewers in George's-street, £1,200; purchase of site for hospital, £500; alterations of footways £12,000; and for new street at Eden-road, £2,500. The township was liable indirectly for the money borrowed for the Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage Works as follows:—Cost of Act, £6,000; separate works, £14,370; joint works, £9,430—in all, £29,800. The Commissioners had ample borrowing powers, and the proposed improvements in the Town Hall were absolutely necessary. He wished to state further that the poor-rate was 11d. in the pound, police tax 9d., and township rates 5s. The commissioners only asked for the loan for a period of five years, and purposed borrowing the money from their bankers.

Mr. Smyth asked if the debts for which

stock had been issued, and the loans applied for, only amount to £55,000, while the borrowing powers are over £150,000.

Mr. Donnelly said that was so. Originally the stock was issued for £41,000, but as £1,720 has been paid off, the stock stood now at £39,280.

Mr. Joseph Berry, C.E., Township Surveyor, explained the plans of the proposed alterations, and stated that the improvements set out were necessary, as the sanitary accommodation in the Town Hall was considered defective. He had prepared the plans, and estimated the cost of the work at £650.

Mr. Donnelly mentioned that the plans had been very carefully examined by a special committee.

Col. Beamish, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Col. Blood, C.E., Chairman of the Roads Committee, also gave evidence in favour of the proposed works, and Mr. Mausell, a ratepayer, approved of the alterations.

Mr. Smyth said as there was no opposition to the proposal, and as he considered the alterations necessary, he would report in favour of the application.

On the motion of Col. Beamish, seconded by Col. Blood, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smyth for the manner in which he had conducted the inquiry.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

A new wing is to be added to the Glebe-house, Magheracloone, Co. Cavan, for the Rev. C. J. H. Tardy.

Two semi-detached villas are about to be erected at Eglantine-avenue, Belfast, from plans by Messrs. Young and Mackenzie, architects, Donegall-square.

Messrs. E. H. Shorland and Brother, of Manchester, have just supplied some more of their patent Manchester Stoves to the Lunatic Asylum, Ballinasloe, those previously supplied having proved very satisfactory.

Plans for the erection of new terraces and houses at Sidmonton-avenue and Dargle-road, Bray, were submitted by Mr. A. D. Price, township engineer, and approved of by the commissioners, at their meeting on the 5th inst.

The first stone of a new R.C. church was laid on the 20th ult., at Ligoniel, Belfast. The plans were prepared by Mr. J. J. McDonnell, architect, of Chichester-street, Belfast; the work will be carried out by Messrs. Courtney and Co., of same city.

The Board of Guardians of Skibbereen Union are about to construct a reservoir at Farrandaw, with filter-beds, tanks, &c., for the purpose of providing an ample supply of water to Castletownshend, from plans by Mr. R. Evans, C.E., M.I.C.E., South Mall, Cork.

Considerable alterations and additions are proposed to be made at the Presbyterian Church, Dundalk, under the superintendence of Mr. A. T. McNair, architect, Crowe-street, Dundalk. These will include the re-seating of the church, and the erection of a new vestry and committee-room, &c., at the rear thereof. Tenders received up till 23rd inst.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned the erection of 29 labourers' cottages by the Guardians of the North Dublin Union. Of these, 12 are to be erected in the Castleknock Electoral Division, and 17 in the Finglas Division. Two other cottages which it had been intended to erect in the Finglas Division have been withdrawn, as Mr. Allen, of Barberstown, on whose lands it was proposed to erect these cottages, had stated that if they were necessary, he was himself prepared to build them.

Three painted glass windows have been erected in St. John's Church, Sandymount, Co. Dublin. The first (the gift of the Rev. B. C. Davidson-Houston, M.A.) is placed at the east end of the north aisle, to the memory of his eldest daughter, Miss Wilhelmina

Rachel Davidson-Houston, who died in infancy in the year 1871. A window at the western side of the south aisle has been erected by public subscription, and bears at its base the following inscription:—"In loving memory of Grace A. Wilkinson, sometime organist of this church. Erected by sorrowing friends, September, 1896." The subject is St. Cecilia, the supposed patroness of Church Music. A brass plate in the wall bears the inscription:—"In loving, sorrowful memory of our darling Charlie, ship *Menai*, of Liverpool, lost with all shipmates in the South Pacific Ocean, March, 1896." It is erected to Mrs. Wilkinson's only child. These windows are from the works of Mr. J. Clarke, 33 North Frederick-street.

#### NEW TOWN HALL, ENNISKILLEN.

The tender of Mr. James Harvey, builder, Enniskillen, has been accepted for the erection of the new Town Hall, Enniskillen, at £8,500, amended on modified plans from £9,631. There was but one tender received in this case. The architects are, as we previously stated, Messrs. A. Scott and Son, of Drogheda and Navan.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

We are requested to announce that the Association has at present on its Register several assistants and clerks of works desirous of obtaining appointments. Any architect requiring assistants or clerks of works will be put in communication with such, on application to Mr. Fredk. Hicks, hon. treasurer, 22, Clare-street, Dublin.

#### SANITARY MATTERS IN CLONTARF.

On Tuesday, the monthly meeting of the Clontarf Town Commissioners was held in the Town Hall, Mr. William Graham in the chair.

Mr. Henry E. Hudson, of Seatonville, wrote, requesting to be informed if it was in the power of the commissioners to see that the foreshore close to the sea wall was kept in order. At present the tide did not come up to the wall, and the people in the houses opposite deposited *débris* there.

The Chairman said that it was a most objectionable practice, and should be put a stop to.

Mr. Lemon said the Port and Docks Board had a man there to look after it.

The Secretary said the power of the Port and Docks Board extended only as far as Seafield-avenue. He was directed to send an extract from the letter to Mr. Franks, the agent for the property.

The Secretary said that he had stopped the work at Brian Borohme's Well, to see if the sewerage pipe could pass round it, but the result convinced him that the alteration would be most injudicious, as it would entail four joints being made.

The Chairman said they got a report from Sir Charles Cameron some three years ago, and he then stated the well water was wholesome. It was a very old well, and he understood it was there for the last thousand years, and every care should be taken of it.

Mr. Prescott—Is the water fit for the people at present to drink?

Secretary—It is, but it will be far better now.

Chairman—Yes, after a period of two or three months.

Mr. W. B. Jameson, of Balmoral Lodge, Castle-avenue, wrote, asking the board to direct the sanitary officer to find out the reason of the smells arising between the Rectory and Belgrove Gate.

It was decided that notice should be served on the owner to abate the nuisance.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XXII.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

(Continued from page 134.)

In 1801, the Commissioners appointed, under clause 6 of the Act of 40 George III. (whose names were published in our last), to build and complete the new Hospital, selected a site on the south-eastern side of Artichoke-road, now Grand Canal-street,—a situation chosen in defiance of every precept of Vitruvius, who, if a Medical Hospital existed in his days, would not have it erected in such a locality. Had two or more medical gentlemen been appointed on the Board of Commissioners, they certainly would not have given their consent to such a site, situated as it then was, on the verge of a marsh, open to the chilling fogs and damps that were swept across by the east winds from the Channel and Bay of Dublin. Moreover the deleterious effluvia arising from the low ground in the vicinity was sufficient to propagate intermittent fevers, even in the very wards of a Hospital.

## Early History of the Locality.

Before entering further into the history of this Hospital, we shall first give a brief historical sketch of the early history of the locality.

In an old document, now before us, entitled "A Rentall of ye Revenues & Profitts due & belonging to ye Treasury of ye City of Dublin for one whole year ending at Easter 1683," we find that, in the year 1612, the Corporation of the City of Dublin made a lease to Sir James Carroll, Knt. of

"So much of ye strand, as in ye City's power lyeth, to be lett, containing by estimation 1000 acres, lying between Rings Inn, and ye Steyne, for 200 years, from Janry. 1612, at £5 p Ann.

"A provisoe in it yt neither Sir Ja. Carroll his Exrs. or Assns. shall build any Towne or village or house on any pt of ye premises, without Lycence from ye sd Mayor, &c. And if ye Rent not pd in 16 weeks after days of payment (viz., Michaelmas and Easter) ye Lease to be voyd.

"Note—[In 1683] this Lease is assign'd to Sir John Rogerson."

The boundary of this lot of ground, the greater part of which was then under water, was as follows:—Commencing at a point at George's-quay, opposite Hawkins's-street,\* thence southward to the western end of Townsend-street; thence eastward along said street to Sandwith-street, then called "The Folly"; thence in a south-easterly direction until it joined the Baggotrath (now the Pembroke) Estate; thence in a straight line eastwards along Wentworth-place and Grand Canal-street (then called the "Artichoke-road"†), to Beggar's-bush; thence along Bath-avenue to Irishtown; thence northward, south side of the River Dodder to Ringsend Bridge; thence westward and south of the River Liffey to the point on George's-quay opposite Hawkins's-street.

The road from the junction of Sandwith-street with Denzille-street, to Beggar's-bush

and Irishtown, also forms the northern boundary of the Pembroke Estate.

For upwards of a century after the making of Sir James Carroll's lease, the only portion of the 1,000 acres on which improvements could be made was confined chiefly to that part called Lazar's Hill\* (now Townsend-street), from Hawkins's-street to Sandwith-street. Sir John Rogerson (Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1693) made further encroachments on the south strand of the River Liffey, by continuing the embankment of the Liffey from the portion that had been formerly begun at Aston's-quay by William Hawkins, to a point terminating at the street known as Cardiff-lane; and which he named Sir John Rogerson's-quay. In 1729, a mole was constructed from Sir John Rogerson's-quay to the River Dodder at Ringsend, over which a new bridge was erected, and a new road made from thence to Lazy Hill (Townsend-street), called the Low-road. But this rude causeway was not sufficient to keep out the high tides and land floods of the Liffey which frequently overflowed it, flooding the low grounds up to the Artichoke-road. On these occasions all communication between the neighbourhood of Lazy Hill and Ringsend was by the Artichoke-road.

In 1713, the Corporation made a fee-farm lease to John Rogerson, Attorney-General (afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench), of 185 acres of the south strand, including Sir John Rogerson's-quay to Ringsend Bridge, at the yearly rent of £184 12s. 4d.

John Rogerson seems to have devoted his time more in the Law Courts than to the improvement of his property; for, until about 1780, all that part eastward of the Royal Marine School to Ringsend remained unreclaimed. It was subsequently laid out in lots, called the "South Lots," but without any better results, with the exception of a large space of ground near the Royal Marine School, which was converted into ship-building docks by Messrs. Cardiff and Kehoe. Another portion of these lots was purchased by the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Lord Mountjoy, and a gentleman named John Bowes Benson, but neither of them made any attempt at improvement.

At length, in the year 1789, a plan was in contemplation to form a company for the purpose of constructing a new harbour with graving docks, similar to one then recently constructed at Liverpool, on the River Mersey.

The following announcement of this new project appeared in the *Dublin Chronicle* of the 2nd April, 1789:—

"We hear that the entire ground from the Marine School to the Point at Ringsend is taken by Mr. Le Favre and Mr. Kent, of Arran Quay, in conjunction with others, for the purpose of erecting docks so long talked of and so much wanted in this city. The intended new docks are to be similar, but on a larger and grander scale than those in Liverpool, and are to contain graving docks," &c.

"The ground, where the docks, &c., are to be built, was taken from the city by lease, above a hundred years since by a Sir George [sic] Rogerson, to whom it was intended to be leased for 99 years, for a very small rent, on condition that the river should be embanked in that place and a quay made, in order to deepen the bed of the Liffey. That gentleman invited the Chief Magistrate and Aldermen to an entertainment, and when elevated over the glass, the leases were filled with the term of 999 years, instead of the number already mentioned, which the magistrates signed, without ever reading over the contents."

A similar tradition is related by the late Mr. Francis Morgan, Law Agent to the Corporation of Dublin, who, in his "Rental of the Estates of the Corporation of Dublin," published in 1867, says of the Baggotrath Estates that,

"Although ancient tradition is not now convertible into legal evidence, such traditions generally have some foundation in fact, and there is a very familiar tradition still extant, to the effect that the Corporation were [in 1816] about to grant to Lord Fitzwilliam a lease [of the Baggotrath estate] for

ninety-nine years; that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were to execute the lease at Merriion Castle; and on same day to dine with Viscount Fitzwilliam, who resided there; that immediately after the lease had been read dinner was announced, and the execution of the lease postponed until after dinner; that in the meantime an encroachment, filled up for 999 years, was substituted, and executed after dinner."

But, of course, these transactions occurred in the days before the Local Government Board or James W. Drury, Esq., came into existence.

However, the projected new company of ship-builders was never formed,—the Grand Canal Company, who then had their line of canal completed to St. James's-street Harbour, were preparing to construct a circuitous branch from the Harcourt Lock through Dolphin's-barn, along the South Circular-road to Ringsend, and enter the River Liffey at a point nearly opposite that of the Royal Canal on the north side of the Liffey. The Canal Company, therefore, in 1789, purchased the whole of the Wet Lotts from Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Benson.

In the *Dublin Chronicle* for 9th June, 1789, we find this announcement:—

"The construction of Docks for the reception of shipping in the Southern Lotts is, we believe, laid aside for this year. Some temporary repair of Rogerson's wall must, however, be made this summer, otherwise it will be impossible, in the present condition of that mole, to prevent the most destructive inundations of the low ground taking place during next winter."

In the meantime the Canal Company applied for, and obtained, an Act of Parliament [Irish] empowering them to carry out their plan, and in 1791 they advertised as follows:—

"1791, September 13. The Grand Canal Company having begun the excavation of the Docks, established in the last Session of Parliament, on the South Lotts, the estate of the Right Hon. Lord Mountjoy and John Bowes Benson, Esq., and all the different quays and streets being now marked out on maps, which were yesterday put up in the Old and New Exchange Coffee Houses, for the inspection of the public,

"Any persons inclined to treat for any number of feet along any of the said quays or streets, are requested to apply to John Bowes Benson, Esq., No. 2 Townsend-street, opposite Ringsend-road."

The low ground which was thus to be laid out extended north and south from the River Liffey to the Artichoke road, and from east to west from Great Clarence-street to the River Dodder near Ringsend. The streets, docks, and quays which were to be opened and constructed on this reclaimed space were:—

## (1.) *The Docks and Basin.*

The following description of the new Docks and Basin appeared in the *Dublin Chronicle* for 8th Oct., 1791:—

"The new Canal to the Liffey, by the [South] Circular-road, is in great forwardness. Five aqueducts, nine bridges, and six locks are nearly finished on this line; the great excavations of the quarries at Dolphin's Barn, and the general excavations at Artichoke-road, are nearly completed.

"The several parts of the graving and floating docks, at the junction of the Canal with the River Liffey, have been lately laid out by Mr. Jessop [an English Engineer], in that accurate and masterly style peculiar to himself, and the Directors are diligently pursuing the measures pointed out by him for their completion.

"These docks, when finished, will be the noblest work of the kind in Europe, include in all a space of thirty-two Irish acres of ground, being upwards of thirty-four [sic] English; of this, 26 acres will be covered with water, sixteen feet deep, and the rest of the ground will be occupied with the sea locks, graving docks, wharfs (from 70 feet to 84 feet wide), and stores.

"The great ship basin will be 3,700 feet long, and 330 feet average breadth, capable of containing 400 sail of square rigged vessels, which is equal in extent to the whole of the Liverpool docks united.

"Parliament has granted the company £20,000 in aid of these docks, £10,000 in aid of the extension of the canal [from the Harcourt Lock] to the Liffey, and £57,000 in aid of the extension thereof to the River Shannon."

\* So called after William Hawkins, Alderman of Dublin, who d. in 1680, and was bur. in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin. (See Family of Hawkins, in IRISH BUILDER for 1st September, 1891, under "History of St. Michael's Church and Parish.")

† Artichoke-road.—In 1736, one John Villiboise, Merchant, a French Refugee, leased from Richard, 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merriion, a plot of ground on the south side of the road leading from "The Folly" to Beggar's-bush, on which he built a house, and laid out a garden where he cultivated artichokes, then considered a delicious vegetable. Hence, for many years afterwards, the house, an antiquated castellated old building (now known as 37 Wentworth-place) was called the "Artichoke House"; and the road from "The Folly" to Beggar's-bush was named the Artichoke-road—a name by which it was known till 1791, when the branch of the Grand Canal was open from Harcourt Lock to the River Liffey, when it was re-named "Grand Canal-street."—the name Artichoke-road being retained in the other portion of the road from Barrow street to Beggar's-bush till 1868, when it was re-named "Shelborne-road." The "Artichoke" garden is now built upon, and is known as Wentworth-terrace. Artichoke House had been, in the early part of this century, the residence of John Swift Emerson, Esq., the friend and companion of Major Sturt.

\* Lazar's Hill, so named from a Lazar Hospital founded there in the thirteenth century. See Article II. in IRISH BUILDER for October 1st, 1896.

(2.) *The Quays.*

The Basin forms two sides of a right-angled triangle, having its perpendicular or western arm extending from Artichoke-road (now Grand Canal-street), to Hanover-quay, about 1,900 ft. in length by 300 ft. in breadth; and its other, the northern arm, extending along Hanover-quay, 1,720 ft. in length by 360 ft. in breadth,—the whole being 16 ft. deep. On the west side is Grand Canal-quay; on the north, Hanover-quay; on the south, Charlotte-quay, and on the east, are the graving docks.

(3.) *New Streets.*

On the west side of the new floating docks was opened, in 1791, a new street, 70 ft. wide, leading from Artichoke-road to Sir John Rogerson's-quay, and named *Great Clarence-street*, after his Royal Highness, William Henry, second son of George III., afterwards William IV., whom her Majesty Queen Victoria succeeded, 20th June, 1837. This street was intersected by three other streets: (1) *Charles-street*, leading from *Great Clarence-street* to *Grand Canal-quay*; (2) *Great Brunswick-street*,\* leading from "The Folly," over the canal Basin by means of a draw-bridge, to *Ringsend*; (3) *Hanover-street*, in continuation of *Townsend-street* to *Hanover-quay*; from *Hanover-street*, and in continuation of *Grand Canal-quay* is *Forbes-street*, leading to Sir John Rogerson's-quay, and a little more eastward from *Hanover-quay* to *Rogerson's-quay* is *Benson-street*, named after John Bowes Benson, above mentioned. All the space between *Hanover-quay* and the *Liffey*, and from *Forbes-street* to the locks, near the *Dodder*, was filled up to make an embankment for the north side of the Basin, and *Rogerson's-quay* was thereby extended from *Forbes-street* to the *Dodder*. The remainder of the low ground eastward of the new docks, called the *South Lotts*, was also laid out for building. It was enclosed on the east side from the junction of *Bath-avenue* with *Artichoke-road*, with a high earthen rampart, to prevent it from being overflowed by the *River Dodder*, and this embankment was named "*Great Britain-quay*."† Between the basin and *Great Britain-quay* three streets were laid out, two running parallel to each other from *Artichoke-road* (now *Upper Grand Canal-street*), to new *Great Brunswick-street* (now *Ringsend-road*), to be respectively named *Barrow*, *Boyne*, and *Shannon* streets, so called from the confluence of the *Grand Canal* with those three rivers. Two of these (*Barrow* and *Shannon*) streets were to be intersected by *Great Boyne-street*, which was laid out midway between that leading to *Ringsend* and *Upper Grand Canal-street*. With the exception of *Barrow-street*, however, none of the others were ever opened, and the space of ground intended for their sites remained a fenny marsh until a few years ago, when it was filled up by the "Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company," and is now partly covered with buildings.

In January, 1792, while the work of constructing the new Basin had been in progress, a breach in the embankment of the *River Liffey*, between Sir John Rogerson's-quay and the *River Dodder* near *Ringsend*, was caused by an excessive flood in the *Liffey*, which caused all the low ground up to the *Artichoke-road* to be entirely covered with water. The following graphic description of this accident is thus recorded in the *Dublin Chronicle* for Saturday, 28th January, 1792:—

"Yesterday, his Grace the Duke of Leinster went on a sea party, and after shooting the breach in the south wall, sailed over the low ground and the *South Lotts*, and landed safely at *Merrion-square*.

"The low ground, and all the adjacent parts are entirely overflowed, and boats ply with passengers from *Ringsend* to *Merrion-square*.

"A considerable number of workmen are employed on the south wall repairing the late alarming breach in that quarter.

"Thursday, Feb. 2nd. Since Monday morning a number of workmen have been employed by order of Government to drive piles at the breach in the south wall preparatory to sinking the caissons to stop it.

"Saturday, 4th Feb. The inundated *South Lotts* were on Sunday last, the favourite object of curiosity; boats plied from *Denzill-street* to *Ringsend* point, and above sixty boats of different kinds sported over those fields, which only a few days before were covered with cattle and labourers.

"The repairs of the south wall are carried on with such spirit that the breach is expected to be closed in a few days. The water can after be drained from the low grounds by the sluice lately finished by the Canal Company."

On this branch of the *Grand Canal*, from *Harcourt Lock* to the *Liffey*, which is about three miles, there are twelve bridges and seven locks. The last of these bridges, *Maquay Bridge*, over which *Artichoke-road* is carried, is the last bridge over the *Canal* where it enters into the Basin. This bridge was one of the most difficult of all the others to erect, as it had to be constructed on the very margin of the low ground, its foundation-walls having been laid almost on the original level of the road, and in order that the traffic over it would not be impeded, the road at either side had to be raised considerably above its former level.

In the *Dublin Chronicle* for 17th Nov., 1792, we find it reported that:—

"The arch of the bridge over the *Artichoke-road* is now turned, and the whole will be shortly completed. It is erected in the same manner as that on the *Donnybrook-road* [*Leeson-street*], with the sides perpendicular, and the upper part the section of an ellipsis. From its elevation, it is evident the road above mentioned, which will in some time be called *Grand Canal-street*, will be considerably raised above its present level."

The road was accordingly raised from *Wentworth-place* to the bridge on the west side, and from the bridge to *Barrow-street* on the east side. In raising the road on the west side of the bridge it was necessary to construct a massive stone wall facing the low ground from *Harmony-row* to *Grand Canal-quay*, where a portion of the wall may still be seen opposite Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The original low ground between this wall and the railway was filled up only within the last 30 years, by the *Dublin Corporation* making it a depot for the reception of mud, &c., taken off the streets. Messrs. Boland's Bakery premises have been erected on the new made ground, which is now about 12 or 15 ft. above the original level.

*The Opening of the New Docks.*

The following account of the ceremony of opening the new docks appeared in *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, for April 1796:—

"1796, April 23rd. This being St. George's day, was exhibited one of the grandest and most interesting spectacles ever witnessed in this Kingdom, we mean the opening of the *Grand Canal* floating and graving docks. At eleven o'clock in the morning his Excellency [Earl Camden] the Lord Lieutenant, attended by his suite, and accompanied by Mr. Secretary Pelham, went on board the yacht commanded by Sir Alexander Schomberg, lying in the *River Liffey*. The Yacht immediately proceeded into the great eastern ship lock, from whence she passed into the floating docks, into the middle of which she was in a few minutes warped by means of the mooring huys, and there cast anchor. As soon as the Yacht entered the basin, a royal salute was fired from the park of artillery on the south bank of the docks, which was returned by the yacht as soon as she came to anchor, when she also hoisted the royal standard. About 20 vessels of considerable size, some of them 400 tons and upwards, entered the docks after the yacht, and each of them saluted as they came in; they were followed by a considerable number of smaller crafts, and a variety of barges and pleasure boats handsomely decorated, which gave great variety and beauty to the scene. As soon as the Yacht let go her anchor, his Excellency Earl Camden, with Mr. Pelham, attended by Sir Alexander Schomberg, came ashore in the Yacht's barge, and was received on the wharf between the two large graving docks by the Court of Directors of the *Grand*

*Canal*. The Chairman, John Macartney, Esq., then addressed his Excellency in the following manner:—"I feel myself highly honoured in performing the duty entrusted to me by the *Grand Canal Company* of receiving your Excellency on the opening of this work, and of expressing their sense of the great honour conferred upon them by your Excellency's presence on this occasion. The design of this work originated during the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Buckingham [1782-3, and 1787-1790], and received his warm approbation; it was encouraged and forwarded, during the government of the Earl of Westmorland [1790-1795], and it has been further encouraged and completed, during the administration of your Excellency, to perpetuate the remembrance of which, we request, that your Excellency, will be pleased to dignify the eastern dock with the name of *Camden*; the central dock with that of *Buckingham*; and the western dock with the name of *Westmorland*. The great importance of this work will not be fully felt until our *Canal* shall be united with the *River Shannon*, and thereby a communication made through the centre of the kingdom, between the *Irish Sea* and the *Western Ocean*; a work which is in such forwardness, that we flatter ourselves with the hope of its completion long before this country shall have the misfortune to be deprived of our present excellent Chief Governor."

"To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—"It gives me the highest satisfaction to be present at the opening of the magnificent works which have been brought to perfection by the spirit and assiduity of the *Grand Canal Company*, and to be a witness of the advantages they hold out to the commerce and trade of this kingdom.

"I therefore accept, with gratitude, the compliment you are pleased to confer on me, by allowing my name to be connected in the manner you propose, with your exertions; and I am confident that my predecessors will feel the same gratification from your proposal.

"I beg to express my anxious wishes for the success of an undertaking calculated to improve the internal advantages of this kingdom, which, as it holds out every encouragement to its commerce, tends, in the most essential manner, to increase its prosperity."

"After this his Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Macartney. When this ceremony was ended, the company, which consisted of about one thousand of the principal nobility and gentry of this kingdom, went to breakfast which had been prepared in tents for the purpose, capable of containing twelve hundred persons. After breakfast his Excellency and Lady Camden were rowed round the docks in the Earl of Ormond's elegant barge, and received three cheers from every vessel as they passed, accompanied throughout by the loudest acclamations of the multitudes assembled on the banks; stronger nor less unequivocal marks of heartfelt loyalty have never been expressed upon any former occasion in this or any other kingdom. A squadron of horse and two companies of infantry, with the assistance of several peace officers kept off the crowd, and fortunately prevented any accident, and the great extent of the docks furnished a façade sufficient to permit all persons assembled to have a full view of all that passed. We suppose that the spectators did not amount to less than one hundred and fifty thousand [150,000]! and never were people gratified with a sight which at the same time, that it delighted, and elevated the mind—the gaiety of the scene, enlivened by the number of boats and barges highly decorated, and filled with beautiful women, the firing of cannon, the music, and the reiterated shouts of the approving populace—all impressed the mind with a glow of pleasure and animation scarcely to be described; to these succeeded feelings of the higher order, in the contemplation of the perfection of the workmanship of every part of this noble undertaking; together with the prospect which it gives of the rising prosperity and future opulence of the kingdom."

In the Library of Trinity College there is a privately-printed copy of Lord Clonmell's Diary, in which mention is made, at page 438, of this event, as follows:—

"Saturday, 23rd April, St. George's Day. Lord Camden, with a vast concourse of people, nobility, gentry, and rabble, attended at Ring's End, with music and cannon, and a public breakfast, given by the Governors of the *Grand Canal*, at the opening of the new docks and sailing into them by a vast number of ships and small boats. The Judges and Bar left the Courts to attend so new and splendid a sight. But what will come of all this expected commerce in Dublin, if a *Union* must take place?"

\* *Great Brunswick-street* was opened in continuation from "The Folly" to College-street in 1816.

† *Great Britain-quay* is now re-named *South Lotts-road*; and the name *Great Britain-quay* is now given to the passage leading from the east end of *Hanover-quay* to *Rogerson's-quay*.

The Union *did* take place, and in twelve years later we are told that "notwithstanding the vast expense these docks cost, they are generally nearly empty." But, *verb. sat sup.*

Vessels of various dimensions can enter this harbour from the Liffey by means of three sea locks. These locks are constructed of cut granite masonry; and on a string-course under the coping on either side of each lock, are engraved the names of each of the three viceroys of Ireland during whose administration the works were performed, with the dates of their being opened.

Inscription on West Lock: "Westmorland, 1796."

Inscription on Middle Lock: "Buckingham, 1796."

Inscription on Eastern Lock: "Camden, 1796."

The first of these Locks, which is for the passage of canal boats, measures 70 ft. by 16 ft.

The middle, for schooners, measures 125 ft. by 25 ft.; and the eastern or Camden Lock is for larger vessels, and measures 150 ft. by 40 ft.

The three graving docks are also spacious and conveniently large; the first, 100 ft. by 45 ft.; second, 150 ft. by 60 ft.; third, 250 ft. by 60 ft.

The western arm of the Basin is intersected with Great Brunswick street and Ringsend-road, which were connected by means of a most ingeniously-constructed lift bridge, which, for many years, was known as the "Brunswick Bascule." This huge wooden structure (a drawing of which is given in the IRISH BUILDER for 15th November, 1878, vol. xxi.) was replaced by an iron draw-bridge, known as Victoria Bridge, built by Frederick Barrington, engineer, Ringsend Foundry, in 1856.

By means of this new road to Ringsend, which intersects Great Clarence-street, all the traffic between the city and Ringsend flowed that way, and the proposed new street remained for many years before it was built upon, with the exception of two large houses which were built at the south-western corner, at Grand Canal-street.

On the south side of Artichoke-road, from Wentworth-place to the Grand Canal, no houses were then built. The ground here was almost unreclaimed, and waste, it being the verge of the extensive plateau of the Fitz-William Estates which, at this point, inclined with great rapidity towards the low ground on the north side of the road. This tract was almost valueless, even for building purposes, portions of it being used as sand-pits and for quarrying purposes. In 1800, Lord FitzWilliam of Merrion made a lease to Mr. David Courtney for 999 years, of all that portion of the Baggotrath Estate lying between Grand Canal-street and the present Lower Mount-street,\* all of which he laid out in streets and let for building, and continued Lower Mount-street (which at that time was only opened from Merrion-square to Grant's-row) eastward to Conyngham Bridge.

Such is a brief description of the south-eastern portion of the City prior to the foundation of the Grand Canal and the Docks in 1796, and whatever may be the opinion of the suitability for the site of a Medical Hospital at the present day, we venture to say that, 97 years ago, it was not judiciously selected.

(To be continued.)

## LAW.

### DEFECTIVE RAILWAY BRIDGES.

#### DUNDALK PETTY SESSIONS COURT.

MR. JAS. GASKIN, borough surveyor, Dundalk, summoned the Great Northern Railway Company for having neglected to repair, and keep in repair after due notice, the surface of the bridges on the Ardee and Dublin roads. Dr. Moynagh appeared for the Town Com-

missioners, and Mr. Rogers for the company. Dr. Moynagh said he understood that the company did not contend that they were not bound to keep the roads in repair, and that the only question was that of the time to be given to do the work. It was not creditable to a great corporation that they could not do a trumpery piece of work of this kind between January 11 and July 9. Mr. Gaskin deposed that the bridges in their present state are highly dangerous, the pitching on the approaches being exposed, and protruding in some places several inches. Messrs. Beresford and Kelly said they had personal experience of the dangerous and disgraceful state of the bridges. Mr. Rogers retorted that if they were as bad as Francis-street he could sympathise with those who drove over these bridges every day. He said there were some points of difficulty in the matter. There was no settlement as to where the approaches to the bridges commenced, and there was a difficulty as to who should say the work was properly done when done. He suggested that the chairman of Town Commissioners should be the arbiter. Dr. Moynagh said he would ask simply for the usual order, and with costs—£2 for the service of notice and summons, and £1 1s. for his attendance there. Mr. Rogers said there was no power to give costs until a penalty was incurred. The bench made an order to have the work carried out within two weeks, to the satisfaction of the chairman of Town Commissioners—the latter proviso on the suggestion of Mr. Gaskin himself. They held that the Act gave them no power to award costs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "RAPHSON'S RENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—Many of your readers are by this time quite familiar with the above inscription, which lately adorned the parapet of the house at the corner of Cavendish-row and Great Britain-street (a description of which appeared in your journal for March 15th and April 1st, 1897, under the "History of the Rotundo Hospital"); but how it originated I was not then able to explain. Even the late Mr. John S. Sloane, C.E., a well-known antiquary, in a communication which appeared in the IRISH BUILDER for 15th Sept., 1892, under the heading "Raphson's Rents"—which he terms "An Overlooked Dublin Building,"—was unable to account for it being so called. The only conclusion he was able to arrive at was, "that this hock of buildings was a speculation of Raphson, the original builder or owner, and that the house was intended as a sort of experiment on the Scotch 'flat' system." However, in looking through the files of a tri-weekly newspaper, the *Dublin Chronicle*, of Thursday, 18th June, 1789, I chanced to meet with the following interesting paragraph:—

"The Executors of the late Mr. Raphson have confided £3,000 to the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital [Great Britain-street], for the use of that Charity. Those Trustees, preferring the permanent establishment of that foundation to their private convenience in discharging sums advanced by them, have applied that amount to the purchase of ground rents,—and in order to perpetuate so very liberal a donation, the words RAPHSON'S RENTS appear on the ornaments of the angular building of Cavendish-row, where their purchase is made."

The names of the executors of William Raphson are given in the extract from his Will published in the IRISH BUILDER for the 1st April, 1897.

A portion of the above house has been recently taken down, for the purpose of erect-

ing upon its site a branch of the National Bank, and the ornamental stones, together with the urns, have been removed. Now that the bank premises are nearly completed, may I express a hope that the Governors of the Hospital, who are the trustees of this property, will see that all the ornaments are duly restored to their former positions, in accordance with the expressed desire of the original trustees of William Raphson.—Yours,  
E. EVANS.

{The name "RAPHSON," as printed at top of above letter, is same as it appears on one of the original stones which can still be seen at southern end of the parapet of the house No. 2 Cavendish-row, which for over sixty years has been known as Mr. James Edwards' confectionery establishment. It may be presumed that, through an error of the stone-cutter, the name "Raphson" was carved instead of "Ralphson," or "Ralpheson." As to the restoration of the "ornamental stones" to positions on top of the branch bank now in course of erection on the site, we cannot indulge such a hope, as is suggested by our correspondent. Such a thing would not, in our opinion, harmonize with the design of Mr. William Sterling, architect, which is being carried out with frontages of red terra-cotta supplied by J. C. Edwards, of Ruabon.—ED. I.B.]

POISONED BY TINNED MEAT.—A sad case of supposed poisoning as a result of partaking of tinned corned beef was revealed recently before Mr. E. B. Reece and a jury at the Gwynnada Inn, Dinas. The evidence showed that Elizabeth Morgan, twenty-eight years of age, the wife of Thomas Morgan, night fireman at the Nantgwyn pit of the Naval Collieries, Penygraig, living at 74 Henry-street, Tonypandy, partook of tinned corned beef for supper. When her husband returned home from work on the following morning she complained of being unwell. Towards night she got very much worse, suffering severe internal pains, and Dr. Llewellyn, Tonypandy, was called in. She gradually sank, and having been delirious for some hours, she died on the following morning. The Coroner wished to know how long the tin of meat had been opened, remarking that it would be useful to know for the information of the public, inasmuch as tinned meats are dangerous when the tins had been opened for some time. Tins of such meat were used throughout the country, and when the tins were opened and the meat allowed to remain in them it got bad, and people were liable to be poisoned. That fact, he added, should be generally known, as the matter was of extreme importance to the public. Only one such case had previously come under his notice which had been attended by fatal results. A neighbour of the deceased was then called, and explained that Mrs. Morgan had told her that the tin had been opened for some time. Dr. Llewellyn observed that when he saw the deceased she was then in a state of collapse. After having revived her, she said that she had taken a hearty meal of corned beef on the previous night, but that she didn't think it was very nice. She also told him that there was a little of the meat left on a plate in the pantry, and taking her husband with him the doctor examined the remains, and found them discoloured and slightly tainted. The unfortunate woman gradually got worse, and suffered severe internal pains until she died. Witness then explained in detail the results of the post-mortem examination, stating that the mucous membrane of the stomach was intensely inflamed. He had no doubt that death was due to ptomaine poisoning caused by the deceased having eaten the tinned beef, which could not have been fresh at the time. The Coroner again dwelt upon the dangers of eating meats which had been allowed to remain in the tins for any time after having been opened, and said that cases of ptomaine poisoning were frequently reported. They were, however, very rare in this part of the country, and the symptoms of violent pain in this case were similar to those in the only fatal case which had previously come before him, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence to the effect that "Death was due to ptomaine poisoning."—*Sanitary Record*.

\* Mount-street was so called from its elevated position along this headland from Merrion Square to the Grand Canal.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THE following circular letter was issued recently to the Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries of above Society:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that you have been nominated Hon. Local Secretary for the year 1897. I am desired by the Council to direct your attention to Rule 18 of the General Rules. The Society relies on your carrying out, to the best of your ability, the duties as therein defined, and that you will the more particularly give me timely notice of the discovery of any Objects of Antiquity in your neighbourhood, and of injury done to, or likely to be done to, Ancient Monuments.

It is further suggested that [as far as possible] the Local Secretaries should make themselves acquainted with the Folk-lore and Folk-Customs (for instance, May-day, Harvest, Funeral Customs, &c.) of their respective Districts, and note particulars not previously published. The distribution of customs is also of archaeological interest, and it is important to record new localities for customs already published for other counties or districts.

Paragraphs of Historical and Archaeological interest, Notices of Finds, &c., frequently appear in the local daily and weekly newspapers, and these may be cut out and forwarded with note thereon, and verification where necessary. A means will thus arise for preserving the information in the pages of the *Journal* for the benefit of Antiquaries, which otherwise would be lost.

It is not desirable that Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries should make official communications to the Press, or summon Local Meetings, &c., without first obtaining the permission of the Council through the Hon. General Secretary.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT COCHRANE, Hon. Gen. Sec."

MISCELLANEOUS.

KINGSTOWN SEWERAGE.—At the meeting of the commissioners on the 5th inst., the township surveyor, Mr. Berry, was instructed to prepare an index-plan of the main sewers and their connections in the township, drawn to a scale of 12 in. to the mile. It was also decided that each commissioner should be supplied with a lithographed copy of same, so that they may be conversant with the sewerage system of the township

GAS PRODUCTION.—Professor Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C., F.C.S., recently gave at Bath a lecture on "The Theory of the Atmospheric Burner, and its Influence upon Incandescent Gas Lighting." The Professor made some remarkable statements with regard to recent discoveries by a Swede named Dellwitt, in Westphalia, which he said marked a notable epoch in the history of gas production. If anyone had told him a month ago that 77,000 cubic ft. of very pure water-gas could be produced from one ton of ordinary coke, he should have "winked the other eye." But he knew from what he had seen, and after having carefully substantiated every figure, that it was an absolute fact. Professor Lewes explained the principles of Dellwitt's process, saying that he brought into use over 80 per cent. of the coke. For the last ten years they had been pushing gas as a fuel, and it was getting a greater hold on the public every week. They had been getting a surplus of coke, and what was wanted was

a cheap process for using that coke and not lowering its price. If they could make 77,000 cubic ft. of gas from a ton of coke, as a splendid fuel for gas-engines, Corporations who had taken over electric lightings might cut the price of electricity to a great extent. At the same time, if gas managers, by utilising that coke for making water-gas, could get an illuminant for large open spaces and big public buildings, it would be enormously cheaper than electricity, and nothing could possibly touch it.

DISPUTED DEMANDS FOR GAS SUPPLY.—A case of considerable importance to gas consumers has just been decided before the Richmond (Surrey) magistrates. The vagaries of the gas meter have long been a matter of wonder to the uninitiated; but they appear to have been particularly strange during last winter in some of the London suburbs. Complaints of excessive charges have poured into the local newspapers; and we believe there has never been a time when so many bills were challenged as those sent in last Christmas and Lady Day. People who were very regular in their habits, and who could estimate their consumption almost to a nicety, were startled to find that instead of, say, having used 25,000 ft. of gas, they were debited with 50,000 ft. This is by no means an exaggerated statement, for in many cases the difference was even greater. The appeal to the companies for an explanation brought little comfort to the poor householder. Another man, perhaps was sent to examine the meter; and then a letter was forwarded, saying this step had been taken, and the record was as stated in the account. It is not to be wondered that some have definitely refused to pay, preferring to risk the chances of the court to quietly paying what they deemed an iniquitous charge. One of these cases came on for hearing on Monday last at Richmond Police Court. A Mrs. Tayleur, of Dynevor-road, Richmond, was summoned for £16 14s. for gas supplied by the local gas company from Christmas to Lady Day. Defendant, for whom Mr. Crawshaw appeared, pleaded that the gas bill in the corresponding quarter of last year was only £2 11s. 11d. The only difference in the fittings or quantity of gas consumed was that there was now a gas stove in the dining-room, and this was "only alight during breakfast and dinner. Mr. Burrell, for the Gas Company, submitted a certificate of the London County Council gas examiner to the effect that the meter was correct, and upon that he claimed an order for the full amount. Mr. Dimbleby, one of the magistrates, pointed out that the Act of Parliament made the state of the meter only *prima facie*, and not conclusive, evidence of the quantity of gas consumed. The Bench made an order for the payment of £2 11s. 11d., the amount of the charge for the corresponding quarter of last year, and allowed £3 15s. for the consumption of 25,000 ft. by the stove, making a total of £6 6s. 11d. The decision is an important one, and, if sustained, may be the means of consumers receiving greater consideration at the hands of the companies.—*Sanitary Record*.

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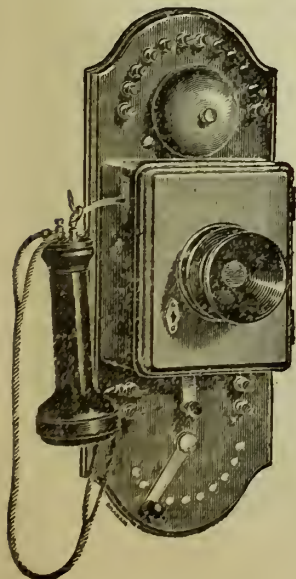
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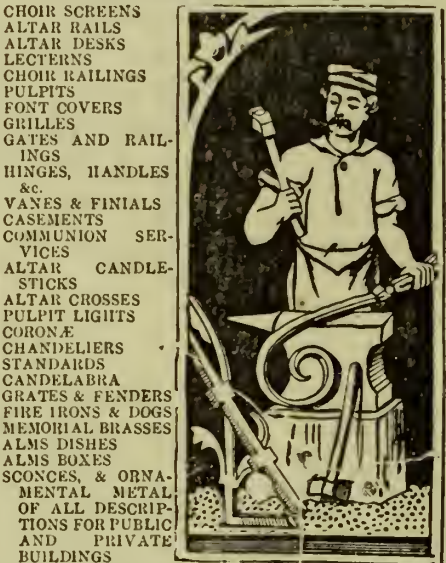
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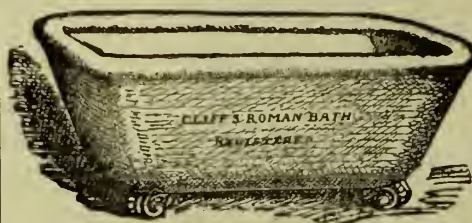
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The Tender should be sent in a sealed envelope endorsed outside "Tender for Works, Carlow Asylum," and addressed to the Secretary, Board of Control, Custom House, Dublin, and should be accompanied by a separate sealed envelope similarly addressed and endorsed, containing the Detailed Estimate.

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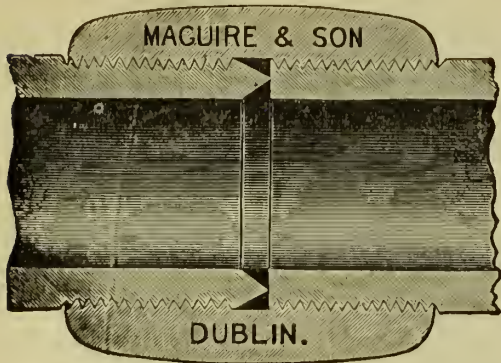
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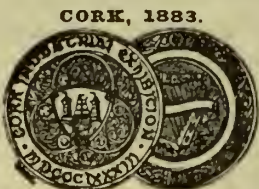
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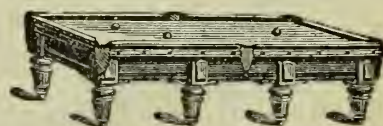
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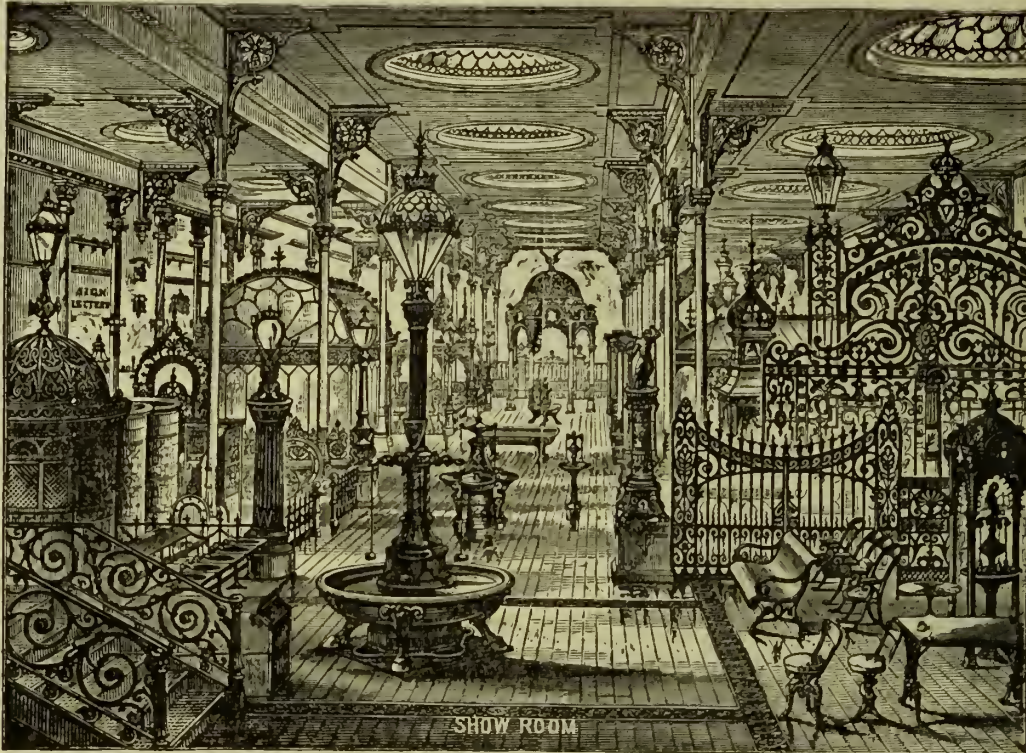


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# THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 903.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

EIGHTEENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

ROBBSWALL CASTLE—(continued).

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Sibbald, the owner, whose acquaintance I made through Mr. Richardson, I was enabled, on Saturday, the 17th ult., to visit and inspect the interior of this Castle. Mr. Sibbald's house, as I have already mentioned, is built up against the south side of the Castle, and there are two openings from the house into the Castle, one from each floor. The interior consists of three floors; the first (which I shall call the ground floor) is entered by a pointed-arched stone doorway, 3 ft. 4 in. wide. On the right, when one has entered, is observed a triangular stone projecting from the south wall, with a hole in the edge to receive a bar or bolt. The ceiling is arched lengthwise, that is, from east to west, and contains not only the marks of wattling, but a great many of the wattles remain, which, when detached, crumble to powder. The height of the room is about 10 ft. in the middle. There is a window on the east side, similar to windows in the top room of St. Douglough's Tower, much larger within than the framework without, but having steps at the top and bottom. At the left of the window, near the ground, is a recess about 1½ ft. square running nearly through the wall, exactly similar to the eastern window in the vestry of St. Douglough's. There are two similar recesses in the middle of the south wall about 1½ ft. wide by 1 ft. high. There is a kind of projection like a buttress against this wall, between these recesses and the door. There are no windows in the north wall, but there is a recess. The projection at the south-west corner of the tower contains the circular stairway. There was originally some other building attached to the Castle, as on leaving the room which constitutes the ground floor there is a small lobby or passage with another pointed stone doorway opposite, which evidently led into the building which stood where the modern house now stands. Also we noticed two sets of holes running far into the thickness of the wall, evidently for the purpose of holding very strong bars to protect the door. Standing in this little passage, Mr. Sibbald pointed out to us, immediately over our heads, a round hole leading up to what is called the upper part of the Castle, very like what is called a "murdering" hole. From this lobby a circular staircase of twelve stone steps leads up to the first floor. Mr. Sibbald told us there was a tradition that money was hidden about the Castle, and also that there had been a passage leading from it to a cave; but no evidence of either of these allegations can now be found.

The first floor, which represents the middle chamber of the Castle, is almost entirely modernised, with a plaster ceiling and a boarded floor; even the entrance to it seemed modern. Probably the floor has been raised above the original floor, and the ceiling

seemed also to have been raised, as there were three projecting stone corbels on each side. The ceiling is about 8 ft. above the present floor. There was a small fireplace at the north end apparently, possibly of modern date. The window originally on the north side is now blocked up, but the recess caused by it is left. The other windows are now modernised.

Off this room is a small garde-robe, with a small window looking out westward. The measurements of the large room are, 14 ft. 10 in. long, by 10 ft. 7 in. wide. The east wall was 3 ft. thick, and appeared to be somewhat thicker on the north side.

On leaving this room, we proceeded up another flight of 12 stone steps, also circular in form, to the second floor under the roof. The most striking feature of this room is the very deep splayed openings terminating in the two little slit windows at the very angles of the wall looking north-east and north-west. The windows are blocked up inside. I referred in my last article to these two small slit windows as they appeared from the outside. They commanded very well any approach to the Castle from the sea. There were also windows in the north wall and in the east wall, and one in the south wall, now closed up with bricks. There is one glazed window in the east wall.

From this floor 8 stone steps and 3 or 4 modern wooden ones lead to the level of the battlements and side of the roof, which is a modern slated one. The door leading out on it is 5 ft. high and but little more than 1 ft. broad. The battlements I have already described; one can walk between them and the roof, and they appear strong, save at one place on the west side, where Mr. Sibbald pointed out that the stones were loosened, so that it would be dangerous to lean against them. The little watch turret at the south-west corner is reached by 5 stones or rather projections in the south wall. These are very like the steps of a stile used to cross a wall. The floor of the watch-tower is composed of stones placed across each other unevenly, the centre being higher than the sides, so as to allow the rain to drip off through the openings. The form of the door into the turret is plain, the lintel being a flat stone. These steps and the small turret are very similar to those in the Dalkey and Bullock Castles. The wall of this turret is 1 ft. 8 in. thick, and the outside is a good deal covered with ivy. Roughly calculating, according to the number of steps, &c., it may be assumed that this Castle is over 40 ft. to the battlement, and the little turret rises perhaps 10 or 12 ft. higher. This shows this Castle to be about the same height as St. Douglough's, which measures 45 ft. to the battlements. There is a chimney flue on the north side. The part seen from the roof is quite modern, and not in the thickness of the north wall, but the lower portion may be older. Mr. Sibbald, who takes a great interest in the tower, and keeps it from destruction, pointed out to us from here the direction, in the adjoining garden and in his farmyard to the south-west, where had been found, from time to time, foundations of walls, gates, &c. When it is remembered that this Castle guarded Malahide, which was a place of more importance in older days, at least from the advent of the Anglo-Normans, and the mouth of the river, it is natural that there should have been a strong Castle to protect the country at this landing-

place. The present road running between the sea and this Castle is undoubtedly a modern one, and in the bank covered with grass close to the Castle there is a mound, of which Mr. Sibbald told us the following story:—The Queen of Ulster coming from her dominions, in sailing down the Irish Sea, encountered a storm, and whether they were trying to land at Malahide and missed the entrance to the river, or were driven thither by the force of the wind, the ship containing her majesty was driven on to the rocks close to the Castle, and all on board drowned. The bodies were buried here, and the mound raised over them. It is 15 ft. long, 3 ft. high, and 2 ft. wide.

I might mention that at one point in the stairs coming down there is a recess with a seat in it, possibly either for a person to remain on guard or to enable two persons to pass each other. Mr. Sibbald very kindly showed us over the Castle himself, and lightened the dark places with his lantern. He stated that he never heard any tradition as to who built the Castle, or of its origin. I am entirely indebted to my friend Mr. W. Briley, a very enthusiastic antiquary, who accompanied me, for taking down nearly all the details and some of the measurements which I had not time to do myself, and also for assisting me to prepare this article. There were several other small details and features worth noting, but it would necessitate a third article to describe them properly, and enough has been written of this Castle for general purposes.

(To be continued.)

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 139.)

THE land journey, as I mentioned in the last number, continued, for the greater portion of the eighteenth century, to be performed either on horseback, or in the stage-coach, or in a private coach. I have already touched upon the first mode of conveyance, but a little more may be added to what I have said with regard to it.

The horses for riding which could be hired on the road, were far from good. Swift, on his journey to London, in September, 1710, writes, that he got a fall from his horse when going from Parkgate to Chester, but that he received no hurt, as the horse understood falls very well, and lay quietly until he got up. Many travellers took their own horses, but their transportation was attended with much risk, and often the horses were quite useless when put on shore, and sometimes they died, either on the voyage, or afterwards, from the effect of it. The two gentlemen, who made a tour through Ireland in 1746, describe very graphically the danger which attended the transport of horses, not alone to the horses, but also to the passengers who were in the ship with them; and Tate Wilkinson, the actor, says that, when crossing in 1763, in a dreadful storm, he thought some horses which were on board would have kicked the ship's sides into the sea, and that the sailors talked of cutting the horses' throats.

To those little accustomed to riding, the journey must have been a terrible ordeal. Swift, on the journey just mentioned, took five days to reach London, and describes

himself as being weary the first day, almost dead the second, tolerable the third, and well enough the rest. In June, 1713, he returned to Ireland, and reached Chester in six days. "Having not used riding these three years," he writes, "I am terrible weary, yet I resolve on Monday to set out for Holyhead as weary as I am, 'tis good for my health, man. I will be three days going to Holyhead. I cannot ride faster, say what you will. I am upon Stay behind's mare."

With regard to the public conveyance, I have been unable to discover much information. Although Lord Macaulay states that the coach at the close of Charles the Second's reign, ran from London to Chester in summer in four days, we find, from the State Papers preserved in the Dublin Public Record Office, that the public carriage at the beginning of the eighteenth century was called the "Chester six days coach." It is mentioned at various seasons of the year under this name, and probably at no period did its rate of travelling exceed thirty miles a-day.

It was not until 1761 that a public conveyance began to run from Chester to Holyhead. In the summer of that year the following advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Dublin Journal*:—

"CHESTER FLYING MACHINE.—In two Days to Holyhead, sets out from the White-Lyon Inn on Monday, the first of June, at four o'clock in the Morning and continues to go every Monday and Thursday, and the same Days from the Head; to lie at Conway the same Night; each Passenger to pay 18l. 5s. Outside Passengers and Children on Lap to pay half Price; each inside Passenger allowed 14 Pounds Weight of Luggage, for the Overplus to pay two Pence per Pound, There will be a Boat kept at each Ferry on Purpose, every Passenger to pay Sixpence at each Ferry. To be performed if God permit by SMITHS of Chester.

"The Proprietors beg Leave to assure their Friends that no Expence or Pains shall be spared to compleat the above Machine which will go the higher Turnpike Road, through Ruthin, Denhigh, and Tally Cain to Conway, which is very good and has been viewed by the Proprietors, the Gentlemen of Wales having spared no Expence in compleating the Road for the Reception of the said Machine.—Note. The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Watches, Jewels, Rings, Plate, Money, or Bank Notes that may be lost, except entered and paid for as such."

As the century went on, the rate of progress increased on the English roads. Samuel Derrick, Boswell's friend, when setting out on his tour through Ireland in the summer of 1760, left London in "the fly" for Birmingham, on a Friday; about ten on Saturday he passed through Oxford, and in the evening reached Birmingham, having gone 117 miles in about eighteen hours. He rested there on Sunday, and on Monday proceeded on, with a gentleman, whom he met, in his own coach to Chester. He says that the motion of the flying stage was remarkably easy, and had so little effect upon him that he slumbered all night as easily as if he had been in bed.

The experiences of persons travelling in their own coach is admirably pictured in that most delightful book "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany." Dr. and Mrs. Delany used to go to England generally every third year, and took with

them their servants, carriages, and sometimes their horses. They found, however, like those who brought over riding horses that the transport, of the latter and of the vehicles, was attended with much annoyance, both from the damage they received on the voyage, and the great trouble with respect to duty at the Custom House. Mrs. Delany writes after one journey that these annoyances were so teasing that she would never wish to be so embarrassed again in a country where "these conveniences" could be had for money. Even when they brought their own horses, they were obliged to hire extra ones on the road. They brought usually two carriages: a coach which it took four or six horses to draw when going long distances over the heavy roads, the leaders being driven by a postilion and the other horses by a coachman from the carriage, and a lighter conveyance which was drawn by a pair of horses.

To obtain satisfactory carriage horses and drivers in the early part of the eighteenth century, was not at all easy. Mrs. Delany writes from Chester, in May, 1747, that they had arrived safe and well, without any bad accident "except the obstinate surliness of our coachman;" and adds, "Mr. Coles has used us ill, and pray let him know it; two of the horses were too young to work, and the man that rode postilion had never been postilion in his life. Mr. Lane, with our pair of mares, made as much expedition as we did." Again, in June, 1754, she writes from Birmingham: "We arrived here yesterday, I thank God, very safely, but that we were forced twice to get out of the coach, not from the badness of the roads, but from the ignorance of our postilion, who had never undertaken that post. Jack [evidently one of Dr. Delany's servants] undertook the office, and has performed it to admiration;" and, writing from Chester, where they arrived two days later, she says, "our horses proved miserable."

After Dr. Delany's death, we find Mrs. Delany endeavouring to dispose of a coach, which he had bought six years before, and which had been built by one Wright, at a cost of £130, and also of the harness for six horses.

In a letter from the Countess Cowper, written on July 5th, 1766, which is included in the Correspondence of Mrs. Delany, there is a curious instance of what even a lady of high rank had to endure when travelling in the eighteenth century. The letter is dated from Durham, where she had just arrived. In the course of her description of her journey, she says that she was near swimming at Carlton, a village in Nottinghamshire, where she found "the waters out." She asked the post-boy if they were deep, but he said, "No, only a slap," but it proved such "a slap" as half filled the chariot. Her clothes were wet through, but she was obliged to sit in them until she reached the next stage. The water was ladled out of the chariot, but it was still wet when she got to Durham, a journey of 126 miles, which it took her two days to accomplish.

The roads showed little improvement from their condition in the seventeenth century. Mrs. Delany usually found them bad, it is to be presumed, as she occasionally mentions that they were good, but her doing so is quite the exception. Writing in 1744, she says of the roads near Nantwich, that they were very good, "for we had no occasion to get out of the coach the whole way." Again,

in 1750, writing of the roads from Whitchurch to Chester, she says:—"Most of our way was dragging through hot sands, otherwise the roads were everywhere very good, and we have reason to be very thankful not having met with any bad accident."

The roads in Wales were hardly worthy of the name, in the earlier portion of the eighteenth century. In a letter amongst the State Papers in the Dublin Record Office, we find that Sir Constantine Phipps, when coming to Ireland as Lord Chancellor, in December, 1710, embarked his coach at Chester, and came on to Holyhead on horseback. John Loveday, on his return from his tour in Ireland in 1732, says that he only saw one cart during six days which he spent in Wales, and the two gentlemen who made the Irish tour in 1746, employed a guide when travelling through Wales. When passing the Lavan strands between Penmaenmawr and Beaumaris, he entertained them with stories of persons who had perished there, for want of guides, and the writer mentions that the guides were provided with tide-tables, as, in the event of their mistaking the tide of flood for the tide of ebb, they would have waves for winding sheets.

The road over Penmaenmawr remained for the first half of the eighteenth century in the same state as Clarendon found it. Dean Swift, it is said, advised travellers to take some refreshment before venturing over the pass, and the couplets which he is said to have written were displayed on each side of the sign-board of an inn situated at the foot of the mountain. On the front appeared:—

"Before you venture o'er to pass,  
Take here a good refreshing glass."

On the reverse:—

"Now this hill you're safely over,  
Drink, your spirits to recover."

Loveday says that a wall had been built, but it was broken down in 1732, when he crossed the mountain. In May, 1753, an advertisement appears in the *Dublin Journal*, requesting gentlemen to send in subscriptions towards building a wall upon, and otherwise repairing and mending the road of Penmaenmawr; the work, it is stated, was then begun, and it was intended to complete it in the ensuing summer. Even when the wall was built, which was not until subsequent to 1757, the pass was formidable enough; and in a paper read before the English Society of Antiquaries in 1777, it is stated that even then "to those whose imaginations can make frights to mock themselves, the amazing lofty abrupt precipice of rocks, with the fragments and ruins, which have for ages been falling down, and which seem ready to roll over one, presents a scene of horror."

The author of "Hibernia Curiosa," writing in 1764, mentions that, though the journey through Wales had been made safer and more convenient by the construction of a turnpike road through the country, and by running the coach, already referred to, getting heavy luggage over the mountainous country and wide and rapid ferry ways, was very troublesome, and advises travellers to embark at Parkgate. To the improvements in the Welsh roads, such as they were, we find from "The Travellers Companion from Holyhead to London," the kingdom of Ireland contributed liberally.

The mails continued throughout the eighteenth century to be carried on horseback, until, in 1785, mail coaches were introduced. There were frequent complaints of delay and irregularity, and in the middle

of the century expresses began to be sent, which like telegrams in more modern times excited alarm amongst those not accustomed to them. But on one occasion at any rate, the Irish mail arrived too soon. In *Pue's Occurrences*, for July 30th to August 2, 1757, we read that "this morning [Saturday, July 30th], at 8 o'clock, the English mail (which was not due till Sunday morning) arrived at the Post Office; a circumstance which was never known before, the mail having left London about 3 o'clock the preceding Wednesday morning, so that it arrived in Dublin in the space of 77 hours."

(To be continued.)

### KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board on the 19th ult., the report of the Roads Committee came on for adoption. It recommended the acceptance of Mr. Wm. Beckett's tender for works in connection with the proposed Artisans' Dwellings scheme at Eden-road, the amount being £2,618 14s. 5d. Dealing with the footpath question, the report went on to say:—"We have given instructions to the Town Surveyor to have the alterations and repairs to the footpaths in some of the side streets immediately adjoining the main thoroughfare, taken in hand by the contractor at once. The work of relaying the footpaths along the main thoroughfare is progressing; but, we regret to say, not with all the expedition which is desirable. We have very strongly remonstrated with the contractor on the subject, and now trust that in the course of a few weeks the great bulk of the work will be completed."

Col. Blood moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Coldwell referred to the last paragraph quoted, and considered that it was practically a vote of censure on Mr. Beckett. He understood Mr. Beckett was on the premises, and they should hear his explanation before adopting the report.

Mr. Beckett, having come before the board, stated, in reply to numerous questions, that, when orders were received for certain portions of the work, he carried out same with the least possible delay.

Mr. Coldwell considered Mr. Beckett's explanation satisfactory, and moved an amendment (seconded by Mr. T. W. Robinson), to the effect that the paragraph referred to be expunged from the report.

After some discussion, the board divided, and the report was adopted as amended.

On the motion of Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. Carr, the board approved of a plan proposing alterations at Sandycove Railway Station, so as to admit of the re-establishment of a car stand at that place.

An agreement with the Tramway Company with respect to the proposed interlacing of the lines in Upper and Lower George's-street, was perfected.

### WICKLOW HARBOUR BILL.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF LOANS.

A BILL to make provision with respect to advances for the benefit of Wicklow Harbour, proposed and brought in by Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Gerald Balfour, was issued on the 17th ult. The Bill provides that: Whereas the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, in pursuance of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880, and the Irish Loans Act, 1880, agreed to advance to the Wicklow Harbour Commissioners a sum not exceeding forty thousand pounds, on having the payment thereof, with interest, secured by mortgage of the port and harbour of Wicklow, to be made by instalments, as provided by the mortgage deeds, and also secured by the guarantee of the baronies of Arklow, Newcastle, South Ballinacor, Shillelagh, and North Ballinacor, in the County of Wicklow,

given in pursuance of the said Acts; and whereas there is due in respect of the forty thousand pounds advanced, the sum of thirty-five thousand nine hundred and two pounds six shillings and five pence on account of principal, and also a sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds and seventeen shillings on account of interest up to the first day of May, 1897, the payment of which is to be provided for under the provisions for the repayment of the loan, having effect before the passing of this Act; and whereas it is expedient that the Board of Works should be authorised to advance for the purpose of the improvement of Wicklow Harbour such further sum as with the sums due at the time of making the advance on account of the forty thousand pounds advance or interest thereon, shall not exceed the sum of sixty-five thousand pounds, and that the debt on the said loans, and any interest thereon unpaid, should be consolidated into a single debt. It is enacted that a special meeting of the justices, town commissioners, and associated cesspayers entitled to attend, shall be held on a date fixed by the Board of Works, at the Courthouse, Wicklow, within two months after the passing of the Act, the chairman of said meeting shall ascertain the opinion of those present as to the expediency of charging the rates of the town of Wicklow, or the Grand Jury cess of the barony, with the repayment of the said debt. The Treasury may, after receiving a report of same, advance to the Harbour Commissioners such sums as they may think fit, so that the total sum advanced does not exceed £65,000. The consolidated debt with interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum shall, by virtue of this Act, be a charge on the rates of the town of Wicklow, and on the Grand Jury cess of each of the contributory baronies, in such proportions as the Board of Works declare. It is provided that the sum charged on the rates of the town of Wicklow shall not exceed £2,500. The consolidated debt shall be repaid at the rate of £4 5s. 4d. for each £100 advanced for a period of 50 years from the date of the advance; or where the advance was made after the passing of the Act, for a period of fifty years from the date of consolidation.

### SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE, YOUGHAL.

"Sir Walter Raleigh resided at Youghal during the years 1588-9. He was granted large estates between Lismore and Youghal, and the income of the College—about £600 per annum—was assigned to him. For a long time the house bore the name of 'Myrtle Grove,' on account of the luxuriant growth of myrtles which reached the height of twenty feet; but its last owner, Sir John Pope Hennessey, changed its name to 'Raleigh's House,' so connecting it more distinctly with his memory. In Youghal [*Eócháill*, i.e., a yew wood—Joyce] it is not likely that Sir Walter will ever be forgotten. The memory of Elizabeth's gallant soldier of fortune seems to have ever kept a tight hold on the affection of its inhabitants. It is connected with more prosperous days than the present; for in his time Youghal was a place of importance, and possessed a Corporation. In 1588, Sir Walter was Mayor. At Ballynatray, three miles from Youghal, is preserved an original portrait of Sir Walter, by Zuccherò—a full length."—(*Elrington's Guide to Youghal*—Purcell and Co., Cork.)

The present owner of Raleigh's House is Sir Henry Blake, who is putting it into thorough repair, intending it for his future residence. We print below some particulars from the pen of a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, which may prove of interest to our readers:—

"The little old-world town of Youghal trails its onelong street along the banks of the Blackwater. Its walls and gateways still remain in part, and it must have been a place of some importance in Raleigh's time. The

houses are tightly packed within the narrow streets, every few yards disclosing an arched doorway or the heavy beams of a mediæval dwelling. The station and the modern lodging-house quarter from the open sea, and the visitor in search of Raleigh's house must walk the length of the town to the western extremity. Here we turn out of the main street towards the rising slope along which the walls are carried, and, nestling in a corner against the western wall, are the church and Raleigh's house. The church was built by the 8th Earl of Desmond as a Collegiate foundation, with "a warden, eight Fellows, and eight singing men." Myrtle Grove was the warden's house, and presumably came into Raleigh's hands with the rest of Yonghal, as part of a large grant of land from the Earl of Desmond's forfeited estates when Raleigh became commissioner for the Province of Munster.

"We enter close by the church, and find small Elizabethan house facing us on the left. The addition of the three gables in front is attributed to Raleigh; under each is a window on the first floor, while on the ground floor is a door with a window on each side. The central window on the first floor has a rounded top to its middle compartment, which is not an Elizabethan feature, and the windows would have a more old-time look if sashes had not been substituted for lattices by a former owner. Still the house is much as it was when Raleigh used it, and the courtly figure which so conspicuously graced the Court of Elizabeth must often have passed in and out of the doorway as he meditated on poetry, science, his discoveries in America, or the growth of the new plants, potato and tobacco, in his country retreat. One large alteration has been necessitated by the condition of the house. It is built on a slope, the difference between the front and back levels being 10 or 12 ft.; the foundations at the back, where the higher ground was, did not go more than a couple of feet below the surface—so we were informed,—and there are no drains. The ground floor rooms could never have been more than barely habitable, and Sir Henry Blake has had to underpin the whole of the back wall, digging out the bank to the ground level. This has made the house look rather bare, but the work was clearly unavoidable. On entering, we find three good-sized rooms, one a kitchen. In the latter, attention is at once arrested by a disproportionately large chimney-breast, which tradition reports to contain a secret chamber. The question will shortly be set at rest, for the wall is to be opened.

"The upstairs rooms are the most interesting. They are completely panelled with oak, much of which, however, has undergone the usual disfigurement of a coat of paint. The panels were probably made to fold, throwing three rooms into one. The front central room contains a curious old dining table, certainly not later than Raleigh's time, with an ingenious arrangement whereby sliding ends can be drawn out from beneath, when the middle part falls at once to their level. A room behind has a fireplace filled in with quaint blue Dutch tiles with scriptural scenes, and a carved oak mantelpiece reaching to the ceiling, but part of it appears to be Jacobean in design. The "oak" room to the left is larger, and has a square bay window at the side, like those in Haddon Hall. It contains an elaborate and quaintly carved mantelpiece, with figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, a number of impish-looking creatures, and two curious feminine but bearded figures, which, for want of a better name, are called Adam and Eve. A sea chest, said to have been Raleigh's, with ecclesiastical carving, stands by the wall. There is one other room on this floor, used by the caretaker, and that is all. The very smallness of the dwelling makes it more interesting as a relic, for Raleigh must have used the whole house—there was no choice.

"The garden is, however, perhaps more interesting than the house. First there is the

slope at the back where the potato is said to have been planted. In front of the house, close under the town wall, are the four yews under which Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have smoked his first pipe. It is pretty certain that Harriot taught his master this accomplishment, and Raleigh passed it on to his fellow-courtiers, giving them pipes with silver bowls. Whether or no Raleigh smoked in his garden, he must often have sat in the shade of the yews, where he probably talked with Spenser, the poet, then living near, and the Court and its turmoil must have seemed very far away from that secluded corner, for a snugger or more retired little spot it would be difficult to find. When Mrs. S. C. Hall visited it in the twenties, the garden was full of tall myrtles. These are almost all gone, but tangled shrubs grow luxuriantly, and the garden, divided into two, as it slopes downward, by a low wall, is secluded enough for a convent. It is this feature, perhaps, which gives the place the home-like, long-inhabited look which makes it easy to imagine that Sir Walter Raleigh only left its gates a month or two ago."

### THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL.

It is stated that a writ has been issued by Mr. Kavanagh, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Michael Gunn, proprietor, of the Gaiety Theatre, against Mr. Morell, the purchaser of the Leinster Hall, at present in course of reconstruction as the new Theatre Royal. The cause of action is, we understand, that the new theatre is not being constructed to seat 2,300 persons, as, plaintiff contends, was stipulated in the agreement for purchase. A motion for injunction will be moved this week before the Vacation Judge. An appearance has been entered on behalf of Mr. Morell. Mr. Gunn's position is this—that there was a very general complaint by the people of Dublin that the Gaiety Theatre was not large enough; that being so, he, in agreeing to sell the Leinster Hall, stipulated that the theatre to be built on its site should be sufficiently large to seat 2,300 persons.

### NOTES OF WORKS.

Alterations and additions will shortly be commenced at the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, under the Commissioners of Control, the tenders for which will be received up till 21st inst.

Steps are being taken to erect the tower and the spire of Clones Roman Catholic church, and tenders for the work are advertised for. The architect is Mr. William Hague, Dawson-street.

The Galway county court-house having become unsuitable to present requirements, considerable alterations are proposed to be made, to provide accommodation for jurors and witnesses and public offices, from plans by Mr. James Perry, M.E., M.I.C.E., Galway. Contractors are invited to send in tenders for these desirable improvements by the 10th inst.

A memorial high-altar has been erected in St. James's R. C. Church, James's-street, to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dean Kennedy, in which parish he laboured for a period of thirty-nine years. The ceremony of unveiling took place on the 25th ult. The design consists of an altar proper, and reredos. The front portion of the altar is divided into three panels, having sculptured groups in statuary marble; while the entire lower portion is of Sicilian marble, with shafts of Siena and Connemara coloured marbles. The tabernacle, also of statuary marble, rises to a height of 24 ft., and is surmounted by a canopy of Caen stone. The reredos contains four large canopied niches, with sculptured groups, and stands 18 ft. in height. The work has been carried out, from the designs of Mr. G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A., architect, Dawson-street, by Mr. George Smith, sculptor, Great Brunswick-street, at a cost of £700.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ARCHITECTURE, AND THE BUILDING TRADES.\*

In giving this title to the short paper which follows, I do so to explain its scope in current phrase. For myself, however, I must explain that I acknowledge no distinction between architecture and building. Architecture is the resultant of the association of the several building trades—it is the centre of gravity, as it were, of the crafts in combination.

While it is generally admitted that there is now no common speech and tradition in building matters, no current style of architecture, there has been much attempt to extol this architecture as something quite superior to mere common building. Fergusson, for instance, in trying to make out such a distinction, says, in effect, that building is mere heaping of material together, while architecture is building done with thought and arrangement. He thus gives the title of building to a wholly supposititious product which has never had any concrete existence, so that he may give the title of architecture to building as we know it historically.

It suffices to say that the building product of antiquity is never so treated; the history of the architecture of Greece is what we know of the buildings of Greece—religious, military, domestic; the architecture of the middle ages is the masonry and carpentry, the smithing, plumbing, and so on, brought together in the wonderful works of that age. It follows, therefore, that the endeavour of the historians of art is to get at the typical and spontaneous in the art of the past so as to re-construct the ages by all the monuments they have left behind. Modern English architecture is truly the whole product of the current customs of building in England. The architecture of London is the mass of building from Bow to Putney and from Hoxton to New Cross; and it is in the multitude of ordinary and characteristic buildings rather than in the few and exceptional ones that what is typical of this architecture will be found. The question of education in architecture is therefore not a question of nice scholarship which might affect the more costly buildings, half-a-dozen restaurants, clubs, and insurance offices; it is the question of influencing the building of mean streets and the ordinary dwellings and meeting places of men. It is not merely an academical question, but one of enormous practical importance to humanity and civilisation.

An explanation of the more apparent causes which led to the admitted break-down of tradition in architecture—that is, building—in these modern days, is part of a long story. Before glancing at it, it will be well to gain a clear idea of what this thing "style" has been in the past when art was, as we say, living. At such periods, architecture, as we can now see, was a natural development, the outcome of the experimental building carried forward by masons and carpenters. We see the needs and aspirations of society, the materials used by the builders, and all the other conditions of climate, circumstance, and thought so directly influencing their manner of building that it became a common and organic growth. This organic principle of building, the *style*, was a remarkable essence, a principle of growth born of the contact of mind, sense, and emotions with outer conditions; this style was not an accident, not a thing to be willed or altered; it was in the nature of things spontaneous, communal, national, racial. A building was a natural product, another kind of tree, as it were, growing on the earth's surface, answering to every condition of soil and climate, and responding to every breeze of thought.

Literature is but the written word, architecture is the builded word; the writer and the builder are alike nothing except so far as they crystallise some of the thought stuff

behind phenomena—the ideas waiting to be born. And, further, a true style can only answer to one moment in the world's history; we may speak of Hellenic, or Byzantine, and of the thirteenth and fourteenth century styles, but really style changed from day-to-day. Any mere invention, if it were possible, of new shapes, any intentional originality, would be as trivial as our copying of the styles of the past. Of course, I must be understood to speak of expressional forms, not of useful inventions.

Our modern relation to facts on the side of architectural thought is, of course, exactly represented by our current building speech. We are revealed to ourselves in the corrugated iron shed, the mean meeting-house, the restored cathedral, the sham Gothic church, the sham Renaissance town-hall, the dull workhouse, silly villa, and the general vulgarity of the streets.

All this is ourselves built large, and yet I hope that we are not so bad as we look, for we are the victims of our historic position, and if we find ourselves in a *cul-de-sac* we didn't put ourselves there. Still it is a melancholy reflection that all this time there would have been a true style of building proper to this moment alone in the world's history, if we could only have been in connection with the great governing principles of practical building, a vital stream, instead of being choked by the scum of an outspent eddy of scholasticism.

I am going to become more practical instantly, but what becomes of the architecture never built—the architecture of 1697?

At the beginning of the sixteenth century a vast revolution occurred all over Western Europe. The Church broke in two, traditional customs were largely replaced by statutes imitated from Roman law, the free towns were overawed, and the national folk architecture withered up before a fashion for imitating Roman building seized on with avidity by all the Courts in Europe. Reformation, Revolution, Renaissance, were but complementary phases in the fields of religion, politics and art of one great movement, by which the guilds were dissolved, the ideal of the towns uprooted, and the craftsmen who governed them taught their place. The guilds of the workmen had been inextricably bound up with religious brotherhoods and with the corporations of the towns (the municipalities or communes were, indeed, based on the guilds), so all were struck at together.

The revival of learning, as it is called, worked in perfectly with the great wave of reaction and absolutism. Roman law was ransacked for pretexts, and a scholarship of Roman art became a lever to trust out of the way the customs of the crafts as held by the guilds. At this time a set of drawing-master designers, commercial travellers in art, came from Italy, and hung about the Courts of France, Germany, and England, and displaced the old master masons and carpenters who held the living traditions of building art. These Italian designers were for the most part painters rather than masons, and from this time the architect became a painter or drawing-master of buildings rather than a graduate of the shops.

As the old architecture of the people was to be broken down, arguments were easy to find. One of the most potent and convincing of these arguments is that which is set out by one of the earliest and ablest of the drawing-master designers of France, Philibert de l'Orme, thus:—Roman architecture was antique; Solomon's temple was built in antiquity, therefore Solomon's temple was built according to Roman architecture; but the plans for Solomon's temple were drawn in heaven, therefore Roman architecture was divine and revealed, and the ways of building followed by the mediæval masons were of the nature of heresy. It was necessary, according to De l'Orme, to return to the "vray" architecture in its purity.

Building from this time ceased to be experimental workmanship, tradition behind and reason in front; it became an essay in the

\* From a Paper by Mr. W. R. Lethaby. Read at Society of Arts, on 16th June—International Congress on Technical Education.

"vray" architecture; and scholars in classical antiquities passed themselves off as "architects," which they could the more easily do as the old experts in building were employed to do the work while the scholars provided the pretty patterns, not according to the customs of the craft any longer, but such as might tickle the fancies of Italianised employers.

But it is easy to see that this theory could not last. Scholarship feeding on a limited field soon exhausted itself. Nothing remained to the scholarship theory of architecture when this exhaustion had become apparent, but flatly to reverse the argument, and this Pugin did. Pugin arose with beautiful enthusiasm to prophesy that the old despised way of building practised in the middle ages which had come to be called "Gothic" or barbarous was the true Christian style after all. Then the scholarship engine was set going once more full speed astern.

This cry, in turn, exhausted itself in some sixty or seventy years; we can see, indeed, that this was in the nature of necessity. This second school of copyists were not nearly so unanimous as the former, nor were the students so self-convinced, yet it is to be noticed that both these revivals (so-called!) were entered on with a certain belief and fervour—the revival of antique, true, or revealed architecture, and the revival of true, Christian, or pointed architecture. The first entirely succeeded in suppressing "Gothic" architecture; the second only half succeeded in establishing sham Gothic architecture.

So much for the immediate past; what of to-day? These two enthusiasms having been worked through, scholarship is not equal to another act of faith, and has fallen into architectural scepticism. We don't believe in any architecture being "vray" now. So far as scholarship of design goes there is now no attempt to work in concert except by the professors of church restoration, who follow Essex and Wyatt in rebuilding the cathedrals to taste and with dispatch. This tail of the Gothic revival cannot, however, last for more than a few years. When all the real Gothic has been altered into sham Gothic, that enthusiasm also will have evaporated.

All theories of what has been called "architectural design" have entirely broken down under examination, and it has become apparent that the truer the style is, the closer is its relation to its time and environment. It has become apparent that there is no absolute architecture, but that true style and rational building can only be the outcome of the conditions of the moment in the wise satisfaction of true needs, and by the interaction of handiwork and the materials with which it deals.

While we have been finding out this, it has become as clearly evident that any lingering remnants of the old system of workmanship preserved traditionally by the workmen are disappearing. Just as we have realised that the very basis and main substance of architecture are beautifully built walls of carefully selected materials, timber framed in a workmanlike way, deftly laid plaster, columns proportioned to material, windows and doors shaped for service, and so on, and not certain patterns arbitrarily selected by a professor of design, it has become evident to us that the body of workers' skill which the earlier masters of "design" like Wren had to deal with has been continuously decaying and disappearing since the destruction of the guilds. For be it remembered that some of the methods of the guilds survived for long their official destruction. At the beginning of this century the theory of the crafts being based on due apprenticeship was still maintained. And in country towns some who called themselves masons and architects were still to be found.

We designers on the one side have lost faith in scholarship in design; on the other hand the workers are untaught and therefore unintelligent and uninitiated.

To look back again to the middle ages. The masons' and carpenters' guilds were faculties or colleges of education in those

arts, and every town was, so to say, a craft university. The folk of the middle ages were not so ignorant as to look on dead languages, history, and statistics as the only forms of learning. Masonry, carpentry, smithing, plumbing, were media for the exercise of intelligence and aspiration. It has been well pointed out by a recent historian of the Universities, that they are but surviving examples of the associations of the middle ages—Scholars' guilds.

Corporations of masons, carpenters, and the like, were established in the towns for the ruling of production and the teaching of the craft. Each craft aspired to have a college hall; and a city like London was full, first of the buildings of the religious brotherhoods—the churches; then of the halls of corporations or lay brotherhoods. Guildhall was, as it were, the secular cathedral on which the smaller company halls depended, like parish churches, of trade and craft. We are usually told that "feudalism" was the social principle of the middle ages, as if there had been a "social contract." The truth is, society in the middle ages formed itself into groups, mainly in accordance with the callings of its members. The association or group, not the individual, was really the unit of society and basis of competition.

The guild, which regulated all the customs of the trade, guaranteed the relations of the apprentice and the master craftsman with whom he was placed—master, be it noticed, not in the sense of employer, but in the sense of graduate of his craft college and wearing its robes. The boy was really apprenticed to the craft as a whole and ultimately to the city, whose freedom he engaged to take up. The boy apprenticed to a mason mixed mortar, tidied the shop, and generally learnt his craft by assisting an expert during a seven years' course. Each master might only take one or two apprentices at a time, for they learnt by working with him. At a certain stage the apprentice became a companion or bachelor of his art, and later by producing a master-work, the thesis of his craft, he was admitted a master—one of the governing body of his college; and only thus was he permitted to become an employer of labour. Then as a citizen the dignities of the city were open to him and the great things of his art. He might become the master in building some abbey or cathedral, or as king's mason, one of the royal household, and the acknowledged great artist of his time in what was then called Mason-craft. The buildings of the middle ages are indeed wonderful, but is it so wonderful after all that they were produced when the building trades were so organised? Our ideals and system are as perfectly reflected in our modern architecture of London, where a vast mass of common buildings, which I will not attempt to describe, is diversified here and there by a careful design done out of an architect's head after study of the real mason's art of the past, and built by farming out to a financial agent called a contractor, by gangs of men who have no say in the matter, and who for the most part have "picked up" their trade.

Some argument has been spent on the question as to whether the modern trade unions represent the ancient guilds. The question in one respect is as nice a one as that of apostolic succession in the English church. In a broad sense, however, there is not the least doubt that guilds and unions are alike forms of those associations of the workers which are known to have existed far back in Greece, were highly systematised through the Roman and Byzantine eras, won their highest positions with the assumption of the government of the free towns by the merchants and craftsmen in the middle ages; and crushed and disinherited in England under Henry VIII. reappeared in the various forms of benefit clubs, wages unions, and the trivialities of freemasonry. What we call by the meaningless term Gothic architecture was the ordinary current work sanctioned by the guild. From such considerations I have reached the conclusion, that the

building system of any time and country has always represented the state and activities of the guilds or unions. Now, as the organisation of scholarship is the affair of scholars, and medicine the business of doctors, only masons and carpenters can organise and develop the arts of masonry and carpentry. If ever a living style of architecture can again be made economically possible, it is by the unions of the several crafts assuming guild functions, seeing to the education of its learners, setting a standard of quality in production—in a word, assuming the entire responsibility for the whole conduct of their crafts—and nothing effectual can be done without them. If the unions, stirring themselves in this way, can vitalise the building crafts, we shall get a building art once more, otherwise we shan't. The real question before the unions is not one of a halfpenny an hour more or less in wages, but the architecture of their country. They are far from realising this responsibility—we are far from having a reasonable and living style of building.

#### SANITARY WORK IN DUBLIN.

At last week's meeting of the Public Health Committee, Sir Charles A. Cameron, the Superintendent Medical Officer, read a lengthened report on Health Matters, &c., in the City. He gave an epitome of some of the sanitary work performed during the week: 10 removals of fever patients to hospital, 14 dwellings disinfected, 898 articles disinfected, 30 removals of infected clothing, 633 unsanitary defects discovered, 192 notices to abate them served, 22 summonses served. The following were inspected:—785 houses, 4,400 rooms, 66 slaughter-houses, 31 dairy-yards, 26 nightly lodging-houses, and 6 workshops.

The committee had under consideration plans of several new buildings proposed to be erected in the city, with reports by the City Architect, and also the plans of proposed seating accommodation in the New Theatre Royal, Hawkins-street.

#### LAW.

##### LIGHT AND AIR TO A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION.  
(Before the Master of the Rolls.)

*Lawrence v. the Dublin United Tramways Company, Limited.*—This case was mentioned on the 28th ult. It was an action by Mr. William Lawrence, photographer, 7 Upper Sackville-street, for an injunction to restrain the Dublin United Tramways Company from continuing to build certain premises, as parcel offices, &c., in Tyrone-place, on the ground that they would obstruct the light and air to Mr. Lawrence's photographic gallery. The case came before the Court on Saturday, 24th ult., when it was adjourned, in order that answering affidavits might be filed. At the sitting of the court on Wednesday it was stated that an arrangement had been come to. The terms of the settlement were, that defendants should not raise the new buildings to a greater height than 27 ft. 6 in. above the level of the pavement; and that they should put on a flat roof, if required; and that the height of the chimneys and of the back wall should be settled by the architects of both parties.

#### TENDERS.

For the erection of 35 labourers' cottages at Lisguggan Little (contract No. 1), and 36 at Doyle's-lane and Newport's-lane (contract No. 2), for the Corporation of Waterford:—

##### CONTRACT NO. 1.

P. Costen, Waterford ..	£3,650	0	0
G. Nolan, .. (accepted)	3,476	6	11

##### CONTRACT NO. 2.

P. Costen, Waterford ..	£3,880	0	0
G. Nolan, .. (accepted)	3,853	0	6

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ARTICLE NO. XXIII.

(22.) *Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 1788.*

(Continued from page 142.)

THE Commissioners who were appointed under the Act of Parliament (40 George III.) to build the Hospital, leased from Mr David Courtney a piece of ground, portion of the unreclaimed waste land lying between Lower Mount-street and Grand Canal-street (late Artichoke-road). The plot of ground is described on the lease as a "Piece of ground on the south-west side of Grand Canal-street, containing in front to said street 340 ft. in breadth, in the rear 260 ft., in depth on the east side 200 ft., and on the north-west side 200 ft., and in depth in the centre 190 ft., bounding on the north-east to Grand Canal-street, on the north-west to Samuel Spronle's holding, on the south-west and south-east to a stable lane of 24 ft."

The lease is dated 10th May, 1802, and made "between David Courtney, Esqr., of the first part; the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton, the Rev. John Kearney [Provost of T.C.D., subsequently, 1806-1815, Bishop of Ossory], Edward Hill, Esq., Sir Francis Hutchinson, the Hon. George Knox, Arthur Brown, William Digges La Touche, and Abraham Wilkinson, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by the hereinafter recited Act of Parliament, of the second part; and the President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, of the third part, for the term of 99½ years from 29th September, 1801, at the yearly rent of £150" [Irish currency equal to £138 9s. 2½d. English]. The lease contains a covenant binding the Lessees "not to carry on any offensive or noisome trade or business on any part of said premises."

Owing to the peculiar situation of the ground, which had been a portion of the marsh described in our last article, great expense was necessarily incurred in draining and elevating it so that the foundations should be above the level of the adjacent canal, in order to provide against damp.

The building of the Hospital was entrusted to the eight Commissioners appointed by Parliament, who were directed to appropriate to that purpose the sum of £1,200 which remained in the English funds till the year 1800, when the School of Physic Act appropriated it to the building of the Hospital, together with the rents which should be collected, till accommodation would be afforded for thirty patients.

The Commissioners appointed Mr. George Papworth, 40 Mary-street, as architect, and from his plans and under his superintendence, the work was carried out by Mr. Robert Morrison, 68 Aungier-street. After about two years had been spent in preparing for the erection of a large edifice on such an undesirable site, the first stone of the new Hospital was laid by the Rev. Dr. Kearney, Provost of Trinity College (and one of the above-named Commissioners), on the 15th of September, 1803.\* Having, up to 1808, expended upwards of £6,000 of Sir Patrick Dun's funds on the erection of the west wing of the Hospital (including the expense of levelling, &c.), and, being destitute of means for carrying on the building (except the annual produce of the estates, which was quite inadequate), an application was made for Parliamentary aid to complete

the work. Immediately after commencing the building, new difficulties cropped up, which greatly interfered with its progress, as well as adding increased expenses, and other unforeseen obstacles in the way of the contractors. These were caused by the outbreak and continuance of the Continental war, which rendered the supply of Baltic timber so precarious and difficult, even at an extravagant price, that it was deemed necessary, in order to carry on the building, to import timber from America, which, it is said, was the first American timber used for building purposes in this country.

On the 24th of June, 1808, the Commissioners, having finished the west wing of the Hospital, so as to afford accommodation for thirty patients, made the following report:—

## Report of the Commissioners for Building Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

"To the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

"SIR,—We the undersigned Commissioners for building Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital think it necessary to apprise the said College of Physicians that the period for which they were enabled by Parliament to provide for the support of a temporary Clinical Hospital having expired on the third day of this Inst. June, they are not authorised to continue such provision longer than that day, and that they have accordingly directed that the Bills for maintenance of Patients in the Hospital to be made up to that time which are now in a course of payment.

"They further beg leave to suggest to the College of Physicians the necessity of summoning a meeting of the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, appointed by Act of the 40th of the King [George III.], in order to take upon them the Government of the said Hospital, the same being now completed for the reception of Thirty Patients.

"June 24th, 1808.

George Hall, Provost.  
Sackville Hamilton.  
Daniel Mills.  
James Cleghorn."

## The First Meeting of the Governors.

The Governors of the Hospital met for the first time in the new Hospital on the 7th July, 1808, when the following Resolution was passed:—

"Present: Dr. Mills, President of the College of Physicians, in the Chair.

Dr. Orpen, Vice-President of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Ferguson }  
Dr. Callanan } Censors.  
Dr. Leahy }

"Resolved: That the Governors do not think themselves pledged to defray any expenses incident to those Patients who have been admitted since the third day of June last, it appearing to them that no authority was given to any person to receive patients since that period."

## The First Elected Governors.

Dr. Robert Perceval, Dr. James Cleghorn, and David Courtney were elected Governors of the Hospital, and were ordered to be summoned at the next Board.

The next meeting of the Board of Governors was held on the 11th of July, 1808, when the following members were present:—

"Rev. Dr. Hall, Provost of Trinity College, in the Chair.

Dr. Mills, President of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Orpen, Vice-President.

Dr. Cleghorn.

Dr. Callanan.

Dr. Ferguson } Censors of College of Physicians  
Dr. Leahy }

David Courtney, Esqr."

The following letter was received from Dr. Boyton, and the consideration of it was deferred until an investigation should be instituted into the state of the funds:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Having received from Mr. Martin, the apothecary of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the copy of a Resolution entered into at your first meeting on Thursday the 7th of July Inst., stating that it appeared to you that the funds were inadequate at present to the maintenance of Patients; and at the same time ordering that he

(the apothecary) do admit no more Patients without directions from the Governors, I hastened to submit it to the consideration of the Professors of the School of Physic, for whose Information, as well as my own, I did suppose the Resolution was transmitted to me; and they, at a very full meeting specially convened for the purpose, have instructed me to lay before you the following statement, the result of their deliberations:

## The Report.

"Convinced of the essential service which they would render the School of Physic, and to the Public at large by continuing the Clinical Lectures during the entire year, and conceiving themselves warranted in so doing by the Letter and Spirit of the School of Physic Act, they directed the Clinical Professor for the year to advertise a summer course of Lectures.

"For the maintenance of Patients to be made the subjects of these Lectures, they believed the surplus revenues of Sir Patrick Dun's Estates to be fully sufficient, and they trust the Governors will be of the same opinion when they consider the facts which I am now to submit to them.

"On inquiring, they learn that of the aggregate funds of four thousands pounds, and two thousand pounds granted by Parliament in the session before last; of the several sums paid in by the Treasurer of Sir Patrick Dun's Estates and of the subscriptions for the use of the Hospital, there now remains in the Bank of Messrs. La Touche, a residue of £1,224 15s. 7½d.

"That there is also in the hands of Doctor Hopkins, Treasurer of the College of Physicians, a sum between six and seven hundred pounds, which, with the former residue, makes a sum of very little, if anything, short of £1,900.

"That from Mr. Morrison's account of the expense of building and fitting up the left [west] wing of the Hospital into which Patients have been admitted, there does not remain more than £800 or thereabouts unpaid, which with about one hundred pounds still due on account of the Winter Establishment for Drugs and Butcher's meat, make a sum of nine hundred pounds, or thereabouts.

"From these statements, which the Professors trust will, on investigation, be found tolerably correct, they hope that there are funds for the maintenance of Patients as directed by Act of Parliament; and they have instructed me, in their name, to request that when the above facts shall have been ascertained, which, on account of the School of Physic, and the Public, they hope will be done with all convenient speed, they (the Governors) do authorise me to continue the admission of Patients agreeably to the Provision of the ninth section of the 40th of his present Majesty.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,  
Jno. Wm. Boyton.

"July 10th, 1808."

At the same meeting it was resolved:—  
"That a subscription of Ten Guineas per annum shall be necessary to entitle any subscriber to become a Governor."

The first Wednesday in every month was appointed the general Board day; the Board to meet at three o'clock in summer and two o'clock in winter.

The next meeting of the Governors was held on the 26th October, 1808. Present: Doctor Mills, Vice-President of College of Physicians, in the chair; Doctors Cleghorn, Callanan, Perceval, Leahy, Hill, and Orpen, when it was Resolved that: "Considering that the Hospital is not completed, and that the Governors cannot give assurance that the Hospital will continue open during the whole year, that the sum of 20 guineas required by Act of Parliament be in the present instance dispensed with, and be reduced to the sum of six guineas, and that the University members be admitted for two guineas.

"Resolved, that eight additional beds be provided, and necessary furniture, under direction of Dr. Mills and Dr. Callanan."

The Governors of the Hospital sought to make a back entrance to the Hospital from Love-lane, off Lower Mount-street, which was opened by Mr. John Grant, who obtained a lease of some plots for building from Mr. David Courtney; but it appears the lane was considered by Mr. Grant to be his private property, and he refused to permit the Governors to make use of it. At a meeting of the Governors of the Hospital, held 1st February, 1809, Mr. David Courtney "having represented that Mr. Grant's lane, from Mount-street, is his private property," it was

\* In the "Historical Annals of the City of Dublin," published in Peter Wilson's *Dublin Directory* for 1804, is the following, under 1803:—"September 15th, Foundation laid of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital on the Artichoke-road, by the Rev. Doctor Kearney, Provost of Trinity College." In *Poulker's Journal* of 27th Sept., 1803 (nearly a fortnight after), we find the following:—"Thursday the first stone of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was laid by the Provost of Trinity College, attended by the other Commissioners, on the Artichoke-road." In the above-named *Directory* for 1805, the date of this event is, by a singular error, placed in the "Annals" under the year 1798, September 15th; and, strange to say, the blunder has been repeated in all "Annals" up till the present year 1897!—ninety-two years!! It may probably be corrected in the next issue of Thom's excellent Red Book.

"ordered that a Letter be written to Mr. Grant requesting leave from him to allow a passage thro' said lane to the Hospital." Mr. Grant did not comply with their request, and the Governors, being of opinion that the lane was a public thoroughfare, made a back entrance into it from the Hospital. When this was done, Mr. Grant, in order to show them that the lane was his private property, immediately built a stone wall at the entrance into it from Mount-street, and thus closed up the passage to the Hospital. The Governors, however, were not to be frustrated in what they considered to be a public right of way, and accordingly, on the 13th October, 1818, they directed the Registrar of the Hospital to write a letter to the Commissioners for making Wide Streets, &c., which ran as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by the managing committee of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital to inform you that a lane leading from Mount-street to the back entrance of this Hospital, which has been open and used as a general passage for some years past, and called Love Lane, has lately been closed up by a wall being built across the entrance from Mount-street, and as it appears to the managing committee that such stoppage is not only a violation of public right, but a most serious inconvenience to the Hospital, they direct me to entreat that you may be so good as exercise the right, which they are led to think, rests with your Board, to have said passage opened. (Signed) Geo. Tyrrell."

Mr. Grant was compelled to remove the obstruction, and since then there has been a back entrance through the lane to the Hospital.

In the meantime the Commissioners continued the work of completing the Hospital; but as the funds accruing out of Sir Patrick Dun's estates were found to be inadequate, owing to the expense of maintaining the patients who now occupied the west wing, they were obliged to apply to the Imperial Parliament for assistance, having up to 1808 expended £6,346 of Sir Patrick Dun's funds in the erection of the west wing of the Hospital, and in enclosing and levelling the ground. The Parliament granted a sum of £1,250, which enabled them to complete the central building in 1812.

Before the building of the east wing was completed some small chinks, were observed in the doors and wood-work owing to the freshness of the American timber, which did not get sufficient time to season. The defects were reported to the Board of Governors by the apothecary. On the 12th of April, 1812, a meeting of the Governors was held at the Hospital, and it was resolved "that as it appears to this Board that some of the carpenter's work of the Hospital is imperfect or bad, the apothecary be directed to write to the Commissioners for building the Hospital, to state that it is the request of this Board that an examination into the work and materials of this house be made by them."

#### Reply of the Commissioners.

"Jervis-street, 29th May, 1812.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for Building Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital having directed Mr. Francis Johnston and Mr. Edwd. Parke to inspect the state of the Buildings thereof, and to report to this Board their opinion thereupon, and Messrs. Johnston and Parke having stated their report accordingly, I am directed by the Commissioners to send you the enclosed copy of the said report. I have the honour, &c. (Signed) John Hendrick."

#### Report on State of Buildings.

"GENTLEMEN,—According to your desire we have examined Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The West Wing is well executed of good materials and apparently well put together; the roof has not shewn any damp, nor does there appear any fracture or settlement in any part of that Wing. Therefore, it may be reported as well executed.

"The Roofs of the centre Building seem permanently good. The intended Library and Board-rooms have got good plank floors, and are well executed; the window shutters (of less importance) are somewhat slender, but may answer; owing to expedition, and not allowing sufficient time for seasoning, the American oak of which the Doors are made, some defective openings appear in the doors from its shrinking.

"The Bricklayers, Stone Cutters, and Plasterers Work are unexceptionally good.

"The Lecture Room is executed in a bold architectural style, but the unseasoned oak here again intrudes its defects, tho' not materially prejudicial. This is not blamable in the Undertaker, as better material could not be procured at the time the Work was done.

"The East Wing, now advancing, is composed of the best materials, and well executed. An unimportant settlement in the front, where the present and former work join, is only apparently disadvantageous, but of no serious consequence.

"Upon the whole, except the trivial slenderness of the shutters, we consider the Building as faithfully, permanently, and well done.

"We are Gentlemen, your humble servants,  
"Frans. Johnston,  
Edwd. Parke."

Subsequent Parliamentary grants enabled the Commissioners to complete the Hospital, which was finished in 1816, at a cost of £40,000, of which £9,000 were at different times granted by Parliament, the remainder of the expenses having been defrayed out of Sir Patrick Dun's estates, assisted by private subscriptions.

The structure, which is built of granite, consists of a centre with two advancing pavilions or wings, all of which are two storeys in height. The front, which faces the north-east, extends about 194 ft.; the central building is decorated with four Ionic columns resting on the plinth dividing the ground floor from the upper one, and supporting an entablature with a cantilever cornice; on the frieze is inscribed, in large gilt characters, the following inscription in contracted Latin:—

NOSOCOMIVM. PATR. DVN. EQ. AVRAT. MDCCCXIV.

which, when given in full, will read thus:—"Nosocomium Patricii Dun Equitis Aurati," and may be translated into English, thus:—"THE HOSPITAL OF SIR PATRICK DUN, KNIGHT, 1814."

In the intercolumniation are three windows with pediments; these are the only ones which have dressings, the others being quite plain, but have oblong panels above them. Above the columns rises a kind of ornamental attic, decorated with breaks, panels, and a clock. The elevation of the wings is three windows in width; those of the ground floor are circular-headed and placed between arches. The upper floor has only two windows,—one on each side of a niche that is placed within a square panel, dressed like a window,—the whole composition being recessed in an arcade.

The ground storey of the centre is occupied by apartments for the matron and apothecary, pupils' waiting-room, and theatre, in which the lectures are delivered; all of these open from a handsome hall, with a beautiful staircase of mountain-granite. Above them are spacious apartments, one of which, until 1864, was the Board-room of the College of Physicians,—the others, that of the Governors of the Hospital, and the Library. Here also are two rooms originally intended for the use of the professors; the remainder of the centre was allotted to the apothecary's shop and the museum of the Professor of Materia Medica.

The wings contain the wards for male and female patients, who are completely separated, and have distinct staircases and offices. The wards in the lower storey were originally designed for chronic patients; and those in the upper, for fever; but, since 1867, the lower wards are for surgical, and the upper for medical patients. There are also smaller wards for the reception of patients who pay, at a fixed rate, for their support in the Hospital, and who are admitted on the recommendation, in writing, of a subscriber. All the wards on the first floor are vaulted, and the floors of large granite flags. By this construction, disturbance is prevented, accidents from fire obviated, and an opportunity afforded of lime-washing the floors intended for the reception of the most infectious cases of disease. The upper wards, which are 21 ft. high, are well ventilated, and, in order to sustain the temperature, the flues of the lower apartments are carried up

in the thickness of the walls, while two open fireplaces and a louvre at top, give exit to the rarified air.

On the basement storey of the central building is situated the spacious Lecture-room, or Theatre (which has been recently rebuilt), in which the Queen's Professors and those of the College of Physicians lecture during the Session. The area of the old Theatre was semicircular, lofty, and was appropriately ornamented with medallions, in stucco, of Hippocrates and Celsus, between which appeared, in capitals, the inscription:—

"ΠΑΡ ΤΥΣΤΟΤ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΙΑΣΙΣ"

expressing the Physician's dependence on the providence of God.

This old Theatre being quite unsuitable to the requirements of modern surgery, the Governors of the Hospital had for a long time under consideration the necessity of providing a properly equipped Operation Theatre. In 1896, plans were prepared by Mr. Charles A. Owen, B.A., M.R.I.A.I., architect, 16 Molesworth-street, who visited many of the lecture theatres in London and large English provincial towns, and the result has been the construction of a building which fully answers all requirements.

[We hope to give a full description of the new Operation Theatre in our next.]

The entrance to the gallery of the Theatre for the accommodation of the students is on the first landing of the grand staircase. Over the door are the two medallions, in stucco, of Hippocrates and Celsus, which were formerly in the old Theatre, and between them are the arms of Sir Patrick Dun, also in stucco, which are as follows:—

Gu., a sword erect paleways, ppr., pommel and hilt or, betw. two padlocks or.

Crest—A dexter hand couped at wrist, ppr.

Motto—Celer atque fidelis.

On the 7th Feb., 1818, the Governors of the Hospital presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Talbot), in which they state "that the upper wards of said Hospital, capable of containing one hundred beds, have been erected with the express purpose of accommodating Fever patients, and that, in the construction, every attention has been paid to the comfort of the sick, and to the security of those who attend them, and every provision has been made for the purifying the bodies and clothes of the infected, and removing the convalescents to other wards, some of which might also be applied to the reception of Fever patients."

"That in consequence of the failure of the Funds appropriated by Act of Parliament for the support of the Hospital, the Fever wards are at present unfurnished and unoccupied.

"Your Memorialists therefore find themselves imperatively called upon by the subsisting public calamity to apply to the munificence of your Excellency's Government for a supply of one hundred Bedsteads and Bedding, which, by Parochial contribution or otherwise, may be rendered available to the relief of Public distress."

At an extraordinary meeting called by the Provost of T.C.D., and one of the Vice-Presidents, and held at the Provost's house, on Wednesday, 18th Feb., 1818, a communication from Government having been received by Dr. Perceval, from Mr. William Gregory, Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, saying "that one hundred beds, with bedding would be furnished to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital (for the purpose of accommodating fever patients) by the Governors of the House of Industry, and that their maintenance would be defrayed by Government, according to the precedent of arrangement with Steevens's Hospital, a Committee, consisting of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Perceval, and John David La-Touche, was appointed to communicate with the Governors of the House of Industry, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the sick, &c. It was also resolved, "That it would contribute much to the facility of transport and early transmission of Patients, and to the convenience of the friends of the sick, that the Patients re-

ceived into Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital should be sent from such parts of the city as may be included within a district contiguous to the Hospital. . . . That such a district might properly be bounded, by the River [Liffey] on the north, by the Grand Canal on the east, south-east, and south, and by the line of Richmond-street, Camden-street, Augier-street, George's-street, and Eustace-street on the west; and that the Committee be requested to communicate this opinion to the House of Industry."

On the abatement of the epidemic, the following account of disbursements of the support of Fever patients on Government allowance from the 15th day of Sept., 1818, to the 14th August, 1819, was returned:—

"Total sum charged to Government	£2,415 0 4
"Cr. Expense of maintenance	- £2,221 12 3
„ Do. of Bedding, &c.	193 8 1
	£2,415 0 4

"The average daily number of patients in the house was 9½. This multiplied by 334, the number of days during which the Hospital was open on Government allowance, gives 30,462 patients; the average maintenance of whom was 1s. 3½d. According to the estimates which was averaged at 1s. 9d., and transmitted to Government, the total expense would amount to £2,665 8s. 6d., but a saving had been made of 3½d. per day on each patient, so that the house takes credit for £2,221 12s. 3d. only—the entire saving amounting to £243 16s. 3d."

1828. Another fever epidemic broke out in the city, when room in Sir Patrick Dun's was afforded for 150 patients.

In 1864, on the completion of the new College of Physicians in Kildare-street, which is built on the site of the old *Kildare-street Club House*, accidentally burned in 1861 (formerly the city residence of the Earl of Portarlington), the College removed their Library, &c., from the central building of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, which they handed over to the Governors of the Hospital, who immediately had it fitted up and converted it into Children's Wards.

1866. On the outbreak of cholera this year, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was the first in Dublin that opened its wards for the reception of cholera cases, during the latter half of which year, nearly 200 sufferers from this terrible disease were treated inside its walls.

In 1867, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, which, since its foundation, had been a Medical Hospital only, for the purpose of having Clinical\* Lectures, was, by the Medical Amendment Act (30 Vic., cap. 9), made a Surgical Hospital also, when a Professor of Midwifery was appointed.

In same year, the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital were the first in Dublin to introduce an improved system of Hospital nursing, under the charge of a properly-trained lady superintendent.

1887. A new detached wing was built at the west side of the Hospital, at a cost of £2,600, the greater part of which was raised by the Medical Officers, and a Bazaar successfully conducted by their lady friends.

1889. Another detached fever wing was built at the eastern end,—that on the west side having been objected to by the Public Health Committee of the Corporation,—and is now used as an auxiliary Medical Hospital. Both of these detached wings have flat roofs, asphalted, and surrounded with a parapet, where the convalescent patients can enjoy the fresh air, and

from which a delightful view can be obtained over the Bay of Dublin.

1897. The new operation theatre already mentioned, completed this year.

#### *Income of the Hospital.*

The income of the Hospital is derived from the following sources:—

(I.) The balance of the rents of Sir P. Dun's estates, after paying the salaries of the Professors and other expenses.

(II.) The annual dividends on £1,715 18s. 4d., vested in Government stock in the names of Trustees, being the sum allocated to the Hospital in 1825, out of the charitable bequest of the Rev. Dr. John Barrett, Vice-Provost of T.C.D.

(III.) The annual dividends on £50, being the bequest of George Beaumont, Esq., vested in 3½ per cent. Government stock.

(IV.) The annual dividend on the Rev. Dr. Faviere's bequest of £4,350, vested in the said funds.

(V.) The annual dividend on an increasing stock, called "The Life Subscription Fund," in 3 per cent. consols.

(VI.) The annual dividend on £1,259 6s. 4d., vested in new 3½ per cent. stock, being an accrual of the savings from the general expenditure of the Hospital.

(VII.) Liceat and pupils' fees.

(VIII.) Since the years 1867 and 1874, Dublin Corporation grant and Hospital Sunday Fund.

This Hospital is not in receipt of a Government grant.

#### *Sir Patrick Dun's Estates.*

These estates are situated in the County of Waterford, and contain 2,181a. 3r. 12p., held under fee-farm leases for lives renewable for ever, from the representatives of the Duke of Ormond, and Joseph Henry, subject to the head rents of £107 1s., and £36 4s. 4d. respectively. They extend over ten townlands, and were set under determinable leases, which expired in 1817, after which time they were re-leased at higher rents.

In 1800, the total annual rent of the estates was £1,884 1s. 6d.; but, in 1818, under the new rental, they produced a total rental of £3,002 6s. 3d., as under:—

DENOMINATION.	YEARLY RENT.
Portmahoe	- £270 0 0
East Ballyduane	- - -
Lisnagary	- - -
West Ballyduane	- - -
Shanahill	- - -
Templeverk	- - -
Ballyard	- - -
Curranagaraha	- - -
Curranabintleas	- - -
Kilmoylan	- - -

HEAD RENTS.	
Templeverk	- £107 1 0
Curranabintleas	- 36 4 4
	£143 5 4

CHARGES.	
Salaries to Professors	- 300 0 0
Salary to Librarian	- 70 0 0
Agent's fees on £3,002	
6s. 3d.	- 150 2 4
Incidentals	- 100 0 0
	763 7 8

Total income to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital	- £2,238 18 7
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Since the commencement of the Land agitation in 1887, the rents of Sir Patrick Dun's estates have fallen to nearly one-fifth of their former value.

On the 3rd May, 1897, several of the holdings on the estates were sold under the Land Act, to the occupying tenants, with the consent of the Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, for the sum of £5,267 2s. 10d., which sum has been placed to the credit of the trustees of Sir Patrick Dun's estate, for the benefit of the Hospital.

The average number of beds occupied per day during the year was 76,216.

Total cost of maintaining the Hospital during the year 1896	- £4692 4 11
Rents, Taxes, & Insurance	344 15 2
Rent of Telephone	- 10 0 0
	£5047 0 1

#### TOTAL INCOME.

Rents from Sir P. Dun's Estates	- - - £650 0 0
Faviere's Fund	- - - 119 12 8
Pay Patients	- - - 261 0 6
Pupils' Fees	- - - 258 4 7
City Presentation to Hospital	- - - 400 0 0
Do. Maternity	- - - 50 0 0
Hospital Sunday Fund	- - - 275 4 6
Clinical Medal Fund	- - - 3 19 4
Bequests	- - - 49 16 1
Amount transferred from Deposit Account	- - - 500 0 0
Subscriptions and Donations	- - - 1148 4 6
Dividends on Investments	121 10 8
	£3837 12 10
Debt of Hospital	- 1209 7 3
	£5047 0 1

#### *Present Staff.*

*Physicians*—J. M. Purser, M.D., King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine, 3 Wilton-terrace.

J. Magee Finny, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine, 36 Merrion-square, East.

Walter G. Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 25 Merrion-square, North.

Arthur V. Macan, M.A.O., King's Professor of Midwifery, 53 Merrion-square, South.

*Assistant Physician*—Henry C. Drury, M.D., 16 Fitzwilliam-street, Lower.

*Surgeons*—E. H. Bennett, M.D., University Professor of Surgery, 26 Fitzwilliam-street, Lower.

Charles B. Ball, M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery, 25 Merrion-square, North.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Examiner in Anatomy, 29 Lower Baggot-street.

*Assistant Surgeon*—William S. Hanghton, M.B., 113 Lower Baggot-street.

*House Surgeon*—Henry R. L. Joy, M.B.

*Apothecary*—Michael F. O'Donnell.

*Lady Superintendent*—Miss Margaret Huxley.

*Registrar*—T. R. Harloe Phipps, Esq.

(To be continued.)

#### THE HOUSING OF LABOURERS IN RATHFARNHAM.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board of the South Dublin Union, on the 19th ult., the following report on the present condition of labourers' dwellings in Rathfarnham, drawn up by Messrs. Joseph Mooney and John Byrne, was considered and adopted:—

"We visited Rathfarnham on Friday, 2nd July, accompanied by the Clerk of the Union and the Clerk of Works. We spent a considerable time examining the dwellings occupied by the labouring classes of the district, and have no hesitation in stating that a large number of them are of the most wretched description, and quite unfit for human habitation. We think a grave responsibility would rest on the board should such a state of things be allowed to continue, as it must be largely productive of disease and consequent poverty. We strongly recommend immediate action, with a view to providing proper dwellings for those at present living in huts or tenements scarcely fit for animals. We think it would be more desirable for the board to acquire two plots. On one plot there are six cottages, which might be allowed to stand until new ones would be built. By levelling the old mill, now in ruin, and adding a few feet to the width of Butterfield-lane, an eyecore would be removed and much-needed improvement effected. We believe the site would afford space for about eight cottages on the east side of the river, and six on the west, with garden plots of sufficient size for each. The second plot consists of about seven statute acres of good land, the property of Mr. White. It lies between the road leading from the Ponds to Whitechurch and the road which runs from Willbrook to Whitechurch, having a frontage of 16 or 18 perches to each. This land could be got at a reasonable price, and would give space for 20 or 30 cottages, with good gardens. We think the present time opportune for undertaking this work, as money can be borrowed at very low interest. It is one which, in our opinion, would reflect lasting credit on the board, and confer great advantages on the industrious poor, without the necessity for calling on the ratepayers for any contribution whatever towards the

\* Clinical Lectures—The word "Clinical" signifies relating. It is lecturing on sick people who are actually in their beds. "Clinical" Lectures are those given before Medical Students over a person actually in bed; and "General" Lectures those delivered in a medical theatre. (See meaning of a "Clinical Hospital" explained by Dr. T. B. B. in "Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Dublin Hospitals" in 1854, Qs. 22.)

† The Rev. Samuel Houghton, M.D., S.F.T.C.D., in his evidence before the "Dublin Hospital Commission," 1887, says:—"I remember well Sir Dominick Corrigan said in the College of Physicians, when he was supporting my proposal to enlarge the Hospital, that there were two Hospitals in Dublin to which he objected. The first was the Adelaide, at which 'you are asked what religion you profess before you can get in'; and the other was Dun's, 'where you were told that if your leg was broken you must go on to the next Hospital—we take nothing but medical cases here.'"

cost. On the contrary, it would have the effect of lessening the rates by improving the health of the workers and their families, and, at the same time, save those in higher positions from the dangers of proximity to unhealthy dwellings, which are always productive of disease. We recommend that the medical officer of Rathfarnham be directed to report:—(1) If the existing house accommodation is sufficient in the Rathfarnham district. (2) If the existing houses are dilapidated, or wanting in light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences. (3) Can the existing houses be rendered fit for human habitation? (4) Set out all the particulars in a schedule, giving names, occupation, &c., of inhabitants who are in want of suitable accommodation. (5) Is there a necessity for new dwellings for labourers with plots of land appurtenant or otherwise?"

### WORKS CARRIED ON IN IRISH PRISONS.

THE General Prisons Board for Ireland has issued its nineteenth Report. The following remarks upon it are made by a correspondent:—

"In view of the existing controversy as to prison-made goods, the particulars to be found here as to the industries carried on in the local and convict prisons of Ireland cannot fail to be interesting. Apart from the work requisite for keeping the prisons clean and in good order, the prisoners are engaged in a number of employments. Under the head of "tailoring" we are told that all the warders' uniforms and prisoners' clothing are made in the prisons. As to "shoemaking," all the warders' boots and prisoners' shoes are made in the prisons. The firewood required throughout Ireland by the Board of Public Works is cut in the prisons, and the prisons department also holds several contracts for supplies to military barracks. Mat making affords remunerative and suitable employment in several prisons. As to "washing," it forms one of the principal employments for females, but males are in certain centres also employed. The washing of the Royal Irish Constabulary Depot, Dublin Metropolitan Police, and of certain military barracks, is done in the prisons. Most of the requirements of the service in connection with carpentry and smithwork are carried out by prison labour, and all the brushes for the service are made in Mountjoy Prison. In the same prison all the frieze and linsey required for the prisoners' garments is made. Prison labour is also called upon to make up all the underclothing, socks, stockings, sheets, mattresses, &c., required for the service. We also learn that most of the bags for the Irish Postal service are made in the Irish Prisons."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIGHTSHIP "PUFFIN."—The work connected with the lifting of the sunken lightship "Puffin" has been steadily progressing for some time past, whenever the weather permitted. Owing to great depth of water in which the vessel lies, diving operations are carried on with considerable difficulty, which is increased by the great current at the scene of the disaster. So far the divers have succeeded in securing several hugh slings

around the wreck; she is now ready for lifting, and on the first opportunity an attempt will be made, for which purpose the contractors have provided special lifting gear of the most powerful type.

THE WALLACE COLLECTION.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the housing of the collection of works of art bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The following proposals for disposing of the collection were considered:—(1.) To retain it at Hertford House; (2.) To remove it to a building adjoining, or in the neighbourhood of, the National Gallery; (3.) To remove it to a new building to be erected upon an independent and suitable site; and (4.) To remove it to South Kensington. The Committee (Sir E. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, dissenting) are of opinion that the Government would be well advised if they were to arrange that the collection should be allowed to remain at Hertford House, the premises being suitably altered for the purpose, for the following reasons:—

(1.) Such an arrangement would be in accordance with the terms of the bequest, and would, in the view of the executors, give effect to the wishes of the testatrix; (2.) It would, more than any other arrangement, preserve the distinctive character of the collection, and would retain it within the building in which its owners had placed it, and which they had adapted for its reception; (3.) It would be much the less costly of the alternatives suggested; (4.) It would avoid the risks inseparable from the removal and rearrangement of the collection; (5.) It would provide a museum which, owing to its complete detachment from other buildings, would be specially free from risk of fire; (6.) It would avoid delay, and would afford the public an opportunity of entering into the enjoyment of this priceless assemblage of works of art within a few months of the present time, instead of five or six years hence.—Sir E. Poynter presents a separate report, in which he says he is in full agreement with the main report in all its conclusions as to the adaptation of Hertford House, but, being in favour of an extension of the National Gallery, he thinks that the immense advantage to the public in having the two collections, each of which supplements the other in its weak points, in close proximity, is not sufficiently dwelt upon in the report. He adds:—This scheme is, doubtless, far more costly than the proposed purchase and alteration of Hertford House, but it is quite certain that, with the growing impatience of the public at the risk of injury by fire to the National Gallery, incurred by the immediate proximity of the furniture shops and warehouses, the expense of acquiring this site must sooner or later be incurred. The danger is a real one, and cannot be shirked. The expense thereof, of building a museum for the Wallace collection on this site may be said to be that of providing the building, roughly estimated at £125,000, as against £90,000, the estimated cost of purchasing and altering Hertford House.

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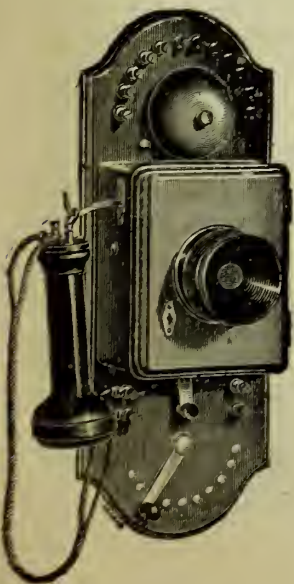
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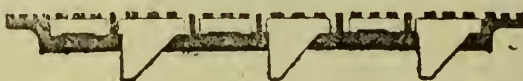
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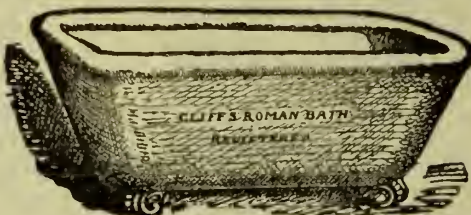
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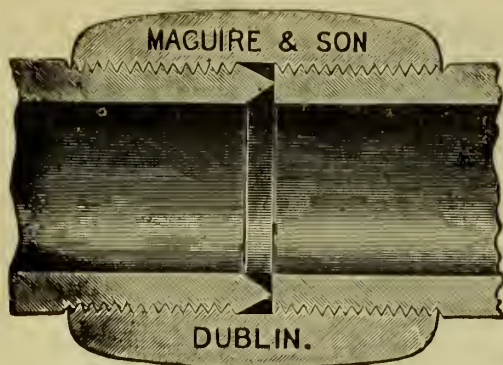
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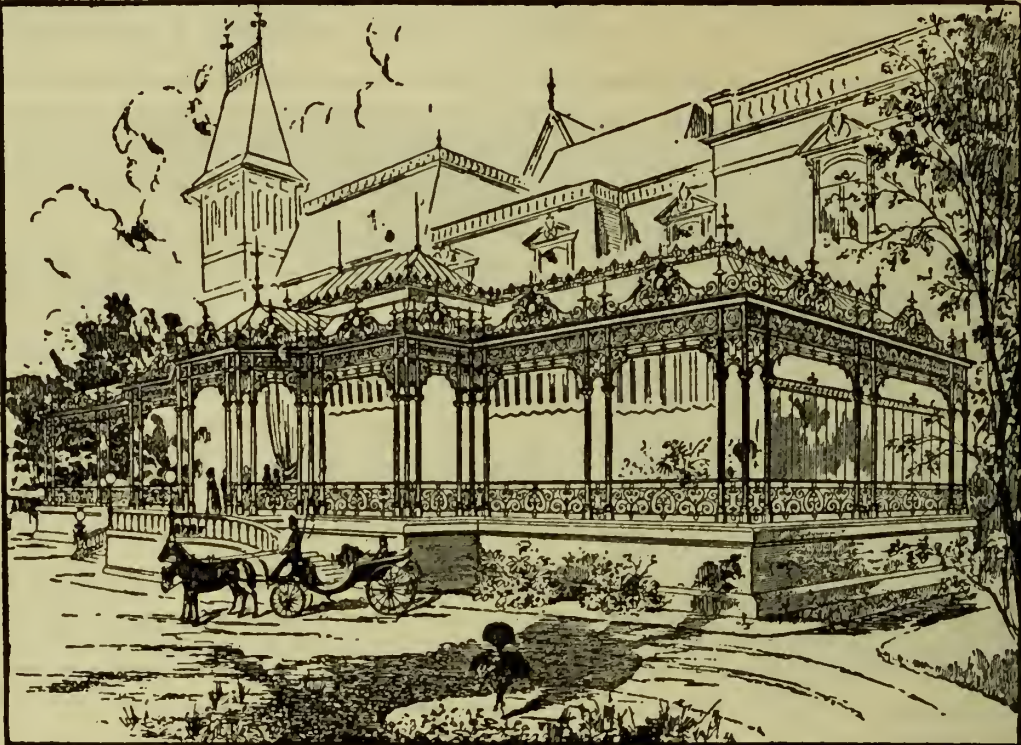


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# THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 904.

## THE NEW OPERATING THEATRE, SIR P. DUN'S HOSPITAL.

**S**INCE the conclusion, in our last issue, of the article on Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, we have been furnished by the architect, Mr. C. A. Owen, M.R.I.A.I., 16 Molesworth-street, with the following descriptive particulars of the new Operating Theatre, which has been carried out from his plans:—

The building containing the new Operating Theatre is three-storeyed, and in practically the same position as the old one. The basement provides nurses' mess-room, sitting-room and bedroom for servants, a large work-room, and heating chamber. On the ground floor are the theatre, chloroform and recovery rooms, accident ward, and a room for treating out-patients. The first floor, which is almost at the same level as the first landing of the grand staircase, contains four students' rooms and a bath-room.

The Theatre is 27 ft. long by 22 ft. wide, and is approached through the recovery and chloroform rooms—an undesirable arrangement, but unavoidable, owing to the restricted space available. It is lit by a window 15 ft. wide by 12 ft. high, looking almost due north, and by a large skylight, with ceiling light underneath, directly over the operating table, the object being to secure as strong and well-diffused a light as possible. The students' gallery occupies the end opposite the window, and consists of five tiers or steps, and provides space for about seventy-five to stand, and lean against the rails. This arrangement has been adopted in preference to seats, because it allows the greatest number of students to be within practical seeing distance of the operating table; indeed, in many theatres the occupants of the remoter seats would require telescopic eyes to enable them to see with sufficient accuracy.

The students' entrance to their gallery is from the landing of the grand staircase. A supplemental gallery has been run round the sides of the Theatre, and the end opposite the original one; it provides space at the handrail for thirty-five students. The floors of the Theatre and of the other rooms on this level are of mosaic, carried up 3 in. on the walls, and making a hollow rounded skirting; the necessary floor channels are formed in the same material. The walls are lined for 5 ft. high with white enamelled tiles, with Keene's cement over and on the ceiling. Two lavatory basins are provided for the use of the surgeons, the taps and wastes of which are operated by pedals. The sinks for sponges have a stand pipe of nickel-plated copper, with ground seating forming combined waste and overflow, and discharge direct into a waste pipe of same material which empties into a channel in the floor, all being perfectly accessible for cleansing. The building is heated throughout by coils of small-bore pipes, which act as inlet ventilating radiators. Extracting flues with openings near the floors take the foul air from the various rooms to the main shafts, in which the heating pipes are carried, and

materially increase the suction. A special shaft is provided for the Theatre, and takes the foul air from the ceiling level; a small fan driven by a water-motor gives this shaft great power of extraction.

A special feature in this Theatre is the arrangement for the supply of hot and cold sterilized water to the sinks and operating table. The apparatus was designed by the architect, and ensures that both the hot and cold water shall be treated under pressure to a temperature of about 236° Fahrenheit. It and the apparatus for sterilizing instruments, bandages, &c., are placed on a marble shelf under a cowl at the end of the chloroform room, and the cowl is connected to the ventilating shaft from the Theatre ceiling, so as to carry off the fumes of the chloroform and the gas used for sterilizing purposes.

The walls are of breeze concrete cement, plastered throughout, and are 18 in. thick for the Theatre, in order to secure an even temperature, for which reason also the ceiling light is provided. The galleries are of steel framing with cast-iron foot-plates. The doors and various presses are of oak, the tops of presses being covered with pure tin.

Mr. James Beckett was the general contractor, the heating being executed by Messrs. Magnire and Gatchell, Limited, Dawson-street; the steel sashes and frame by Mr. Henry Hope, of Birmingham; the mosaic flooring by Messrs. Mainzer and Co.

The new building, together with the necessary appliances for the Theatre, cost £2,500. It was, however, absolutely essential to incur this expense, and the increased accommodation sets free two wards in the main building which could accommodate twenty additional beds, sufficient to meet extra requirements, if the necessary funds for their maintenance could be obtained, which would amount to about £1,000 per annum.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

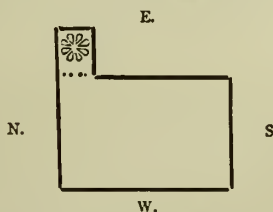
NINETEENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

SHANKILL CASTLE.

WHEN writing of the ancient Castles in the southern part of the county, I entirely overlooked this Castle. It is situated in low ground, almost in a hollow, close to the point where the Lordello-road joins the road from Rathmichael Church to Old Connangbt. Against it is built, as at Rob's Walls, a modern house, the residence of Mr. J. S. Murray, who most kindly showed me over the Castle, in the preservation of which he takes a great interest. He has had a great deal of the utterly overmastering ivy cut away, and will continue this good work.

The Castle is of simple plan, as roughly indicated by the following diagram:—



The projection at the north-east corner contains the stone stairs, in circular or winding form. There is a large sloping buttress supporting this projection on the east side. This was only lately apparent, owing to the removal by Mr. Murray of much overhanging

ivy. It is rather a striking feature of this Castle. There is a small nearly flat buttress at the south-east corner. The walls of the Castle are very strong, being about 4 ft. 4 in. thick, in the ground or basement chamber. This is entered at present from the west side by what seems rather a modern doorway. On entering, and remembering the rooms in Rob's Walls, one is at once struck with the large size of the chamber, and its lofty barrel-vaulted ceiling, which is distinctly ancient. It is formed of flattish stones laid side by side with mortar till the arch is complete. The floor is partly earthen and partly flagged. This latter is at a higher level than the former, and of modern date, I think. The vaulting is broken down at the north end, where a large old-fashioned fireplace is situated, rising up to the first floor level only, not higher. There is a modern brick oven, and other late additions beside the fireplace; also an entrance at one side by a small passage into the modern house, which is built against the north side of the Castle. There are two windows, in the ground floor chamber, in the east wall. Against the west wall are also remains of fireplaces or ovens, all modern. Mr. Murray recollects when this Castle was inhabited in recent times. The internal measurement of this ground chamber from the face of the old fireplace to the west wall, is 33 ft. in length; its width is 18 ft. 6 in.

The stairs, reached through an arched stone doorway and small lobby, consist of twenty-one stone steps, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, and much worn, leading to the first floor. They are lighted by several small loopholes, widely splayed, and some glazed. The large chamber here is entered by another arched stone doorway. This chamber has been plastered more than once, and nearly all its ancient features are hidden; even the tiny "garde-robe" at S.E. corner has been plastered. There are two windows in the east wall, and two in the west; whether ancient or modern it would be hard now to say. One has a single rude granite mullion dividing it, but not by any means ancient in appearance. There was a window in the south wall, now built up; and I recollect some years ago, when the wind tore away some of the ivy from the external face of this wall, seeing a regular Tudoresque moulding adorning the top of the place where the window had been. The ivy has hidden it again, but I hope Mr. Murray will cut it away, and reveal it once more.

There was a second floor room evidently. Twelve stone steps, greatly broken, lead from the first floor to a flat-headed doorway, and the marks in the plaster, &c., of the ends of modern joists are apparent all round the walls. There is a narrow walk all round the wall within the low battlement.

D'Alton merely mentions this old Castle. This fortress, Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary (issued in 1837), says, was believed to have been besieged by Cromwell, and as he was told that coins of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and skeletons were found outside it, many stirring scenes must have taken place around it.

The Rev. J. Dillon, Rector of Rathmichael Parish, who is making research into the history and antiquities of this very interesting and ancient district, informs me that under the old forms of "Senchill," "Senchyle," or "Senkyle," he has found allusion to this Castle as far back as 1260. Mr. Murray told me that a visitor to the Castle

(who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient "Lawless" family) stated that Shankill Castle was built by the same Lawless who was the builder of Shanganagh Castle. The Lawless family were most prominent in the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries, as Richard was three times Provost of Dublin from 1311. Judging as best I can from the appearance of the place, I am much inclined to believe this assertion.

Shankill, from what is seen of its Castle, and known of its history, was evidently an important place in Anglo-Norman times. Mr. Dillon has found mention of a "Court of Senkylle"; this was probably the Castle, called so because the Manor court was held there, in the same way that Malahide Castle came to be commonly called "the Court of Malahide." He also found mention of a "Port of Senkylle," whatever that meant. Port, in Irish, means either a landing-place, or a chief fort. As this place is inland, and not on a lake or river, the port might mean the Castle. This Castle, therefore, would be more than an ordinary Tower-house.

In Dr. Stokes' contribution to the last number of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, there is reference to the Manor of Shankill, and that there was at one time an oak wood or forest there. This suggests another, and perhaps the true origin for the name, viz., "Old Wood," Sean Choill, instead of "Old Church," Sean Cheall, which Mr. Joyce indirectly gives. For either, therefore, the first old form of Mr. Dillon's would be the more correct, and, therefore, probably the oldest. Knowing, however, that Sincheall was a personal name, of which the patron of Killeigh, near Tullamore, is an instance, and that the Old Church of Rathmichael is beside Shankill, it is not easy to decide between them.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. Briley (who makes Irish place-names a special study) for most of the information contained in the latter part of this article.

#### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.  
(Continued from page 149.)

THE packet and passenger ships were subject to frequent casualties during the eighteenth century, sometimes due to the carelessness of the captains, but more generally owing to storms and tempests.

There is amongst the Irish State Papers a letter, written in 1706, by Edward Southwell (then Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant) to Joshua Dawson, the Secretary in Dublin, desiring him to give a hearty and severe reprimand to a Captain Roche, for some misfortune which had befallen one of the packet boats. "It is not to be endured," says Southwell, "that ye whole trade of a kingdom should suffer by his giddyness."

In 1730, on January 28th (as is briefly announced in the *Dublin Post Boy*), *The Prince* packet boat was forced on shore and lost near Holyhead, but the mails and passengers were saved.

Coming down to the year 1757, we find that, in the month of November, the severity of the weather was such "as has not been remembered." On the 14th of that month *The Race Horse of Parkgate* commanded by

Captain Norman, and bound for Dublin with sixty passengers on board, parted her cables in Holyhead Harbour, and, owing to the inactivity of her crew, was left at the mercy of the waves, and struck upon rocks about a mile from the shore. In this distressed state she was most shamefully deserted by the commander and his men. The passengers were, however, eventually saved, with the loss of only one man, and the greater part of the valuable cargo was preserved, "by the truly brave behaviour" of a Mr. Bowcock, who with four of "the natives" went to the assistance of the passengers. Old Exshaw quaintly observes: "'Tis to be presumed this commander with his crew will ever be held in the contempt they deserve, while the generous and commendable conduct of Mr. Bowcock, the hospitality of the inhabitants and the Rev. Mr. Ellis, will ever be held in the highest esteem."

The very next year *The Chester Trader*, commanded by Captain White, which sailed from Parkgate for Dublin, on October 28th, with eighty passengers, a valuable cargo, and a considerable amount in specie, "being the return of the last Chester fair," was driven off to the coast of Scotland, and foundered there. This was reckoned at the time one of the greatest misfortunes that had ever happened to Dublin, or indeed it might be said to the kingdom, from the extent of its influence. The passengers included several persons of distinction, and amongst those who perished were: the Earl of Drogheda, and his son, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Moore, who was chaplain to the House of Commons; the Rev. Moore Booker, his Lordship's chaplain; Mr. Cihher, comedian, with the widow Pockrich; Mr. Maddox the celebrated equilibrist; Mr. Christy, son of Mr. Christy of Moyalla; Counsellor Webb, of Beverley, in Yorkshire; Captain Wills, of General Poole's regiment of foot, and Mr. Mee, brother of Counsellor Mee.

Nearly twenty years later, in October 1775, during a storm which raged with unrelenting violence in the channel, a ship called *The Nonpareil* sunk in her passage from Parkgate to Dublin, having on board Major Caulfield, the brother of the great Earl of Charlemont, his wife and family, and at the same time a ship called *The Trevor*, also bound for Dublin with a number of passengers, went to pieces on the Lancashire coast, and all on board were drowned, with the exception of one seaman; the names of several passengers are given, and it was suspected that more were on board. During this storm the revenue wherry at Bullock was driven out of Dublin Bay, and in two hours and forty minutes made Holyhead, where she went to pieces, but the sailors were so fortunate as to save themselves. We may feel sure that, although the boat rivalled our new mail steamers in the rapidity of her passage, the occupants would gladly have excused their involuntary voyage.

Again, more than thirty years later, another shipwreck occurred, which created at the time much excitement. In this case it was one of the packet boats, *The Charlemont*, which was lost. From *Sleater's Dublin Chronicle* for Thursday, December 23rd, 1790, we learn that she sailed from Holyhead on Wednesday, the 15th, and had reached the Bay of Dublin, when she was driven back by a violent gale of wind. On Friday, the 17th, the weather being more favourable, the captain again proceeded to sea, having during

the interval increased the number of passengers, and had again nearly reached the port of Dublin when he was obliged to put back. By this time the uneasiness of the people became general, and the cabin passengers were very importunate with the master to land them at Holyhead, although he declared himself imperfectly acquainted with the coast, and exhorted them to relinquish their intention. His mate, however, confident of his own intimate knowledge, succeeded in carrying the passengers' point, and they steered for Holyhead. The mate, deceived by some lights, mistook his course, and the vessel struck on one of the rocks which skirt the Welsh coast, and soon afterwards went to pieces. The Hon. Captain Ranelagh, the son of Viscount Ranelagh, who was on board, rendered assistance in saving some of the passengers, and "their circumstances" after they had been rescued, was considerably alleviated by his generous and humane attention, "his bounty and benevolence being as conspicuous in the hour of distress, as his fortitude was apparent in the hour of danger." The first account says that there were about 120 persons on board, of whom only fifteen were saved, but the captain subsequently estimated the number on board as sixty, and said that twenty were rescued.

Some travellers give us interesting particulars of their experiences when crossing the channel. John Loveday, in 1732, writes thus: "At 11 o'clock [on May 31st], set sail in ye Grafton Packet Boat, James Quiltra, Master, but ye winds being still prolonged ye voyage and afforded good pastime for ye sailors who fished for knowdes or gournets. I was excessively ill all ye time." At one o'clock the next day he reached the *Flying Horse* in Dublin. He started on his return voyage on July 2nd, and says, "at half hour after two in the morning we left ye Irish coast in ye same packet as we came in, being becalmed for some hours, we did not reach ye Welsh shore till 10 at night, a passage of 19½ hours. Some dispatches from ye Castle kept us in Dublin so long, otherwise we had set sail on Friday night; from that time we were kept in hopes of sailing every tide, as we had packed up our cloaths, and all this while were unfit to see or be seen."

Dr. Delany was usually granted the use of the government yacht, as has been mentioned; but, before her marriage, Mrs. Delany crossed in one of the ordinary passenger boats, *The Pretty Betty*, and mentions that she paid £5 for the best cabin. She viewed the passage as less formidable than others did, and writes in 1753 to her sister, whom she was inviting to Ireland, "Don't apprehend anything from the sea; it never hurts me any longer than whilst I am on board, and the passage is seldom more than forty hours, and often not much more than half that time."

When coming from Parkgate, which consisted, in Mrs. Delany's time, of about fifty or sixty houses in an irregular line by the water side, in the summer of 1744, she sat on deck the whole of the first day, but in the evening the weather became more favourable for sailing and made the ship roll so much that she was very ill until the ship reached Dublin the next day. In the summer of 1754, she writes that Dr. Delany has secured their passage in the yacht, "a charming clean new ship, and reckoned the best sailor on the coast." The yacht kept up her reputation on this passage, which she made in thirteen hours, "a surprisingly quick but

very rough crossing," says Mrs. Delany, "all on board excessively sick."

The accommodation on the packet boats was anything but good. Tate Wilkinson, the actor, says that when crossing in 1757, he found every berth secured, and had to lie on the floor of the cabin, "which was wedged like the black hole at Calcutta," while he was "tossed in the most convulsive sickness that can be imagined." And the fare was high enough, for the author of "*Hibernia Curiosa*," writing about this time, says that for the use of the cabin, and of a bed, if you were so fortunate as to find one empty, you were charged half a guinea.

A new contract for conveying "his Majesty's Mails and Expresses" between the ports of Dublin and Holyhead, was made in the year 1773, and the vessels began to run in October. They were sloops, five in number, each of about seventy tons burden, manned by twelve hands, and commanded by the contractors and owners. About the year 1779 the English post-office officials wished to make a reduction in the Irish packet establishment. The Marquis of Buckingham, who was then Lord Lieutenant, represented that the number of passengers was increasing each year, and said that the danger of navigation in the Irish sea could not be appreciated. He mentioned that he had once been nearly lost himself when crossing, and that on that occasion he had seen the crew, though at their full complement, completely exhausted by their exertions.

The number of boats would seem, however, for a short time to have been reduced, for in "A Short Account of Holyhead," in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, it is stated that in 1783 there were only three vessels on the service. They were stout boats of about one hundred tons burden, owned by a Mr. Thomas Blair, a Dublin merchant, who received from the Government £300 for each boat and £150 for accidents, and had all the benefits arising from the conveyance of passengers, the fare in the cabin being half a guinea, and on deck or in the hold, half a crown. One of these ships sailed for Dublin every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and returned on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, wind and weather permitting, which was a very necessary proviso.

In 1787, according to Lewis's *Dublin Guide*, there were twelve ships engaged in conveying passengers from Dublin to England. His Majesty's packet boats between Dublin and Holyhead were five in number—the *Bessborough*, the *Clermont*, the *Dartmouth*, the *Hillsborough*, and the *Le Despenser*. Then there were two ships, *The King* and *The Prince of Wales*, plying between Dublin and Parkgate; and five—the *Duke of Leinster*, the *Earl of Charlemount*, the *Fly*, the *Hawke*, and the *Prince of Orange*—between Dublin and Liverpool. And in Wilson's Directory for the same year a third vessel, *The Queen*, is mentioned as plying between Dublin and Parkgate.

From Sleater's *Dublin Chronicle* of April 10th, 1792, we learn that the Holyhead packets were then six in number, the Parkgate boats eight, and the Dublin and Liverpool boats six, which, with the Government yacht, made a total of twenty-one ships wholly employed in the carriage of passengers.

(To be continued.)

Erratum—p. 148, column 1, line 37, for £18 5s., read £1 5s.

## HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 154.)

ARTICLE NO. XXIV.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS, viz.:—

- (23.) *Hardwicke Fever*, 1803.
- (24.) *Richmond Surgical*, 1811.
- (25.) *Whitworth Medical*, 1817.

ALTHOUGH these three Hospitals are separate and distinct buildings, founded at different periods, yet, in reality, they constitute but one institution, and are denominated the "House of Industry Hospitals," so called from an institution known as the "House of Industry," which was founded in Channel-row (now North Brunswick-street) in the year 1772.

From the time of the suppression of all Religious Houses by King Henry VIII., in the year 1537, when the ancient Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Thomas-street, was finally closed, the paupers of the city of Dublin were left both houseless and unprovided for. In 1601 (43 Elizabeth) an Act, known as the Poor Law Act, was passed, but as it did not make provision compulsory, it became null and void. Various plans for their amelioration were subsequently adopted, amongst which was an Act of Parliament which provided that the churchwardens of parish churches should levy certain rates on their respective parishes, for the support of such deserving poor as were known to them to be residents therein. Abuses eventually crept into this system of relief, as many idle vagrants settled in the Dublin parishes, and thereby became chargeable on the city at large.

After the Restoration of King Charles II., provision was made for the erection of a large Hospital in Oxmantown, on the north side of the city, for the education of poor children, and as an asylum for the reception of the aged and infirm poor of the city; but for the latter object it did not subsist long, if at all, as it subsequently was used as a school for the education of poor children only, and is now known as the "Blue-coat Hospital."

*Foundling Hospital and Workhouse*, 1704.

This was the earliest Workhouse in Dublin. It took its rise from an Act of the Irish Parliament made in the year 1703 (2 Anne, cap. 19), entitled "An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the City of Dublin, for employing and maintaining the Poor thereof." It was thereby declared that "the necessities, number, and continual increase of the poor within the city of Dublin, and liberties thereto adjoining, were very great, and exceeding burdensome, for want of Workhouses to set them at work, and a sufficient authority to compel thereto." A munificent donation and grant were made for its support by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, in these words:—"And whereas, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, for the encouragement of so necessary and charitable a work, are willing not only to appropriate a piece of ground for a Workhouse within the said city, but also to endow the same with lands of inheritance to the value of £100 per annum." These, it appears, were the walled-in ground at the south-west end of James's-street, and 14 acres of land adjoining thereto, whereon several houses were built, and are now occupied by the South Dublin Union buildings.

The Act then constituted a corporation by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Poor of the City of Dublin," and appointed the Lord Mayor of the city, the Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Sheriff's-peers, members of the corporation; any contributor of £50 was to be one of the guardians of the poor; and the managers were invested with powers to relieve, regulate, and set to work all vagabonds and beggars who should come within the city and liberties, to provide materials for setting the poor at work, and to apprehend all idle or poor people begging, or

seeking relief, or receiving parish alms. For the effectual carrying on and maintaining so good and necessary a work, the Act, in addition to the donation made by the city, provided other funds, viz.—(1) Duties upon licences for hackney coaches, carts, cars, brewers' drays, sedan chairs, plying for hire within the city and liberties; (2) an assessment of threepence in the pound upon the valuation of the houses, as valued for ministers' money, or otherwise as therein provided; and it was expressly declared that these funds should be "for the use, support, and maintenance of the said poor in the said Workhouse."

In the year 1727 (1 Geo. II.), it was found that, notwithstanding the former Act, the "city and liberties were extremely burthened with great numbers of poor and idle vagrants, many of whom were able to work and earn their bread, if proper care were taken to regulate and employ them"; and for the better regulating of the Workhouse and its poor, a new corporation, under the name of "The Governors of the Poor of the City of Dublin," was formed, to which many new governors were added, and, amongst others, the ministers, for the time being, of every parish in the city and suburbs. The Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the city were constituted members, but the Sheriff's-peers were omitted. Statutes containing further regulations, including the care of foundling children, were passed in the years 1729, 1731, and 1749. By the Act passed in 1749 (23 Geo. II., cap. 11) a power was given to the governors to commit beggars and vagrants labouring under diseases, and exposing their infirmities, to the Workhouse; and upon the certificate of their physicians or surgeons that the disorder was dangerous or incurable, to confine them in some separate house in the city, or send them to the Hospital for Incapables. This code continued until the year 1772, when the whole system respecting pauperism in Ireland seems to have undergone a revision. In that year (12 Geo. III.) three Acts were passed—(1) for regulating the Dublin Foundling Hospital and Workhouse; (2) for the relief of poor infants deserted by their parents; and (3) for badging such poor as should be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them, and for restraining such as should be found able to support themselves by labour or industry from begging.

*Dublin House of Industry.*

Under the third of the Acts above referred to (12 Geo. III., cap. 30) was established the "Dublin House of Industry," and which also provided that there should be, for every county, county of a city, and county of a town in Ireland a corporation for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds, &c. The Chief Magistrate, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and the Justices of Peace of each county of a city or town were *ex-officio* members of the corporation, which was to be styled "The President and Assistants instituted for the Relief of the Poor, and for Punishing Vagabonds and sturdy Beggars, for the County of —." These bodies were to build Hospitals, to be called "Houses of Industry," for the relief of the poor in their respective counties, and to be divided into four parts—one to be allotted to such poor helpless men as should be judged worthy of admission; (2) for the reception of such poor helpless women as should be judged worthy of admission; (3) for the reception of men who should be committed as vagabonds or sturdy beggars, able or fit for labour; (4) for such "idle, strolling, and disorderly women" as should be committed, and found able or fit for labour. The class of the helpless poor to which the attention of these corporations was particularly directed, consisted of those who had resided for one year within their respective counties, cities, or towns.

*Sources of Income for their Support.*

The funds for the support of the Houses of Industry, it was intended, were to flow principally from the voluntary contributions

of the inhabitants, and in aid thereof it was directed that, upon application to the bishop of the diocese, he should issue his mandate to his clergy, and require sermons to be preached for the support of the charity, by the ministers, or some qualified persons to be provided by them, on such one particular Sunday between the 1st of January and the 1st of May in every year as the bishop should appoint, to recommend the charitable purposes of the Act to the congregations, and to all the inhabitants of the parishes; and to permit collections to be made on those days in the churches and throughout the parishes. Every contributor of £20 or subscriber of £3 annually, was to be a member of the corporation, without any election. Also, the 9th section of the above recited Act provided that the Grand Juries, at every Spring Assizes, might present, in every county of a city or town, any sum not less than £100, nor more than £200; and in counties at large, not less than £200, nor more than £400, for the use of their respective corporations of the poor; but as such assizes were not usually held in the County and City of Dublin, the Grand Juries who met at Easter and Michaelmas terms, which were called presenting terms, had some doubts whether they could present under that Act. Accordingly, in 1774, another Act of Parliament (14 Geo. III., cap. 46) recited that doubts had arisen whether the Grand Juries for the County and City of Dublin were enabled by the Act of 1772 to present and levy money for the support of a House of Industry in the said county; and it enabled the County Grand Jury, in Easter term, in every year, to present such sums, and to hand over such portion of the money to the Corporation of the Poor of the City as should be judged reasonable, in proportion to the number of poor received from the county at large into the House of Industry belonging to the city.

An Act of 1784 (24 Geo. III., cap. 58) empowered the Judge of Assize to direct the Grand Jury to present such sums, not exceeding £100, as he shall think necessary for the purposes, in addition to the funds provided by the Act of 1772. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1806 (46 George III., cap. 95) the Grand Juries at the Summer Assizes were empowered to present "such sums of money as shall," with the sums presented under the former Acts, "amount, in any county of a city or town, to a sum not less in the whole than £400, nor more than £500;" and in a county at large, "to a sum not less than £500, nor more than £700," in cases where the Judge shall be satisfied that the Corporation for the relief of the poor is properly conducted, "and that such further sums are necessary, or "that it is expedient to provide for the expense of building a House of Industry."

By two other Acts passed 1800 and 1820 (40 Geo. III., cap. 40, and 1 George IV., cap. 49), the whole management of the Houses of Industry had been transferred to one Governor, under the appointment and direction of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being; and the inhabitants of Dublin had been divested of all control over the institution, and were no longer called upon to make local contributions for its support.

The Act of 1772, providing for the erection of Houses of Industry, allowed only two roods of ground for the sites of the houses; but as that allowance was not sufficient for the Corporation of the Poor for Dublin, an Act was passed in 1787 (27 Geo. III., cap. 57), by which they were empowered to take, in addition, "four acres of ground, either in the county or the city," which was subsequently increased to 11 acres.

The Dublin House of Industry, which became a Poor House for the greater part of Ireland, consisted (1), of an asylum for aged and infirm poor persons; (2), of an asylum for incurable lunatics; (3), of the Bedford Asylum, for the reception of children, opened in 1798, but remodelled in 1806, in the time of the Duke of Bedford's administration, from whom it took its name; (4), the Hardwicke Fever Hospital; (5), the Whitworth

Hospital; (6), the Richmond Hospital; and (7), the Talbot Dispensary; all of which (with the exception of the Asylum for Lunatics), until the passing of the Poor Law Act, in 1838 (1 & 2 Victoria, cap. 56) had been in charge of the Governor of the House of Industry.

#### (23.) *Hardwicke Fever Hospital, 1803.*

Until the year 1803, the Hospital department of the House of Industry was very imperfect; but in that year the Hardwicke Fever Hospital was erected, and named after the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1801-6). It is a detached building, situated on the east side of the avenue leading from North Brunswick-street to the main building (now the North Dublin Union Workhouses), and about 150 yards from it on the south side. It is a plain stone building, two storeys high, in the form of a T, and consists of spacious, lofty, and well-ventilated wards, containing 120 beds. The basement storey was fitted up with cells for the reception of curable lunatics.

The average daily number of beds occupied during the year ending 1st April, 1896, was 74.42, and the time spent in Hospital by each patient averaged 28.81 days; 967 patients were admitted during the year; 902 were discharged; 63 died; and 46 remained in Hospital.

#### (24.) *Richmond Surgical Hospital, 1811.*

The Governors of the House of Industry being greatly embarrassed, owing to the want of a Surgical Hospital, the old building on the north side of Channel-row (now North Brunswick-street), which was erected in 1689 (closed in 1717) for a Benedictine Convent, to which King James II. granted a Royal Charter, was, in 1810, rented by Government at £20 a-year, and fitted up for a Hospital. In 1811, it was opened and named the Richmond Surgical Hospital, called after the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1807-13). As the building was an old one, it cost a great deal of money to fit it up for a Hospital, and to keep it in repair. The old chapel which formerly belonged to the convent now forms one of the wards, and is known by the name of the "Chapel Ward." The other wards are of much smaller dimensions, but are well ventilated and neatly fitted up. In 1816 a new operating theatre was built at the rear of the Hospital, and wards for the reception of patients after operation. There is also a museum attached, which was built in 1838, and which cost the surgeons to found and maintain, about £2,700. It contains 1,000 very expensive drawings and about 2,500 wax preparations. This museum is resorted to by foreigners from all parts of the world. The Hospital was originally fitted up with 120 beds, but now it contains only 110.

On 1st of April, 1896, there were 68 patients in this Hospital; 741 were admitted during the year; 705 were discharged; 41 died; the average number of beds occupied in the year was 56.20; and the time spent in Hospital by each patient averaged 25.4 days.

We learn from the Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence just published, that the Governors have plans prepared for the erection of a new Richmond Hospital, which is to replace the old building, at an estimate cost of £25,000. The erection of this building, and other contemplated improvements, could not be carried out, were it not that the Governors had gradually purchased up all the land between the Whitworth Hospital and Brunswick-street, formerly occupied by dairy yards, manure heaps, and some objectionable trades; by this judicious process the former insanitary surroundings have been removed.

#### (25.) *Whitworth Medical Hospital, 1817.*

This Hospital was built in the year 1817, and named after Charles, Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant (1813-17). It is situated on the west side of the avenue leading to the House of Industry buildings, and opposite the Hardwicke Hospital. It is a plain stone building consisting of a centre and two wings, of

two storeys, independently of the underground one. The front, which faces the House of Industry (now the North Dublin Union Workhouse), is devoid of any ornament except a plain triangular pediment over the centre, below which the name of the Hospital and the date of its foundation are inscribed on the frieze beneath a plain stone cornice; the centre contains a large hall, physicians' rooms, and staircase at either side; above is a large room used as a dormitory for the resident medical students, and adjoining are smaller apartments allotted to them for sitting rooms, &c. The west wing contains wards for male patients, and the east wing for female patients. The wards in each wing are fitted up with 41 beds, or a total of 82.

This Hospital was originally intended for patients suffering from chronic diseases and acute non-contagious medical diseases, such as inflammation of the lungs, the bowels, and the head,—hence it was originally named the "Whitworth Chronic Hospital."

On the 3rd of April, 1849, the Whitworth Chronic Hospital, which had previously accommodated about 1,200 patients annually, was suddenly closed, in consequence of the Report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates, without any provision whatever being made for the relief of the sick, who were deprived of the services of that Hospital, in accordance with a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons. The late Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D., who was then Senior Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Dublin Hospitals, in 1854, says—"Lord Clarendon was then Lord Lieutenant, and, on a representation made to his Excellency, he visited the Hospital in person, and I had the honour of conducting him through it, and upon that occasion his Excellency made an observation that is worth remembering: 'that a Hospital full of sick people is a melancholy object, but that a Hospital with accommodation, but empty, and shut against the sick, is a still more melancholy object.' On his own responsibility, Lord Clarendon opened the Hospital within three weeks of the time of its being closed."

The ground upon which the Hardwicke Hospital, the Hardwicke Lunatic Cells, and the Talbot Dispensary, were erected, was taken on lease from two landlords, Lord Palmerston and a Mr. Bailey, at an annual rent of £100 16s., and £64, respectively; that on which the Richmond Hospital is built, from another landlord, at £166 a-year.

The number of patients admitted into the Whitworth Hospital during the year ending 1st April, 1896, were 647; 589 were discharged, 51 died, and 44 remained in Hospital.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 56.29; and the time spent in Hospital by each patient averaged 25.40 days.

#### *Founding of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.*

In 1815, during the administration of Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant, the accommodation for lunatic patients confined in the cells of the Hardwicke Hospital having been found quite inadequate to the demand, a separate building was erected by the Governors of the House of Industry; and the money for building having been included in their estimates was granted to them by Parliament. In that year, by the Act, 55 George III., cap. 107, a separate body, named "The Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin," was incorporated, and placed under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant; and they were required to account annually before the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, for all money received and paid by them out of any fund, public or private.

A series of subsequent Acts of Parliament, viz.—57 Geo. III., cap. 106; 1 Geo. IV., cap. 98; 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33; 6 Geo. IV., cap. 54; and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 14,—empowered the Lord Lieutenant and Council to order any number of asylums for lunatics in Ireland to

be erected and established in and for districts consisting of one county, county of a city, or county of a town, or of two or more, in which asylums all lunatic poor within such districts shall be maintained and taken care of; such asylums for any district consisting of more than one county, &c., to be sufficient to contain such number, not less than 100 nor more than 150; and for a district consisting of only one county, &c., to be sufficient to contain such number, not less than fifty lunatic poor, as the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall direct. All these Acts enabled the Grand Juries at Assizes to make presentments for maintaining the same, to such amount, and in such proportions as shall be directed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

In 1830, another Act was passed (11 Geo. IV., cap. 22), repealing the 55 Geo. III., cap. 107, which constituted the Richmond Lunatic Asylum a "District Lunatic Asylum" for the County of the City of Dublin, and of the County of Dublin, and for such other county or counties as should, under 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33, be constituted with it a district lunatic asylum; and the Grand Juries of the County of the City of Dublin, and of the County of Dublin, and of each other county included in the district, were required to present, to be raised off the city and each such county respectively for the building, &c. of the asylum.

In 1831, it was found that the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum was capable of accommodating a much larger number of lunatic poor than the number limited by the former Acts; and by the Act 1 William IV., cap. 13, the restriction was removed.

The 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33, sec. 5, empowered the Lord Lieutenant and Council to appoint the governors or directors of every such asylum, and also to appoint eight commissioners for general control and correspondence, and for superintending and directing the erection, establishment, and regulation of all such asylums. And the 11 Geo. IV., cap. 22, vested the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum "in such Commissioners [now called the Board of Control] as shall, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited Act of the first and second years of his Majesty, be nominated and appointed for the district to which said asylum shall belong, to any three of them, and to their heirs and successors" in trust for the uses and purposes of the asylum, as such district lunatic asylum.

The counties which have been added in the district to which this asylum is attached are; the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Meath, Louth, and the county of the town of Drogheda.

#### Operation of the Irish Poor Law Act.

In 1840, when the present system of poor relief was established, by the Act 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 56, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Relief of Destitute Poor in Ireland" (passed 31st July, 1838), which applied for the first time to Ireland the principle of the Poor Law of 43 Elizabeth, the House of Industry was remodelled; the main building was converted into the North Dublin Union Workhouse; the pauper inmates were transferred to other buildings, and were supported by an annual vote from Parliament. The lunatics, who numbered about 195, were also transferred from the lunatic cells of the Hardwicke Hospital to a house in Long-lane (Royal),\* near Island Bridge, rented by Government from the Governors of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, at the annual rent of £31 10s. No other lunatics were to be taken into this temporary asylum, which was solely for the

use of those who were formerly inmates of the House of Industry; and after the last of them died in 1861, the house was given up, and was converted into stables in connection with Island Bridge Cavalry Barracks.

#### The Talbot Dispensary.

This dispensary had been connected with the Richmond Hospital, and was under the charge of two persons who were called medical inspectors, whose duties were to visit a certain limited district, to prescribe for those who were able to attend at the dispensary, and to visit those who were not. After the passing of the Medical Charities Act in 1851 (14 & 15 Vic., cap. 68), the Talbot Dispensary was finally closed.

#### Richmond Medical School.

In 1826, the medical officers of the House of Industry Hospitals purchased a large old house on the south side of Channel-row (now North Brunswick-street), nearly opposite the Richmond Surgical Hospital, for the purpose of establishing a School of Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, Chemistry, Materia Medica, &c. The school was not a part of the Hospital establishment, although they were intimately and practically united, and constituted one great school both for clinical medicine and surgery, and for elementary instruction. It contained lecture-rooms and museums of Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, Botany, &c. The lecturers on the above subjects were: Richard Carmichael, Alexander Read, Ephraim MacDowel, and Robert Adams. Dissections were commenced in the winter of 1826-7; and on the 8th of January, 1827, Richard Carmichael began a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

In 1848, Richard Carmichael, bequeathed the sum of £2,000, the interest of which was to be distributed annually in prizes to the best answerers in medicine, surgery, &c.; and he further left a sum of £8,000, which after some time was to revert to the support of the school. In consideration of these munificent bequests, the trustees of the school in 1849, changed its name to that of

#### THE CARMICHAEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

On the 8th of June, 1849, Dr. Carmichael was riding from Dublin to his seaside residence at Sutton, near Howth, about half-past six in the evening. He attempted to shorten the journey by crossing the strand from Clontarf to Sutton, the tide being at the time out; but, probably keeping too far from the shore, he got into a channel which, even when the tide is out, is seven or eight feet in depth, and was accidentally drowned. His body was recovered four days afterwards. He was interred in St. George's burial-ground, near Drumcondra.

In 1864, the old Carmichael School of Medicine being in a ruinous state, a new building was erected on the north side of North Brunswick-street, at a cost of £6,000,—the foundation stone of which was laid on the 30th of March, 1864, by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The building (particulars of which, together with a tinted illustration of the elevation, will be found in our issues of April 1 and Oct. 15, 1864) was of an ornamental character and well fitted up with necessary appliances.

In 1879 the proprietors abandoned this for another which they built in Aungier-street, at the corner of Whitefriar-place, at a cost of £8,800,—which they named "the Carmichael College of Medicine." In 1884 the Brunswick-street building was sold to the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union for £2,500, and it is now converted into a residence for the Sisters of Charity connected with the adjoining Workhouse. About seven years ago, the Carmichael College of Medicine and the Ledwich School of Medicine were amalgamated with the School of the Royal College of Surgeons, and, as separate institutions, have ceased to exist. The Carmichael prizes are now awarded by the College of Surgeons. The college in Aungier-street is now (1897) converted into a cycle factory; and on the site of the original school on the

south side of Channel-row, the Christian Brothers have erected a large school-house.

A perspective view of the old Richmond School of Medicine is given in Sir Charles Cameron's "History of the Royal College of Surgeons," at page 523, and an interesting memoir of Richard Carmichael appears at pp. 362 to 368 in same work.

#### Sources of Income of these Hospitals.

The House of Industry Hospitals are supported chiefly (1) by a Parliamentary grant of £7,600, including the sum of about £130 interest accruing out of three very ancient bequests given to the House of Industry, viz.—Baron Vyrhovon's legacy, £1,612 10s.; part of Thomas Barry's legacy, £1,496 14s. 10d.; and General Lyon's legacy of £1,131 10s. 5d., all of which was invested in 3½ per cent. Consols and 3½ per cent. Government Stock; (2) by pay patients; and (3) by donations. The total income of the three Hospitals for the year ending the 31st March, 1897, was £8,684 16s. 3d.; and the total expenditure for same period, £7,820 15s. 5d.

#### Government of the Hospitals.

From 25th March, 1840, the date of opening the North Dublin Union Workhouse, until the year 1856, the House of Industry Hospitals were under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, though supported by moneys voted by Parliament and under the direct management of a paid Governor appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

In 1856, an Act was passed (19 & 20 Vic., cap. 110) under which the House of Industry Hospitals, and all land, tenements and hereditaments of and belonging thereto and not appropriated to the purposes of the Workhouse under the Act 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 56, were made to vest in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, while the management of the Hospitals was vested in a Board of Governors, to be partly nominated by the Lord Lieutenant and partly elected by the subscribers to the Hospitals, in such proportion as the Lord Lieutenant might from time to time determine.

As might be expected, however, in the case of an institution deriving an adequate income for its support from public funds, there never have been any subscribers, and consequently the Board has been entirely nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, in virtue of another provision of the Act enabling him to alter the constitution of the Board from time to time as he deemed necessary.

The following are the present Board of Governors of the House of Industry Hospitals:—Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Chairman; Sir William Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; John R. Mallins, Esq.; Charles E. Martin, Esq., J.P.; Sir John Banks, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., D.L.; Samuel Gordon, Esq., M.D.; Sir William Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland; Right Hon. Joseph M. Meade, P.C., LL.D.; Right Hon. Thomas A. Dickson, P.C.; James Murphy, Esq.; James McCann, Esq., J.P.

#### Present Medical Staff.

**Physicians**—Sir John Banks, K.C.B., M.D., 45 Merrion-square; Samuel Gordon, M.D., F.R.C.P., 13 Hume-street; Guy P. L. Nugent, M.D., F.R.C.P., 19 Fitzwilliam-street, Lower; Joseph O'Carroll, M.D., F.R.C.P., 27 Westland-row.

**Surgeons**—Sir William Thomson, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., 54 St. Stephen's-Green, East; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D., F.R.C.S., 8 Ely-place; Thomas Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S., 32 Harcourt-street.

**Throat Surgeon**—Robert H. Woods, M.D., B.Ch., 33 Upper Merrion-street.

**Ophthalmic Surgeon**—Archibald H. Jacob, M.D., F.R.C.S., 23 Ely-place.

**Gynaecologist**—E. Winifred Dickson, M.D., F.R.C.S., 78 St. Stephen's-green, South.

**Pathologist and Bacteriologist**—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.A., M.B., F.T.C.D.

**Assistant Physician**—Thomas Donnelly, M.D., F.R.C.S., 14 Rutland-square, East.

**Assistant Surgeons**—Robert J. Harvey,

\* Long-lane (Royal).—This lane originally ran from Irwin-street, alongside the boundary wall of the Royal Hospital, thence to the rear of Island Bridge Barracks, passing through those barracks dividing them into two, and out to Island Bridge-road. After Kingsbridge Railway Station was opened, the course of Long-lane was altered, and made to run from that station to Island Bridge-road, and in order to afford sufficient elevation for all kinds of traffic to pass under the railway bridge, the road was considerably lowered. But, in 1876, when the Liffey branch or link line was constructed (passing under the Phoenix Park, &c.), the course of the road was again altered to its present position—the name being changed to that of St. John's-road.

L.R.C.S.; G. Jameson Johnston, M.A., M.B., B.A.O., R.U.I.  
*Resident Physician*—Robert J. Harvey, L.R.C.S.  
*Resident Surgeon*—Dowden Brown, M.B., B.C.H., T.C.D.  
*Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon*—C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.C.P., Oculist to the Queen in Ireland, 27 Merriou-street, Upper.  
*Acting Physician*—J. B. Coleman, M.B.  
*Church of Ireland Chaplain*—Rev. Thomas Long, M.A.  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain*—Rev. H. Murphy, P.P.  
*Resident Secretary and Superintendent*—A. Smith, Esq.  
*Lady Superintendent*—Miss MacDonnell.

(To be continued.)

## THE NEW THEATRE, HAWKINS'S-STREET.

### INJUNCTION MOTION.

On the 4th inst., before Mr. Justice Ross, sitting to hear urgent motions for the several divisions of the High Court of Justice,

Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Robert Doyle, applied in the case of Michael Gunn v. Morell, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. H. M'Kenzie Morell, his agents and servants, from building a theatre of less capacity than will accommodate 2,300 persons upon any portion of the premises sold by plaintiff to Mr. Morell by an agreement of the 31st August, 1896. The motion was conversant with what was at one time the old Theatre Royal, and subsequently became the Leinster Hall, which was sold by Mr. Michael Gunn.

Mr. John Gordon, Q.C., who, with Mr. Charles O'Connor, Q.C., and Mr. Herbert Wilson, appeared for defendant, said before counsel for the plaintiff proceeded further, he desired to apply for an adjournment. Defendant purchased for £20,000 the entire of Mr. Gunn's interest in the premises in Hawkins's-street.

Mr. Hemphill said if this was an application for an adjournment, he would ask that the case should not be gone into.

Mr. Justice Ross—Do you object to an adjournment?

Mr. Hemphill—Not for a week, if their object is merely to file affidavits.

Mr. Gordon said there was really a serious question of law involved. Plaintiff had been aware of all this since February. Plaintiff's architect had been shown the defendant's plans, and had inspected the place on the 30th March.

Mr. Justice Ross—Do you rely upon that?

Mr. Gordon said he relied on it as a ground for adjournment. He submitted further that this was not a vacation motion at all, and ought to stand for the next sittings.

Mr. Justice Ross said he could not decide that without hearing Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. Gordon said the building was almost completed. It was not a matter where Mr. Gunn's other property was being interfered with.

Mr. Justice Ross—His interference is on behalf of the public.

Mr. Gordon did not think Mr. Gunn would put it exactly in that way.

Mr. Justice Ross could not allow the application for an adjournment to be made on the ground for making a statement of the defendant's case.

Mr. Gordon said his first application was for an adjournment until after the vacation.

Mr. Justice Ross—Then I will allow Mr. Hemphill to go on.

Mr. Gordon said that in that case he would ask for a shorter adjournment. The difficulty had arisen through the Corporation requiring certain things to be done, but he believed that even if they were liable to Mr. Hemphill's client, they would be able to comply with the requirement as to providing 2,300 seats. The delay could not injure Mr. Gunn, who, if he was right, had his contract.

Mr. Justice Ross—I don't say it is not a

vacation motion, but if you say you want to file an affidavit I will give you an adjournment. Do you want to file an affidavit?

Mr. Gordon—Certainly. Our witnesses are English people.

Mr. Hemphill—They are in court. Their architect and Mr. Morell are in court this moment. So far back as the 16th February, 1897, defendant had full notice that the plans were inadequate, and were a breach of the agreement.

Mr. O'Connor asked that the adjournment should be for a fortnight.

Mr. Hemphill said there might not be a judge sitting then.

Mr. Justice Ross said he would take care of that. Judge Boyd would probably be a Judge of the High Court by that time, and he (Mr. Justice Ross) would hand over the business to him with great pleasure.

The application was adjourned for a fortnight, defendant to file affidavits within a week.

## DUNDRUM CASTLE, NEAR DUBLIN, AND ITS OWNERS.

By FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

THERE seems little reason to doubt that a Castle has existed at Dundrum from very soon after the Norman invasion of Ireland. The lands of Dundrum lay on the border of the Pale, and a strongly-fortified place must have been necessary to protect the inhabitants and their cattle from the incursions of the Irish, to which they were constantly liable. But I must leave others of greater knowledge than myself to decide whether the remains of a Castle which are still to be seen overhanging the Dundrum River, at the junction of the Ballinteer and Enniskerry roads, date from so early a period. Austin Cooper, in whose time the Castle, which is now in ruins, was inhabited, considered that it was a modern addition to a much older building. Of the latter structure, he says, he found very little remaining, but sufficient to show that the walls had been six feet thick, and he formed the opinion that it had been "a very complete habitation," from the traces of old walls and avenues which he discovered.

The lands of Dundrum were held subsequently to the Norman invasion by Hugh de Clabull, from whose house apparently they passed to the Fitzwilliams of Merriou and Bagotrath, now represented by the Earls of Pembroke. At the close of the thirteenth century, Robert le Bagod, the ancestor of the Fitzwilliams, had licence to convey to his son William the Manor of Dundrum, and, in 1332, Thomas Fitzwilliam was found seized of lands near to it.

The Castle at Dundrum was probably occupied at that time by a cadet of the Fitzwilliam family, such as was no doubt John de Dondrom, whose widow released, about the year 1320, certain tenements at Dalkey to Andrew FitzRichard on his marriage with her daughter Eva; and William Fitzwilliam of Dundrum, who, in 1442, proceeded at the head of a troop armed with swords, bows, lances, and clubs to the Castle of Bagotrath, and there "most wickedly" slew James Cornwallsh, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. Cornwallsh had twenty years previously been granted the custody of the estates of James Fitzwilliam, deceased, during the minority of his son and heir Philip, and, after his ward came of age, he retained possession of his ward's manor-house at Bagotrath, which William of Dundrum determined to take from him by force of arms.

A mill had been erected, soon after the Norman Conquest, on the Dundrum River, probably under the sheltering walls of the Castle; and at the close of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, we find Thomas of London, son and heir of Laurence Comyn, Stephen the miller, and Edusa Inmaulonz paying various sums to the Crown "for the farm of the mill of Tach-naneny" (i.e., Taney, the ecclesiastical name of the parish), and "for the increase of the same."

Dundrum was, as we have seen, a Manor, and courts leet and courts baron were held there by the Fitzwilliams. In 1542, we find Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam in possession of the Manor; and in 1610 his grandson Thomas, subsequently created the first Viscount Fitzwilliam, suffered a recovery of the lands of Dundrum and Ballinteer with the Castle and the water-mill.

William Fitzwilliam, brother of the first Viscount, who married, in 1614, the widow of Primate Henry Ussher, was at that time residing in the Castle. He died in 1616, and in a nuncupative will made in the month of July, "or thereabouts," leaves "all he was worth in this world" to his wife and child.

In the time of the Commonwealth, the Castle, which was slated, was in good repair. It is returned as containing three hearths, and there was attached to it a barn with a garden plot. It was then let to a Mr. Isaac Dobson, who was probably engaged in trade in Dublin, and who we find admitted, in 1652, to the franchise of the city by special grace, and on payment of a fine of a pair of gloves to the Mayoress. He was in religion a Non-conformist, and at the time of his death a member of the congregation which worshipped in the Meeting-House in New-row. During the reign of Charles the Second, he continued to reside at Dundrum, but while Ireland was under the rule of James the Second, he went to England, or "some other place beyond the seas," and was attainted in 1689 by James's Parliament. He no doubt returned with King William, and resumed possession of his Dundrum home, where he died in the year 1700, at a patriarchal age, surrounded by his children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren.

He was succeeded in the occupation of the Castle by his only surviving son, Alderman Eliphal Dobson, the most wealthy Dublin bookseller and publisher of his day. The first bible printed in Ireland is said to be one which was printed in 1714, "by A. Rhames for William Binanld, at the Bible in Eustace-street, and Eliphal Dobson at the Stationers' Arms in Castle-street," and the Alderman in his will leaves to "Trinity College near Dublin," one of the best folio bibles printed by him, to be put into the library, as well as ten pounds to buy other books, and also a legacy to Rhames. A contemporaneous writer tells us that the Alderman had lost one of his legs, and that it was replaced by a wooden one which creaked horribly. Although, like his father, a Dissenter, "he valued no man for his starched looks or supercilious gravity, or for being a Churchman, Presbyterian, Independent, &c., provided he was sound in the main points wherein all good men are agreed." In his time the Castle grounds were greatly improved, and the Castle must have presented quite an attractive appearance, standing in an old-fashioned garden laid out with trim

box borders and neatly-cut yew trees, while behind it a grove of ash trees stretched down to the river, and adjacent to it lay a pretty pleasure-ground and kitchen garden. The Alderman held a large tract of land at Dundrum under the Fitzwilliams, and was the principal inhabitant in his time. He could afford such luxuries as well-furnished houses, plate, books, horses and carriages, and no doubt one of the sights of Dundrum was to see the worthy Alderman proceeding in his great heavy coach to and from the Castle. He died in March, 1720, and was buried in St. Werburgh's Church on St. Patrick's Day.

The use of the Castle and of the surrounding grounds the Alderman left to his wife for her life, and the remainder of the land to his eldest son Isaac. He had before his death given up his trade and "the offices served by him," to his second son Eliphail, who only survived him twelve years; he died, as we read in *Pue's Occurrences*, after three days' sickness, on November 4th, 1732, esteemed as "an eminent bookseller and a gentleman of an extraordinary character," and two years later we learn from an advertisement that "On Tuesday the 22nd of the Instant *January* will be Sold by Auction at *Dick's Coffee House* in *Skinner Row*, the books of the late Mr. *Eliphail Dobson*, Bookseller, deceased; also the Stock in Quires; Most of the Books are entirely new and well bound." Alderman Dobson had two other sons: Joseph, to whom he left a house in Peter-street, besides money and his "scripture," and other books in Dublin, and Samuel, to whom he left a house in King-street, besides money and his "scripture," and other books at Dundrum.

On the death of his mother, the Alderman's eldest son, Isaac Dobson, succeeded to the Castle. He was one of the Six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery, and was a Justice of the Peace for the County Dublin. His town residence was in Peter-street, and there he died suddenly on November 19th, 1754, "greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance." His wife and several of his children had predeceased him; but he left three daughters—Elizabeth, "a young lady of great merit, beauty, and three thousand pounds fortune," who had married William Gonne, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law; Ellen, who had married the Rev. Edward Moore, of Moonesfort, in the County Tipperary; and Dorothy, who had married Shapland Carew, Esq., of Dublin.

The last of the Dobsons who resided at Dundrum was Joseph, the third son of the Alderman. He had been a woollen-draper, but apparently failed in business. His brothers had lent him large sums of money, and his brother Isaac in his will desires that he may be allowed to continue to hold the house and lands which he occupied at Dundrum, rent free. This he was no doubt permitted to do, and it was at Dundrum that he died, suddenly like his brother, in June, 1762.

When Anstin Cooper visited the Castle, on April 16th, 1780, it was inhabited probably by a farmer. He mentions that at the time of his visit the grove of ash trees was being cut down, and profit rather than beauty seems to have been the object of the occupant. Gabriel Beranger made about that time several sketches of the Castle, and describes it as very picturesque, with a grand entrance by stone stairs from the courtyard.

It soon afterwards fell into ruin. About

the beginning of this century the modern house near to it was built. The latter has belonged, for the greater portion of the time since its erection, to the Walsh family, of which the Hon. Frederick Walsh, sometime Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, was a popular and distinguished member; and in very recent years it was occupied, for only too brief a period, by that learned and lamented prelate of the Irish Church, the Most Rev. Dr. Reichel, Bishop of Meath.

[Authorities—*Mills' Norman Settlement in Leinster, Journal of Royal Soc. Antiq. of Ire.*, S. 5, vol. iv., p. 167; *Blackler's Sketches of Booterstown*, pp. 109, 399; *D'Alton's Hist. of Co. Dublin*, p. 811; *Calendar of Christ Church Deeds*, No. 557; *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*; *Ball-Wright's Ussher Memoirs*, p. 49; *Ball and Hamilton's Parish of Taney*, pp. 16, 22-24, 240; *Gilbert's Cal. of Ancient Records of Dublin*, vol. iv., p. 23; *Gilbert's Hist. of Dublin*, vol. i., p. 13; *Madden's Hist. of Irish Periodical Literature*, vol. i., p. 171; *Pue's Occurrences*; *Wills in the Public Record Office.*]

#### DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD—ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

PURSUANT to a resolution passed on the 15th of April last, a special committee was appointed "to thoroughly investigate the existing financial circumstances and administration of the Board's business, and report to the Board full particulars of the revenue and expenditure, and advise what is necessary and expedient for a reasonable increase in the revenue and a reduction in the expenditure."

The report was presented to the Board at its meeting on the 5th inst., and we now lay it before our readers:—

"The committee have as far as possible investigated the matters referred to them; and for that purpose have had various returns prepared, which they beg to submit, as per appendices. With regard to increasing the revenue of the Port, the committee have to state that the maximum tonnage rates on shipping authorised by the Acts of Parliament—viz. 6½d. and 10½d. per ton—are being levied, and there is, therefore, no means of increasing the revenue from that source. The only department that accrues to your committee in which such may be obtained is the Custom House Docks; and after an inspection of the premises, the committee observed that with the exception of the western side, the remaining three sides of the inner dock are devoted to the coal trade, where a large business is carried on in the landing, storing, and delivery of coal. By the return in the appendices it will be seen that the lettings do not appear to rest on any fixed basis, but that the spaces allotted, and the charge for same, are not proportionate to the tonnage, or ground occupied by the several lessees. Mr. Nicholl pays £240 per annum for the possession of 1,093 square yards of space, on which he landed, in 1896, 38,121 tons of coal. Messrs. R. Tedcastle and Co. pay £371 per annum for the possession of 1,558 square yards of space on which they landed, in 1896, 32,777 tons of coal. Messrs. Heiton and Co. pay £840 per annum for the possession of 7,715 square yards of space, on which they landed, in 1896, 137,010 tons of coal. It will, therefore, be at once seen that this matter requires readjustment; and with a view of enabling the board to decide thereon your committee have ascertained the rates charged in the Ringsend and Spencer Docks, and submit herewith a statement showing the result if those rates had been charged in the Custom House Docks, instead of those at present in force. The committee consider that all the expenses of the Custom House Docks should be debited to that account, and consequently the gatemen's wages, the dock master's salary,

and the repairs of the gates and the dredging of the docks should be charged accordingly. They are also of opinion that probably it would be more profitable if some of the stores and vacant spaces were sub-let, thus reducing the present staff and expenses. This, however, would be surrounded by considerable difficulties and would require the careful consideration of the board. The collection of the revenue by the Collector of Customs and the Accountant's Department seem to be worked economically and satisfactorily, and no change is therefore necessary. Your committee have had returns prepared with reference to the staff employed in three of the departments, and consider there is room for retrenchment, particularly in the engineering, but the only way in which this could be carried out is by dispensing with some of the staff. Your committee took legal advice on the status of the various members of the staff, and are advised that the secretary, engineer, and accountant are protected in their offices by Act of Parliament, and that upon their retirement they would be entitled to the highest pensions allowed by the Civil Service. The tenure of office of the remainder of the staff varies very much, and although it is probable that several of them could be removed on proper compensation being given them, yet, when these gentlemen entered the service of the board, they undoubtedly thought their appointments were equal to the Civil Service, and that they would hold them during good behaviour. Your committee have not felt justified in going further into the matter without special directions from the board, as probably the most equitable way would be to deal with it accordingly as vacancies arise, and as far as possible consolidating the staff at Westmoreland-street; and in this connection the committee think it deserving of consideration whether the Engineering Department might not be accommodated in the adjoining offices, upon the Commissioners of Irish Lights vacating them in January next. The committee further desire to call attention to the return prepared by the accountant, estimating the surplus revenue of the previous year at £4,757, without calculating upon any increase of revenue from the Custom House Docks. PERCY R. GRACE, Chairman."

The Engineer (Mr. Bindon B. Stoney) reports as follows as to the cost of constructing deep-water berths, &c.:—

"I beg herewith to lay before the Board the following return of the cost of constructing the deep-water berths on the South side of the river and the North quay Extension, with an account of the revenue derived therefrom for the year 1895, so that the Board may see what return in the form of interest has been received on the capital invested. I am advised that the Harbour Master is the only official who can furnish the revenue derived from these berths for the years 1894 and 1895, as he has already done for 1895, of which I now avail myself. The cost of deepening, from Creighton-street eastward—namely, Sir John Rogerson's and Great Britain quays—a length of 4,047 feet—was £216,238 5s. 9d. The shipping dues from these quays in 1895 amounted to £8,048 13s. 7d., which is equal to 3·72 per cent. on the capital spent on reconstruction, &c., but, properly speaking, the original cost of the old quay walls which were removed, and which may be estimated at £39,670, should be added, so as to give the gross capital expenditure. If this be done, the return for interest will be 3·17 per cent. on the gross capital. It should be observed that 1,000 ft. or nearly one-fourth, of the above South Quay deepened berths are allocated, and allocated berths pay a higher interest on the capital than other berths. For example, the dues paid by the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1895 amounted to 10·6 per cent. on the gross capital spent on their berths, but exclusive of capital spent on the shed.

The cost of constructing the deep-water

quays of the North quay Extension, 4,497 ft. long, was £159,209 17s. 1d., and the shipping dues derived thence in 1895 amounted to £6,486 14s. 11d., which is equal to 4·07 per cent. on the capital. This revenue, however, does not fairly represent all the accommodation given by the North Quay Extension berths, as vessels frequently lie up alongside these quays for nearly six weeks at a time without paying dues. Also, many vessels coming from other parts of the harbour or from the Graving Dock and slips are repaired alongside; wind hound vessels also from other parts of the harbour lie there for many days at a time, and a berth near the Revenue Watch House is frequently used by cross-channel steamers, which have allocated berths higher up the river, but which, under the Port Bye-laws, discharge petroleum at the North quay Extension. I may add that nearly all timber, the revenue from which is about £1,600 per annum, is discharged at deep-water berths, but I have no means of saying to which side of the river this should be credited. B. B. STONEY."

After considerable discussion a motion by Mr. Holohan, seconded by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Martin, to the effect that the report be adopted and entered on the minutes, was passed, and the meeting separated.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FAMILY OF NANGLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—Might I ask if some correspondent of the IRISH BUILDER would kindly give me particulars of the ancestry of (Patrick?) Nangle, 18th Baron of Navan, whose daughter Katherine married Nicholas Herbert (of Ballycotton, circa 1564)?—Yours, &c.,

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum,  
Co. Down.

##### COOKING BY THE AID OF GAS.

AMONGST the papers read at the Conference of the Gas Institute, recently held in Bath, was one by Mr. William Sugg, of London, entitled: "Cooking by the aid of Gas, and the Ventilation of Kitchens." Mr. Sugg emphasised the importance of food being properly cooked. A joint of meat roasted before a big blazing fire was most enjoyable and healthy, but it was quite another thing if baked in an iron oven alongside a coal fire, which at one time made the sides of the oven red hot and over-heated the fat and juices, and at another stewed the meat until all the nutriment was sweated out of it. The ordinary method of cooking food by coal-fire by those who were not professional cooks, was extremely costly; a 10lb. joint lost at least one-third of its weight. When the heat was properly regulated in a gas-kitchen, the actual loss did not exceed 10 to 12 per cent. So, even if the gas cost 5s. or 6s. per 1,000 cubic ft., there still remained a saving of the money in addition to an improvement in health. Dealing with the important question of ventilation, Mr. Sugg advocated the burning of a gas-jet in a properly-conducted ventilator, by which means a constant upcurrent was always secured in hot or cold still weather. The arrangement of these ventilators must of course be suited to the kitchens in which they were to be used. They were far from being at the end of their tether in the improvement of gas kitcheners.

[Speakers who followed, dwelt on the importance of the stoves being kept scrupulously clean, one gas manager saying that many of the kitcheners returned after being used, were in a "damnable" condition of dirt and filth, while another said he had found in one a layer of fat three-quarters of an inch deep, interspersed with cockroaches.]

Mr. C. Helps, Secretary of the Bath Gas Company, said in Bath perhaps they had more gas-stoves used for cooking than in any

other place of its size. Forty years ago, when Dr. Falconer was Mayor, the members of the Corporation were entertained at the works to a dinner cooked by gas. He believed they had now over 2,000 stoves hired, besides the large number of stoves owned by the users. Within the last nine or twelve months, the demand for small cooking stoves in connection with the automatic meters had increased daily, and at present was greater than could be met.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The tender of Mr. P. Monks, Great Brunswick-street, has been accepted for carrying out additions and alterations to the medical officer's residence, North Dublin Union.

A new church in connection with Albert-bridge Congregational Church, Belfast, will shortly be commenced, from plans supplied by Messrs. Frazer and Son, architects, Victoria-street, Belfast.

The tender of Mr. J. J. Thornton, Kanturk, Co. Cork, has been accepted for the erection of a school-house and teacher's residence at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Mr. R. Fogerty, Limerick, architect.

The Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums have decided upon the erection temporary buildings at the Cork Asylum. Mr. Wm. H. Hill, South Mall, is the architect. Contractors are invited to tender for the work.

The directors of the National Bank, Limited, will shortly commence the erection of a new branch office at Rathmines, County Dublin, from plans prepared by Mr. William Butler, of Mountjoy-square. Tenders up till 31st inst.

A movement is on foot to raise funds for the purpose of renovating the old R. C. Church of SS. Michael and John, Lower Exchange-street, where for so many years the late eminent Rev. C. P. Meehan officiated as parish priest.

A NEW SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The contract for the making of a new line of railway from Passage West to Crosshaven, County Cork, has just been let to Mr. John Best, of Edinburgh and Leith, the figures of his tender being £82,040. The proposed new line will pass through some of the most charming scenery in Cork Harbour. From Passage to Monkstown it skirts the shore of the River Lee, and thence to Ruffin; it runs along the northern shore of Monkstown Bay, and onwards to Carrigaline, after passing which the route will be along the River Owenabue for a distance of some four miles, skirting the historic creek known as Drake's Pool, which is one of the most charming bits of river scenery in the south of Ireland.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE R. C. CHURCH, Co. CORK.—The rebuilding of this church is now approaching completion. The nave is separated from the aisles by lofty arcades, the arches 27 ft. to apices, springing from the piers, which were found intact and sound, after the late fire; the arches have mouldings and labels, stopping on the abacus moulding of the piers. The piers supporting the arcades are square on plan, and have sunk panels on the four sides with cusped heads, stopping directly under the abacus. The sanctuary is square on plan; it is lighted by three lofty lancet windows, 20 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, splayed on the inside with moulded string underneath, filled with stained glass. Over these windows, at a higher level, is a narrow single-light window, similarly glazed. To the right and left of the sanctuary are the side altars lighted by single lancet windows, well splayed on the inside. The aisle windows have plain pointed heads, of slightly different treatment, chamfered on the outside and well splayed on the inside; they are glazed with lead lights of a very neat pattern. The western gable has been completely rebuilt from the ground, with two large buttresses added. There are two very lofty lancet windows in this gable, the

whole being surmounted by belfry and cross. The western end of the aisle wall on either side of this gable has a plain lancet window. At the western end is an organ gallery with stairs. The high altar is composed of statuary marble, except the cluster of shafts supporting the canopy, which is red marble. Mr. Daniel Creedon, of Fermoy, is the builder; and the stained-glass windows and lead lights were executed by Messrs. Watson and Co., of Youghal. The architect is Mr. Samuel F. Hynes, of South Mall, Cork.—*Builder.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS.—Two new conduit systems of electric traction, the "Lachmann" and the "Simplex," have been attracting a good deal of attention lately. The main novelty about the Lachmann system is a curious device used to diminish leakage. The high-pressure conductor in the underground conduit is covered with a hood which acts like a diving-bell, and prevents water touching it, even when the conduit is flooded. Experiments on an experimental track at Hamburg have given very satisfactory results, and a trial track is being laid at Vienna. We are inclined to question, however, whether the loss by leakage on a conduit system is so serious as to demand so complicated a remedy. The "Simplex" system will prove a formidable rival to all other conduit and surface contact systems. The high pressure conductor in the conduit consists of a flexible wire cable which rests loosely upon insulators which are placed about 10 yds. apart. Contact is made with this conductor through a slot,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide, by means of a rigid arm, which carries an insulated wire connected to a brass shoe which rubs along the cable. One great advantage of the method of constructing the track on this system is that when once laid down there will be practically no necessity for ever disturbing the permanent way. The average cost of a mile of single track standard gauge tramway is given as £6,000. This is practically the same as the price of an overhead trolley system, and there seems no reason why it should not prove as easy to work and keep in repair. The running of the car on the experimental track laid at Prescott, which contains a curve of 45 ft. radius, has been favourably commented on by experts.—*Builder.*

THE CURATIVE VALUE OF SEA AIR.—Of the large number of persons who go to the seaside every year a goodly percentage of them do so because they have found that the coolness and purity of the ocean air has a salutary influence. How the children from the contaminated air of the school-rooms and from the dust and microbe-laden streets of the cities "pick up" during a few weeks' stay at the seaside, is a matter of constant comment for all, and a pleased surprise for the owners of the little ones. A journal devoted to school hygiene, referring to the beneficial action of sea air upon scrofulous children, says that, at the present time, almost every civilised country has hospitals for tuberculous children by the seaside, and all observers are unanimous in testifying to the beneficial influence of the ocean air in such cases. Cazin, who had the histories of about 5,000 cases at his disposal, says that 70·7 per cent. of them were cured, and that there was an improvement in a further 3·2 per cent. of the cases. In Banyuls-sur-Mer there were 81 per cent. of cures, and in the sanatorium at Arcachon 86 per cent. of the cases were cured. In the Italian seaside hospices for scrofulous children, the percentage of cures reached only 33 per cent., but the stay at the seashore is from only thirty to forty-five days. As to the question whether the sea air is better than pure air inland, Calot states that he has seen cases which did not improve under the most favourable conditions in the interior, but that, after a longer or shorter stay at the seashore, were cured. He thinks that the sea air has a specific influence in these cases. Calot, who is a surgeon of the hospital at Chantilly, and has had ample opportunity for observation, is fully convinced of the value of the influence of sea air as an auxiliary in the treatment of surgical operations on the scrofulous. The greatest triumph, however, is achieved in the treatment for the prevention of tuberculosis. How often children that have the hereditary predisposition to tuberculosis come down with this disease after they have passed through an attack of one of the acute eruptive diseases, whooping-cough, &c. Through a judicious choice of residence at the seaside, this danger to the convalescent is largely averted. Favourable influence of the ocean air is shown distinctly in the native-born population. While in the department of the Seine among 1,000

persons under the age of twenty years ten scrofulous persons are found, and in the interior department of Nievre, even thirty exist. In some of the departments upon the shore of the sea in Northern France only one scrofulous person is found.

**THE CURSE OF THE ADVERTISER.**—It is to be hoped that the society for checking the abuses of public advertising ("S.C.A.P.A.") has not failed to take note of the last outrage committed by that arch-advertiser Beecham. It appears that Nelson's old ship the *Foudroyant*, which, as our readers will remember, had been re-rigged and furnished as a specimen of an old line-of-battle ship, got ashore by some mischance. Beecham's agent on the spot seems immediately to have regarded her as lawful prey, and telegraphed to his principal to know what use he should make of the opportunity, receiving a telegram in reply to "do the best he could." Accordingly this imprudent fellow took painters down to the beach and defamed the hull of the grand old ship with the words: "England expects every man to do his duty in swallowing Beecham's Pills." It would be difficult to imagine a more vulgar and disgraceful outrage on good taste and good feeling than in putting to this use a speech which is one of the greatest utterances of one of England's greatest heroes. It is gratifying to find that the law, on the suit of the owners of the ship, took the view that the act was an illegal trespass, and fined Beecham £50. We only wish it had been £50,000.—*Builder*.

**NOVEL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.**—Our readers (says the *Western Daily Press*) may have noted a paragraph which we published last year giving particulars of the manner in which motive power was conveyed over fields for a distance of nearly a mile from where it was generated. The Anglo-Bavarian Brewery at Shepton Mallet, requiring to utilize the water from wells at that distance from the brewery, put down large cast-iron mains, and by means of a 60 horse-power engine and dynamo generated a powerful current of electricity and conveyed by overhead wires to a motor placed near the outlet from the wells. This motor when set in action pumps a huge volume of water, which it forces through the iron mains, and raises the water to a height of 160 ft. or over; and so important has this supply become, that the company have recently constructed a special dynamo-room, and erected another 60 horse-power engine to prevent any possibility of breakdown in the arrangements. The water from these Mendip wells is remarkably pure, and suited for the brewing of high-class ales. Another dynamo fixed in the same room supplies the current for the electric lighting of the brewery buildings. The electric pumps have also been adapted as a powerful adjunct in the well-known fire appliances of the brewery, as, in connection with another large pump, a dozen fire-nozzles of 1 in. diameter can be fully supplied and directed 100 ft. high to almost any part of the brewery, or adjacent houses or buildings, making, with the steam fire engine and manual, an almost perfect protection against fire.

**BAD AIR IN BEDROOMS.**—Why do we flock to the seaside—to most persons the answer is plain even as the proverbial pike-staff—in search of restful and health-giving change? The chief spokes, so to speak, in the machinery are pure air: plain food, sea-bathing, plenty of outdoor living, early hours, and a respite of body and mind from the

eternal grindstone of nineteenth-century construction that awaits the latter-day worker. But of all things pure air comes first and foremost. The fresh breezes of the ocean, free from dust and microbes, full of ozone, and guiltless of the impurities with which the air of large towns is saturated—this is what the jaded town-dweller inhales into his lungs as if it were champagne. At least, that is how the sensible seaside visitor goes to work, and attains his end simply by living outdoors by day, and by leaving his windows and doors open day and night. The idea of any sane persons going far away to get pure seaside air, and then deliberately taking a section of that air and proceeding to poison it with the products of respiration and live in what vitiated atmosphere some seven to ten hours a day, would be laughable were it not sad. Yet that is what happens when the visitor goes to bed and spends the night in a bedroom with carefully closed windows and doors. Bad as this is for grown-up persons, it is ten times worse for children, to whom a constant supply of fresh air during sleep is as necessary as sleep itself. Children who pass the night in badly ventilated bed-rooms at the seaside lose half the value of the change of scene, which cannot by any stretch of language be called change of air. To secure a good outside air and then to arrange for a stagnant night atmosphere inside is indeed a fool's trick. Parents at the seaside will do well to inquire into the arrangements for night ventilation in their temporary quarters.—*Med. Press*.

THE ANCIENT CROSS OF DOWNPATRICK.

AFTER an eventful history and a long period of neglect and forgetfulness, the grand old Celtic cross at Downpatrick has been quietly re-erected in the ancient city in which it stood for so many centuries. The gathering together of the scattered pieces and their re-erection are due to the energy of some of the antiquarian members of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. This cross formerly stood opposite Le Courcey's Castle—where the post-office now is,—and tradition says it was brought at a remote time from the Dun, where it had been erected to one Celtchar, an Irish king. The old site is now the centre of traffic, and is very narrow, and in consequence unsuitable for the restoration; but the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral have given a new site, and the cross now stands erected on the triangular grass plot at the east end of the Cathedral, facing the road leading up from the city. No attempt of any kind has been made to "restore" the ornament; the old cross bears all the wounds and scars of the many troubles and vicissitudes it has endured since it left the hands of the master craftsman in the tenth century. The base stone has no trace of ornament left. The shaft on its east face has four panels; the two centre ones each contain three full-length figures, and the upper and lower panels, which are only half the size of the centre ones, half-length figures, all evidently scriptural sub-

jects, but now so worn as to be past recognition. The south side of the shaft has one panel its full length, containing a rich interlacing Celtic pattern closely worked at each end. This is the most legible ornament on the cross. The stone above the shaft which extends into the arms bears in the centre the Crucifixion dimly visible on its weather-worn face. The angles of the cross bear evidence of having once had a round—possibly a rope—moulding, but this has suffered so much that many might consider it was played or chamfered. The work of restoration has been carefully carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Fennell, architect, Belfast.

TENDERS.

For alterations and improvements to premises 6 North Mall, Cork, Mr. D. K. Roche, architect:—

J. Murphy	-	-	-	£426	0	0
C. Mullany	-	-	-	430	0	0
T. O'Flynn	-	-	-	350	0	0
B. M'Mullen (accepted)	-	-	-	307	10	0

For the erection of three dwelling-houses at Chord-road, Drogheda, Mr. L. Turley, C.E.:—

M. Pentony	-	-	-	£594	0	0
P. J. Caffrey	-	-	-	589	0	0
S. Smullen and Son	-	-	-	520	0	0
Collen, Bros.	-	-	-	510	0	0
P. M'Cann (accepted)	-	-	-	465	0	0

For repairs to Castlereagh Presbyterian Church, Mr. C. A. Aicken, Belfast, architect:—

McWhinney and McClay	-	-	-	£220	0	0
A. Branniff	-	-	-	135	0	0
W. J. Tyrrell	-	-	-	125	0	0
M. Hearst	-	-	-	115	0	0
Dean, Bros. (accepted)	-	-	-	110	0	0
Young and Dickson	-	-	-	91	10	0

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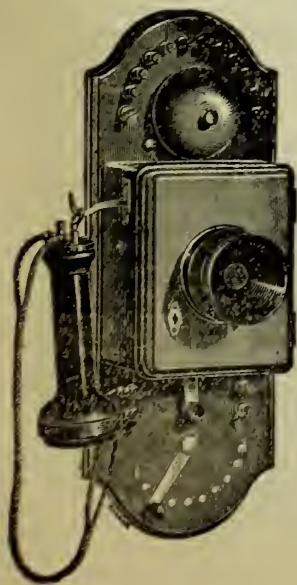
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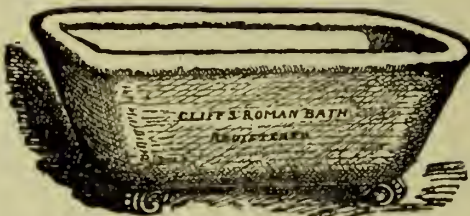
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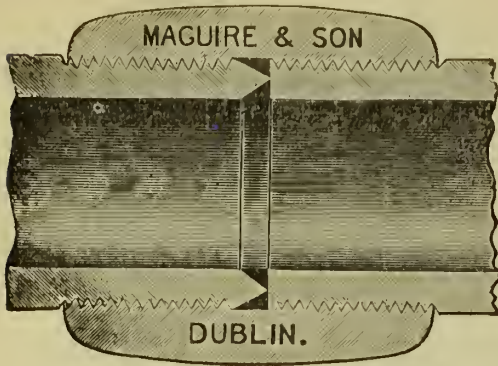
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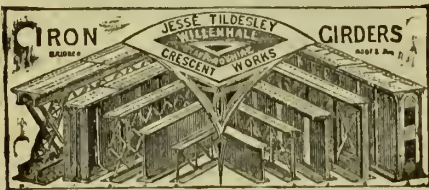
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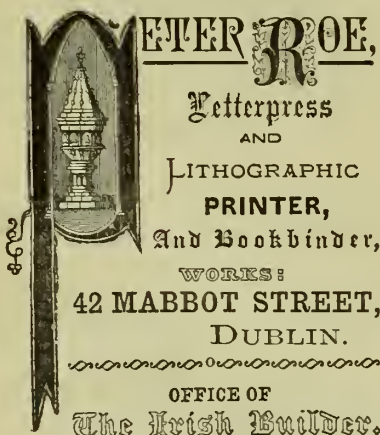


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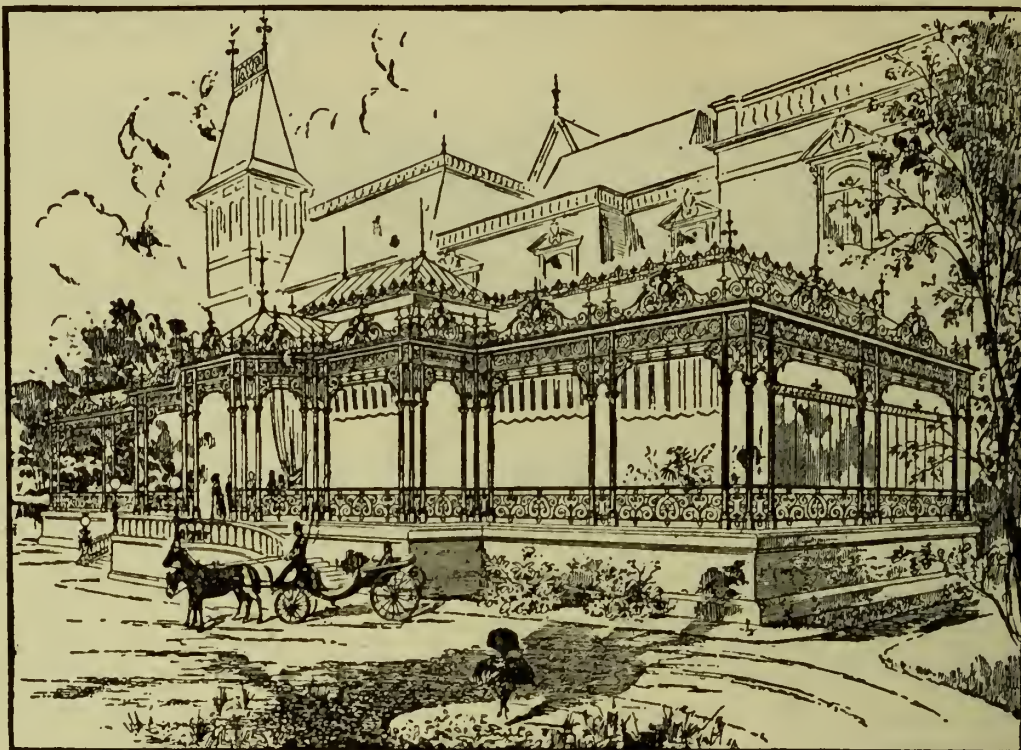


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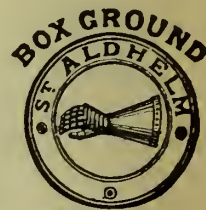


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 905.

THE  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION  
(LONDON.)

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE Architectural Association held their annual excursion at Lancaster on 9th August, and following days. As several members of the Irish Association took part in the excursion for the first time, in addition to several Irish architects to whom these very pleasant trips are no new experience, we think a short description of the leading places visited, chiefly taken from notes made by one of the party from Dublin, may be of interest.

This year a departure was made from the ordinary routine, in that the north was chosen as the scene of operations, instead of the southern or midland counties, as has heretofore been generally the case. This change, making the excursion centre so accessible from Ireland, probably accounts for the large number of Irishmen who joined the excursion this year, no less than nine or ten of the party hailing from Ireland.

Many of the party arrived in Lancaster the Saturday before the excursion proper began. On Saturday afternoon, several of the members drove over to Heysham, a pretty village on Morecambe Bay. The road was through Morecambe, a typical Lancashire holiday resort, popular with the 'cheap tripper,' and as unlike an Irish watering place as it would be possible to conceive. The places of interest in Heysham are the church, which was first visited; and Heysham Old Hall. The church is a quaint little structure of no great architectural pretensions, but charming in its general effect and pretty surroundings. Heysham church is locally said to include portion of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, churches in England. The churchyard, which commands some very pretty views of the bay, presented a curious sight on the fine Sunday afternoon; crowds of tourists from Morecambe might be seen resting and taking in the view. The Hall, which was next visited, is a fine old house—one of the most charming places seen on the whole excursion. It is small, but has a wealth of colour and picturesque effect which make it a delightful subject for the water-colorist. Some time since it threatened to become ruinous, it was unoccupied and falling into decay, but luckily it was placed in the careful hands of Messrs. Paley and Austin, who directed the works necessary to fit it for occupation; it is now apparently well cared for, and is the residence of the curate of the parish.

On Monday the party set out in brakes, the whole of the day's journeying being accomplished by road. Cloughton Hall was first visited. This house is exceedingly plain, and depends for its interest on the simple and effective disposition of the centre and the two wings or towers, built with a slight batter. Hornby church has a good perpendicular tower, and the apse is an interesting example of a perpendicular treatment of this rather un-English feature. Thirland Castle was reached after luncheon. This is a fine house, and boasts a moat; there is but little of the original detail left; it was once an important mediæval building, but now the hand of the restorer has been laid heavily upon it. It was formerly the residence of Colonel North, and is now the property of Mrs. Lees, who received the members most kindly and hospitably. The vicar, the Rev. Mr. Green, who is thoroughly familiar with the history of the place, conducted the party over the house and the fine grounds. The house contains some very nice detail, the work of Messrs.

Paley and Austin. Tunstall church is close by; it is a picturesque village church, to which little in the way of restoration has been done, and therefore doubly interesting. The scenery on the drive from here to Kirkby-Lonsdale was of the most beautiful description; here and there were to be had most delightful glimpses of the Westmoreland Hills. Kirkby-Lonsdale is finely situated on the River Lune. There is a fine old bridge over the river on entering the village. At the church the visitors were received by the vicar, who entertained them to tea. The church is of great interest, and contains some fine Norman work. The Norman tower doorway is the chief feature of the west front. The interior would well repay much closer study than time permitted of. The nave arcade is of Norman work, and on the columns is some elaborate incised chevron work. From the vicarage garden some splendid views were to be obtained, the centre being that scene along the valley of the Lune, of which Ruskin has said "that it is probably the finest view in England, and hence the most lovely in the world." Extravagant as the language may appear, yet when one looks on this beautiful scene, surrounded on all sides by the rising hills, it is not difficult to understand the rapture of an enthusiast. A drive back of nearly 16 miles had to be accomplished ere Lancaster was reached.

On Tuesday the party left Lancaster at 9 o'clock for Grange, a pretty watering-place on Morecambe Bay, where coaches were in waiting. The first place visited was Cark Hall, a picturesque old hall now used as a farm-house. The house is not remarkable for any peculiarity of detail. It is said the front dates from the early part of the eighteenth century, the remainder being of somewhat earlier date. The entrance door is the chief feature of the front; it is a Renaissance doorway of simple and satisfactory design; in the tympanum are carved the armorial bearings of the former owners. Taken as a whole, the house shews a fair example of a simple Lancashire Hall, unpretentious yet withal picturesque and rich in colouring. There is little of interest in the interior.

The next stopping place was Cartmel Priory Church, about two miles further on. Three hours was the length of the stay here, according to the programme; but fair as this allowance was, most of the party felt it to be all too short to do justice to this beautiful example of a fine and characteristic north-country church. As a piece of design in the grouping of large and simple masses, it is very beautiful indeed. The whole effect of the church with the fine colouring it has taken, viewed from the south-east, and taking in the tower at the crossing, is excellent. The tower is a very nice example of beautiful and simple work—a peculiarity, the base being placed square; the upper or bell stage also square, rises diagonally on plan. The west front is a very fine composition, with its massive buttresses and large perpendicular window. Quite a feature in forming the picturesque effect of the whole is the massive treatment of the buttresses with their weather slating. The interior is equally interesting. "The town chapel" contains some interesting work. There is a good perpendicular tomb between this chapel and the chancel. The oak choir stalls are excellent, too. There is shewn on them the effects of 80 years of exposure to the weather, the chancel having been unroofed for that period. The choir screen is of very elaborate character, being richly carved in a symbolic manner with symbols of the Passion, &c. The screen is of different dates, the upper portion dating from 1680, the lower portion being evidently a good deal earlier in date. The cornice and upper part generally is quite of Renaissance character. At Cartmel there is a monument to the late Lord Frederick Cavendish. It bears the inscription: "He died in the service of his country and in defence of his friend." It is from the design of Messrs. Paley and Austin.

The last place on the list was Holker Hall, one of the numerous seats of the Cavendish family. Holker is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and is occupied by Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P. The house is almost entirely new, having been built about 1876, to replace the old Hall, the greater portion of which was destroyed by fire. Of this building a wing at the rear alone remains, and contains no work of much interest. Holker is chiefly interesting as an example of good modern work, though it is hardly the very characteristic architecture which one usually associates with the work of Messrs. Paley and Austin, who were the architects. The interior contains probably as good modern domestic detail as might anywhere be found.

About an hour's drive back to Grange brought the day's outing to a close. This was one of the pleasantest days of the week having been luckily favoured with splendid weather.

The programme for to-day was a most interesting one; it included Borwick Hall, Beetham Church, and Levens Hall. Borwick Hall was one of the most interesting and important domestic works visited; it is unoccupied, but in excellent preservation. The house forms a fine picture, and is raised on a terrace with a balustrade of pleasing design. The entrance-door is an important and effective feature. The interior contains a few very good chimney-pieces, and some old panelling. The party spent a considerable time here, and had their luncheon in the old hall. Beetham Church was next visited.

Levens Hall was the most enjoyable item of the day's programme. Levens is a quaint old place, looking remarkably well, with its quiet weather-beaten dashed walls. There is some splendid old work in the interior; but the great charm of the place is, of course, the famous Garden, generally said to be the best specimen of a formal garden in England. Those of our readers desirous of learning more of this quaint old garden and its history, cannot do better than refer to Mr. Seddon's or Sir Arthur Blomfield's book on Gardens, both of whom deal with it fully. It is a truly charming old-world place—the trees and hedges cut in fantastic forms, amongst them being the famous "Umbrella Tree"; others are cut to resemble the forms of lions, &c., another in the form of the letter B, others again are octagon, hexagon, and so on.

Carnforth station was reached about 6 p.m., and the party returned to Lancaster by rail.

On Thursday the party travelled further afield, going to Preston, half an hour's run by rail. Samlesbury Hall is the property of the Mayor of Blackburn, who kindly permitted the members to go all over his interesting old residence. Samlesbury was the only specimen of a timber-work dwelling which was visited on this tour. It is a good specimen of its class. Timber-work or half-timbering does not appear to have been a form of construction which found much favour in days gone by in North Lancashire or Westmoreland, the sandstone of the district being so plentiful. There are a few tracery windows of stone at Samlesbury, but it is said that they are later insertions, having been brought from elsewhere. The interior has been a good deal cut up, to fit the place for the purpose of a modern residence. The hall is the most interesting room in the house; it is about 40 ft. long, and has the original musicians' gallery, and the roof intact. The work is very elaborate, and has some quaint carving; the scantlings of the timbers are very massive, some of them being 14 in. thick. A fine modern church, of Messrs. Paley and Austin, now in progress, was passed on the road to Blackburn, where a stop was made for luncheon, and the Town Hall visited. Livesey Hall was a stopping place en route to Houghton Towers. It contains a good staircase and other interior woodwork. The house is rapidly falling into decay, and is now used as a cow-house! It seems a pity that local interest and pride in such an interesting specimen of Lancashire architecture would not rise equal to the task of

rescuing it, and at least preserving it from further injury.

The entire afternoon was devoted to Houghton Towers, and a grand old place it is. It is placed on a considerable eminence, and from an architect's point of view must be one of the finest houses in England. There is a fine mediæval gateway giving entrance to a courtyard, round which the house is grouped. There is at Houghton Towers material for weeks of study; and though restored, everything has been done with so kindly and reverent a hand that to the architectural student it is at once an education and a source of delight to visit it. The house is still in the hands of the family of Houghton, the present owner being Colonel Sir James de Houghton. The interior is an interesting study, being as little disturbed from its old time appearance as possible; there is some excellent early Georgian woodwork in almost every room; some of the mouldings and panellings being very curious and interesting. The members of the excursion had the advantage of being conducted over the place by Mr. Hatch, who is carrying out some important and beautiful work here.

Leaving Houghton Towers the party reached Preston, and, having a little time to spare, a visit was paid to the Harris Institute, a fine modern building used as public library, museum, and picture gallery.

Friday, 13th.—The entire day was devoted to Furness Abbey, which was reached by rail from Lancaster about 11 o'clock. The weather, which had begun to break during the last couple of days, was truly awful to-day, as it did not cease raining from the time of arrival until Lancaster was reached on the return journey. We defer till another issue a detailed description of this splendid ruin—one of the finest Cistercian abbeys in England, though not originally founded by that Order.

Saturday, 14th.—This was the last day of the excursion, and although the programme was laid out to terminate early to admit of the London members getting a midday train, yet a good deal was done in the short time available.

The first place visited was the famous Castle The original keep and walls are of Lancaster, still existing, and altogether there is a great deal of interest in the structure. The dungeons were inspected, and gruesome places they are. The centreing for the vaulted roofs is still to be seen, and is formed of a kind of wattling. There is a fine view to be had of the surrounding country from the higher points in the Castle. The Castle contains a good deal of modern building, and portion is now used as the county jail. The Shire Hall is a modern addition, and contains the courts of assize. This Hall is a remarkably good specimen of "pre-Pngean" Gothic; for the time in which it was erected—more than fifty years ago—it is wonderfully satisfactory.

The parish church was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. H. Anstin. This is a splendid example of a parish church, almost entirely in the Perpendicular style. The fine tower is the leading feature, and the tracery windows throughout are fine examples of the style. The oak choir stalls are also original and very elaborately carved.

A visit was paid to the Free Library, a building erected in 1887 to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. It is from the design of Messrs. Paley and Anstin, and is almost Scottish in the character of its exterior detail. Inside there is, like in all the works of this firm, interesting joinery. The Royal Infirmary is another fine building, also from the design of the same architects, but time did not admit of its being visited.

Lancaster contains many quaint houses of the last century, many of them having fine ceilings of stucco, somewhat after the Adams style. A peculiarity of the district is the manner in which the stone is worked. In door jambs, &c., the entire jamb is put in, as a rule, in one stone. The stone is very hard to work, and, being easily obtained in large scantlings—8 ft. in length being quite

common,—advantage is taken of this to save labour in cutting.

The concluding item for the day was a visit to the workshop of Mr. Hatch. Mr. Hatch has for the past twenty-five years been engaged in the work of domestic and church restoration in the north of England, and it certainly would be difficult to conceive better work or more interesting than is to be seen in progress at his shop. The fine quality of the large stock of old and seasoned oak was remarkable. The members saw the various operations in progress, from the sawing of the blank to the delicate and beautiful carving, and a most instructive visit it proved. The party separated at 12.30, a most enjoyable and pleasant week having come to an end all too soon.

In conclusion, it is only right that acknowledgment should be made of the exhaustive labours of Mr. Talbot Browne, the hon. secretary, on whom fell the burden of making all the arrangements for the week,—no slight task,—and to him was chiefly due the success of the trip, nothing being left undone to secure the comfort of the party. The Irish members who joined this year for the first time were welcomed in the kindest possible manner, and all left promising themselves the treat of joining again next year.

### ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

#### THE NEW PEAL OF BELLS.

THE ceremony of dedicating the fine peal of ten bells which has been fixed in the ancient tower of St. Patrick's Cathedral, took place on Friday, the 20th ult. The bells have been presented by the Right Hon. Edward Cecil Baron Iveagh, K.P., a distinguished son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, who restored the Cathedral in 1862. They have been cast by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, England, and are in the key of C natural; the tenor, or heaviest bell, weighing 45 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. The total weight (including that of an additional bell for the carillon) is over nine tons. The peal has been hung with the most modern improvements in machinery, "so as to render the ringing as easy as that of a much lighter peal." No expense has been spared, either in the material used or in the casting and tuning of the bells, and it may be said that they are equal to any peal of bells in the United Kingdom.

At the monthly meeting of the Cathedral Board, on the 23rd ult. (the Very Rev. the Dean, D.D., in the chair), the following resolution was passed:—"The Cathedral Board feel it to be their duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to return their best thanks to Lord Iveagh for his very liberal donation of a splendid peal of bells—which are such a valuable addition to the Cathedral and highly appreciated by the surrounding district—and for the great liberality with which he has restored the interior of the tower to fit it for the reception of the bells."

The service, which was conducted by the Archbishop of Dublin, opened with the Processional Hymn, by Sir Joseph Barnby. The order of the procession was as follows:—The Choir, Rev. T. E. Winder, Rev. J. C. O'H. Mease (Dean's Vicar), Rev. Canon Keene, Rev. Canon Sadleir, Rev. Canon Twigg, Rev. Dr. Bernard, Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop, and Rev. G. R. Webster, acting as chaplain to his Grace. Psalm 150, "Laude Dominum," and Psalm 29, "Afferte Domino," were also sung. At the benediction of the bells the appointed prayer was offered up by the Archbishop, and joined in by the congregation.

The fine anthem by Sir John Stevenson, Rev. 14, was splendidly sung by the Choir. The solo parts by Messrs. Williams, D'Alton, T. Marcant, and Charles Kelly. The Recessional Hymn, by Johann Cruger, was then sung, and the service brought to a close.

The Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's,

and a few other gentlemen, subsequently proceeded up the steps of the tower, and entered the belfry, where Mr. Taylor and his staff of bell-ringers rang the changes on the bells, whose fine musical tone and power were admired by all who had the pleasure of hearing them under circumstances so favourable. The Archbishop sat in the belfry for about ten or fifteen minutes, and then ascended higher, until he reached the level at which his Grace had an opportunity of seeing the magnificent bells and the splendid machinery by which they are worked.

Lord and Lady Iveagh, and other members of the family, were present during the service.

The inscriptions on the bells are as follows:—

Treble	"Sorsum corda."
2	"Venite adoramus et proclamus."
3	"Te laudamus."
4	"Tibi benedicimus."
5	"Te adoramus."
6	"Te glorificamus."
7	"Per singulos dies benedicimus te."
8	"Omnia spiritus laudet Dominum."
9	"Gloria in excelsis Deo."
Tenor	"Ad maiorem Dei gloriam."

This peal of ten bells was erected

at the expense of

EDWARD CECIL BARON IVEAGH, K.P.,  
A.D. 1897.

HENRY JELLETT, Dean.

### COMMUNICATION

#### BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN

FROM

#### THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 150.)

THE publication of Ogilby's great road book had proved, so early as the reign of Charles the Second, that the measurement of the roads in vogue was erroneous. The actual distance from London to Holyhead by the road in most use was 269 miles, but it was only computed to be 208 miles, and it was on the latter measurement that travellers paid for post horses, and the Government for the conveyance of the mails, until mile-stones were erected. These were put up on the principal highways about the year 1746, and when erected on the Holyhead road demonstrated to all concerned that the cost of posting from London to Holyhead, at 3d. per mile, should be £3 7s. 3d. instead of £2 12s. 0d. Travellers were soon forced to adopt the correct measurement as the standard for payment, but the Government continued to pay on the old mileage.

Needless to say the postal service suffered. Those who paid least were not treated best, and in the middle of the eighteenth century, as I have already mentioned, the conveyance of the mails was attended with great irregularity, and, as the century went on, it became more and more unsatisfactory. Special messengers were sent with letters of great urgency, and every ordinary traveller on the road passed the post, which was carried too generally by a boy, whose willingness to serve for a low wage was more considered than his character, mounted on a worn-out hack.

Such was the condition of the postal arrangements, when Palmer, in 1782, proposed that the mails should be conveyed by coach—a proposal which was destined to work a revolution not alone in the mode of travelling, but also in the state of the roads. His suggestions were adopted, and in August or September, 1785, the mails began to be carried by coach between London and Holyhead.

At first there was little improvement on the rate of five or six miles an hour at which the mails had been conveyed on horseback,

and in the early coaching system there was little resemblance to the clock-like regularity of the admirably horsed and appointed coaches of the days immediately preceding railways. From a report presented in 1793, by the Chief Directors of Inland Navigation to the Irish Parliament, recommending the dispatch of the mails from Howth, and their conveyance on land by way of Shrewsbury instead of by Chester, it appears that the time then allowed for their conveyance from London to Holyhead was 47 hours, but that in general the coach took 48 hours. This rate of progress (nearly six miles an hour including stoppages) was however wonderful, as the Directors point out, when it is considered that in Wales the coaches had to cross two ferries and to pass over several mountains, and in Cheshire to traverse the sandy roads which were a great obstacle to rapid travelling.

The condition of the roads was still dreadfully bad. My attention has been drawn by my friend Mr. Litton Falkner, to a description of their state at this period by that great master of language, De Quincey. In an article on "Travelling in England in Old Days" (Masson's "Collected Works of De Quincey," vol. i., pp. 267-286), he says, that the reader who has only known the macadamised roads cannot easily bring before his imagination the antique and almost aboriginal state of things which marked our travelling system down to the end of the eighteenth century, and nearly through the first decennium of the present. De Quincey was born in the year 1785, and he describes how in his childhood standing at the front windows of his mother's chariot, he recollects the unvarying image of the postilion employed not by fits and starts but always and eternally "quartering," i.e., crossing from side to side according to the casualties of the ground. Before you stretched, he says, a wintery length of lane with ruts deep enough to fracture the leg of a horse, filled to the brim with standing pools of rain water, and the collateral chambers of these ruts kept from becoming confluent by thin ridges, was a trial of some skill to the horses and their postilion. "Go to sleep at the beginning of a stage and the last thing you saw, wake up and the first thing you saw, was the line of wintery pools, the poor off horse planting his steps with care, and the cautious postilion gently applying his spur, while manœuvring across this system of grooves with some sort of science that looked like a gipsy's palmistry; so equally unintelligible to me were his motions in what he sought, and in what he avoided." De Quincey is here speaking of roads other than the great highways, but even allowing for the condition of the latter being very considerably better, we can imagine it did not conduce to rapid travelling.

The arrangements for changing horses were also very defective. De Quincey mentions that in the case of those travelling in their own carriages, half an hour was the minimum time spent at each change of horses. Although your arrival, he says, produced a great bustle of unloading and unharnessing, as a matter of course you alighted and went into the inn; if you sallied out to report progress after twenty minutes, no signs appeared of any stir about the stables, not so much due to any indolence of the attendants, as to faulty arrangements and total defect of forecasting. And though the change of the horses in the mail coaches

was effected more rapidly, it still was a matter of time.

Numbers of other coaches, besides those employed in carrying the mails, began to run, and travellers, if they could not afford a private conveyance, no longer rode on horseback, but journeyed in the public vehicles. The number of persons travelling in their own carriages largely increased, and also hired post chaises were constantly used. There was no town so insignificant nor posting house so solitary, De Quincey tells us, that it could not furnish post horses without delay, and on the worst road on a winter's day you usually made sixty miles with no more than a single pair of horses, and even in the night you could continue to make way. But in spite of this great increase in traffic, it was not until Telford commenced operations in 1815 that a real change for the better was effected in the state of the roads.

The route followed by the Holyhead mail coach was at first by St. Albans, Northampton, Lichfield, Stafford, Wrore, Nantwich, Chester, Holywell, St. Asaph, Conway, and Bangor; but in 1805, John Foster, the ex-Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, then Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, made a strenuous effort to have it altered. His proposal was that the mails should be sent by St. Albans, Dunstable, Stoney Stratford, Towcester, Daventry, Coventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, Capel Curig, and Bangor, which it was then calculated would save two hours in time. As we have seen, this route had been recommended for the mails as early as the year 1793, and in the year 1800 a stage coach was running on the portion of it from Birmingham to Holyhead, for De Quincey came by it when travelling to Ireland in that year. Foster was then unsuccessful, but he made a fresh effort in 1808, when, owing to support he received from the great Duke of Wellington, he succeeded so far as to get the mail coach which ran by Oxford and Birmingham to Shrewsbury, extended from Shrewsbury to Holyhead. And the letters were thus carried for nine years. Pressure was then brought to bear which the post office could not withstand, and finally in July, 1817, the mails began to be conveyed by the route which Foster had recommended, accomplishing the distance from London to Holyhead in thirty-eight hours.

Then Telford came on the scene, and a great change was effected. The road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead was one of the worst in the kingdom. Six miles of it were so narrow that there was scarcely room for two vehicles to pass, and so much out of repair, that in winter the ruts were up to the bed of the coach. Another portion of the road overhung an awful precipice, and owing to the want of a protecting wall was a source of the greatest danger, more especially as the coach passed the place at night. But Telford's skill soon converted it into the best road in the kingdom—"the coaching road, par excellence,"—and when the Menai Bridge had been built, and the road from London to Shrewsbury reconstructed, the work was completed which enabled the Irish mail to accomplish the 259½ miles between London and Holyhead in twenty-six hours and fifty-five minutes.

The mail coaches carried only four passengers inside and two outside, and were lightly laden. But the stage coaches, which also

travelled with marvellous rapidity, carried loads which were fearful and wonderful to behold. Mr. Reynardson, who constantly "tooled" the coaches from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, thus describes what a coach load of former days was:—"In the first place there were four inside and twelve out, exclusive of the coachman and guard. The front boot was full of small parcels, the hind boot was the same; the roof of the coach was piled up as high as it could be to allow of its passing under the archway of the inn, and boxes, and carpet bags, gun-cases, hampers, and every description of baggage for the sixteen people who were inside and out, were heaped on, and hanging over the sides of the roof, which was all covered down with a tarpaulin, and securely strapped down with a broad leather strap. It was wonderful to behold and wonderful to imagine how it could all be stowed away. On the very lamp posts you would often see game baskets hung and hares and pheasants dangling down. Under the coach there was often swung a cradle, into which various things which could go nowhere else were put; in fact the whole packing of a heavy load was marvellous, and what none but a guard of the olden time dare attempt." And yet in spite of this heavy loading there was really not often an accident of any kind, as Mr. Reynardson tells us, even on an "opposition coach" on which the pace was on some occasions no joke, "such galloping was there one against another, such corner creeping and such machinations to be first."

It would be, however, impossible for me to give in this article any adequate description of coaching days and coaching ways, and I can but advise my reader to consult the entrancing pages which have been written by those who themselves had heard the beat of the horses' hoofs on the frosty road and the exhilarating sound of the guard's horn, especially would I commend to my reader's notice, Reynardson's "Down the Road," Harris's "Coaching Age," Harris's "Coaching Days," and Tristram's "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways."

But above all let him not omit to read that great word-picture of De Quincey's, "The English Mail Coach." There he will see the mail coaches assembled at the General Post Office in London ready to bear to the remotest part of England the news of some great victory won by our soldiers on the battlefields of Spain. "On any night the spectacle was beautiful. The absolute perfection of all the appointments about the carriages and the harness, their strength, their brilliant cleanliness, their beautiful simplicity—but, more than all, the royal magnificence of the horses—were what might first have fixed the attention. . . . But the night before us is a night of victory and behold! to the ordinary display what a heart-shaking addition!—horses, men, carriages, all are dressed in laurels and flowers, oak leaves and ribbons. . . . Horses, can these be horses that bound off with the action and gestures of leopards? What stir!—what sea-like ferment!—what a thundering of wheels!—what a trampling of hoofs!—what a sounding of trumpets!—what farewell cheers!—what redoubling peals of brotherly congratulation connecting the name of the particular mail—'Liverpool for ever!'—with the name of the particular victory—'Badajoz for ever!' or 'Salamanca for ever!'"

(To be concluded in our next.)

## KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Board was held on the 23rd ult.

Mr. A. S. FINDLATER, J.P., presided.

The report of the Sanitary Committee having been adopted,

Col. Blood moved the adoption of the report of the Roads Committee, which stated—"The Tramways Company intimated they will immediately put in hand the work of interlacing their lines at Sandycove Station, and the Commissioner of Police has announced that when the works are completed, he will be prepared to authorise the establishment of a hazard for additional car accommodation at that place." In a further paragraph we find:—"We feel it our duty again to bring under the notice of your board the unsatisfactory manner in which the work of reconstructing the footpaths is being carried out. No better progress is being made with it than when we last reported on the subject. As has happened from the commencement of the work, the footpaths in some places have been broken up and left in that condition for weeks, to the great inconvenience of the public." Having pointed out the long periods of time which various portions of the work had taken, Colonel Blood said if they as a Board did not recognise that the work had been done unsatisfactorily, they were not capable of carrying out any engineering work. If this kind of thing were allowed to go on, he would leave the Board, as he had been informed the footpaths were a more successful work than other engineering works in the township; but it was not satisfactory to have a contract running into the second month after the time when it should have been completed.

Mr. Carr seconded the adoption of the report. Could any guarantee be given as to when the north side of Lower George's-street would be finished? Some people said they would not pay any rates until the work was done!

Mr. Wallace thought the matter should be referred to a committee of the whole house. Some of the questions were of a complicated kind, and they could be carefully considered.

Mr. Evans drew attention to the state of the footpaths at Glasthule, which he characterised as a disgrace to Kingstown. The paths had been torn up three months ago, and there was no sign of the concrete being put down.

Mr. Thompson was of opinion that, taking into consideration the many difficulties which had arisen, the work had progressed satisfactorily.

Col. Blood said the work at Lower George's-street was ordered to be commenced that morning, and that the Glasthule end would be taken up as soon as possible.

The report was adopted.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTIETH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

CHEEVERSTOWN.

THIS Castle, or remains of one, though known by name, has, I fancy, been seldom visited. I have to confess my own guilt in this respect, and am entirely indebted to Mr. Briley, who visited it lately, and lent me all his notes, on which this article is wholly based.

Cheeverstown Castle lies southward from the Naas road between Clondalkin and Rathcoole, at the end of a very long lane opposite Corkagh Park. Three houses, which form the town, are first reached; then shortly after the Castle, which stands on flat ground. It is a plain tower, without any battlements now, if it ever had any. Its length, from north to south, is 25 ft., and its width, from

east to west, is 22 ft. As it has only a little ivy on the south-east corner, it can be thoroughly examined externally.

In the south wall are four windows (nearly in a line down to the middle), the lowest about 6 ft. from the ground. It is of unusual form, being splayed outwards where it is 22 in. wide, and reduced to a porthole of 3 in. breadth within. This window is 2 ft. 10 in. high, and is blocked up inside.

The next window on the south side is above the last, and like a porthole. Above it is the third window, which is formed by four stones, the left jamb consisting of a very large stone going very far into the wall. The fourth window is the highest and appeared to open on the roof. It is formed like the last window, but is smaller.

In the east wall are three windows, one about the centre, one above it, and a small square hole lower down to the right. There is nothing remarkable about these windows. Against the north side a small cottage is built, and just above the ridge of its roof is a large nearly square window, glazed and barred inside. A little above this window is another, which might be described as a very large port-hole with a round top or lintel. On the west side is the doorway nearly in the centre. It is 7 ft. high, 3 ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep. This last measurement shows the thickness of the wall. The doorway has been altered in modern times. The present lintel is a beam of wood, above which is about 2 ft. of brick-work. This does not run right through, but the original height of the doorway is found, on stepping in, to have been 2 ft. higher, making it 9 ft. high there. The arch of the doorway within is segmental. There is a square hole for a bar on the right, 4 ft. from the ground. The farmer who owns the place and lives beside the Castle, said he remembered when there was an iron door here. There are two windows nearly together in about the middle of the west wall, one to the right and the other to the left of the doorway.

Coming inside the Castle one finds the ground floor chamber to have a barrel-vaulted ceiling made of stones gradually brought together. This room measures 18 ft. long by 16 ft. broad. To the right of the door in the same wall, and nearly in the corner, is an oblong recess 14 in. high and 2 ft. broad, with a flat stone on top. There is a port-hole in the north wall, 2 ft. high but splayed, being 20 in. inside and only 11 outside. The outside is now closed up.

Beside the large window in the north wall, in the top of the ceiling is a round hole similar to that in St. Kevin's Kitchen. This chamber is now used as a stable, but it contains no fireplace nor any staircase. In the N.W. corner the stones project a little, like the underside of a staircase, as seen at St. Doulough's, Rob's Wall, &c.

Access to the first floor is obtained now by a ladder from outside through the large opening in the west face to the right of the door, that seemed at first a window, but which, on close examination, proved to be a doorway. It is 4 ft. high, 3½ ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep. The lintel is slightly arched. In the middle of the top of the doorway is a hole or flue extending through the thickness of the wall to the top of the Castle; it is as long as the breath of the doorway, nearly 4 ft. by 17 in. across; it appears to get much narrower near the top.

The present modern roof is a good way down in the tower. There was probably a second storey originally, judging from the windows high up in the Castle. The first floor chamber measures 21 ft. in length by 17 ft. in width. It is all plastered over, save at the N.E. corner, where 12 ft. of the N. wall and 6 ft. of the E. are a foot less in thickness than the rest of the walls. The floor at the hole is 20 in. thick. The roof begins about 14 ft. high up the east and west walls. On the right of the doorway is a window measuring within 5½ ft. high by 3 ft. broad; it is closed up on the outside. The other opening seen on the east face on the left of the upper doorway is a smaller splayed window; it is 4 ft. high, 3½ ft. broad inside, and 18 in. outside; it is only 21 in. above the floor.

The two windows, one above the other, in the south wall, and in the east are also splayed inside, and are nearly the same. The south wall, which faces the "O'Byrne's" country, has four windows in it, while the others have only two. There is no trace of fireplace or stair-case on the first floor.

The height of the Castle is about 40 ft. Access to higher room and roof must have been by ladder, either through the round hole in the floor or the door in the face of the west wall, unless the stairs were in the N.E. corner and removed in later times.

There are some slight traces in the ground to the westward of the Castle, of a bawn, and there is a well there.

The farmer who resides beside the Castle most readily gave Mr. Briley permission to examine it, and kindly aided him in doing so, but knew nothing of its history. D'Alton does not mention this Castle, which is one of the few that bears a name from a person or family. Mr. Briley has extracted from Burke's "Landed Gentry," some particulars of the Cheever family, which may be of interest.

Sir Wm. Cheever (or Chevre), was a companion of Strongbow, and settled at Ballyhaly, in the County Wexford. Sir Christopher Cheever, a descendant, acquired estates in the Counties of Meath, Kildare, and Wicklow, through marriage with Ann Plunkett. John Cheevers of Macetown, County Meath, was dispossessed by Cromwell, and transplanted to Connaught, and his descendants are now resident near Ballinasloe. His eldest son became Viscount Mount Leinster, and followed James II. to France. He married Ann, sister of the illustrious Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, but died without issue in 1709. His brother succeeded him, and married a granddaughter of Matthias Baron of Trimlestown. Their daughter married into the "Burke" family.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "DUNDRUM CASTLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—Allow me, through you, to thank Mr. F. Elrington Ball very sincerely for his interesting and learned article upon Dundrum Castle and its Owners, which appeared in your last issue. It is only a fresh instance of the great pains and research taken by its able author in any subject he puts his hand to. I wish, however, he had described in detail the existing remains of this Castle. His contribution would then be complete. Perhaps he will kindly do so.—Yours, &c.

E. R. McC. DIX.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 159.)

ARTICLE NO. XXV.

(26.) *Fever Hospital, and House of Recovery, Cork-street.*

THE sufferings of the poor of the City and Liberties of Dublin about the close of the last century, and the dangers to which the higher or wealthier classes of society were consequently exposed, had long been objects of serious consideration to the reflecting philanthropist, and attracted the attention of the charitable and benevolent persons of all denominations in the City and Liberties of Dublin. Of course, fever, as well as many other epidemics, prevailed in this as in other countries from the remotest period, but, we are told that this particular disease has been the chief endemic to which the poorer classes of Ireland are the victims. We are also told that the principal sources from whence this disease takes hold of its victims are, from want of the proper necessities of diet, crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings, and wet and foggy seasons. Hence we find in Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*, for June, 1797, that "twenty thousand unemployed persons receiving relief in the City of Dublin, with no other visible means of subsistence than what arises from the paltry pittance of 6½d. per week to each; to any family, however numerous, no more than 16½d. can be granted (contributions having been collected at all the churches and chapels for the purpose); £400 a-week is necessary to furnish even so much. The consequences are dreadful. Disease spreads rapidly among them, and death has already relieved multitudes from their misery." In August, same year, handbills were circulated about Dublin, setting forth that there were 2,446 unemployed looms in this metropolis and its liberties; 1,006 of which were cotton looms, 504 silk, 438 stuff, 198 broad cloth, and 300 ribbon looms, which had given employment to 12,458 persons. The poor weavers "implore their fair country women to give them food by wearing Irish manufacture, as that certainly would be the only means of effectually relieving the many thousand tradespeople and their families who now languish in the utmost distress, as charities, however extensive, can afford but temporary relief."

The next period of famine and fever happened in 1800, which arose from the effects of the unfortunate Insurrection of 1798, by which a vast destruction of property, amounting to about three millions sterling, was destroyed, causing death, famine, and pestilence all over the land.

In 1801, the extraordinary prevalence of fever in this and the preceding year, and the sufferings experienced by the poor, from that cause, had attracted the attention of benevolent persons, especially the Society of Friends, in various parts of Ireland. In February, the Director-General of Military Hospitals reported to Government, "that the disorder with which the troops have of late been affected, has been communicated by contagion, and that a fever of a dangerous and frequently fatal kind very generally prevails throughout every part of Ireland, which is ascribable to a deficiency in the usual quantity of food, a calamity which has been for some time heavily felt by the poor."

In August, the garrison of Dublin suffered greatly from petechial fever, which very generally prevailed among all ranks of the metropolis and its vicinity. It was estimated that there died of fever in the House of Industry in Dublin, at least one thousand persons in each of the years 1800 and 1801, a proof of the distress in Dublin, which needs no comment.

From the effect of a most abundant harvest in 1801, fever began to decline in Dublin, and disappeared entirely about the end of the summer of 1802.

On the 14th of October (1801), a meeting

was held in Dublin to form an association for the establishment of a House of Recovery, "to relieve the destitute poor affected with fever, and to check the progress of contagion."

The minute-books of Cork-street Fever Hospital date from October, 1801, and are well preserved. From the first volume we have taken the following extracts:—

## Original Proposition to Erect a House of Recovery.

"At a meeting of a few benevolent citizens held in October, 1801, the following proposition was adopted:

"As no adequate Hospital accommodation has hitherto been provided for the relief of the sick poor of Dublin afflicted with fever (especially such as may be of a contagious nature), and as it has been found by experience that every exertion heretofore made for the relief of persons labouring under the above disorder at their own houses has in a great measure failed in producing the wished-for effect.

"The establishment of a House of Recovery to which patients on the first appearance of fever might be removed, has therefore been long considered as an institution much wanting and peculiarly calculated to alleviate the complicated miseries suffered by the poor from the prevalence of contagious disease, and it having been intimated by Government that they were disposed to assist such an undertaking, a subscription was immediately entered into; and a proposal containing the outlines of such a plan as was most likely to meet with general approbation, and a statement of the aid that might be required signed by four of the subscribers laid before Government; and the sum of £1,375 12s. 6d. having been subscribed, the subscribers were summoned to meet on the 28th of October, 1801, at the Royal Exchange, when the following persons attended:—

John David La Touche, Esq., in the chair.	Lewis Hodgson, Esq.
Edward Allen.	George Maquay, Esq.
Samuel Bewley.	William Harding.
John Barrington.	John Orr, Esq.
Randle M'Donnell, Esq.	George Renny, Esq.
William Disney, Esq.	Nicholas Rue, Esq.
John Edmondson.	Luke White, Esq.
Arthur Guinness, sen., Esq.	

"A copy of the proposal above mentioned was laid before the meeting. Ordered: That the said proposal be entered upon the journals.

## Proposal.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, convinced by long experience of the complicated misery suffered by the poorer classes of the people in this city from the prevalence of contagious fever and the necessity of applying an effectual remedy thereto, proposed, with the assistance of others, to erect and undertake the management and superintendence of a House of Recovery in that part of the city of Dublin called the Liberty, for the reception of patients of the poorest class labouring under contagious fever, and resident within such district as may be agreed on by the managing committee to be attended to.

"We consider it, as a fundamental principle of such an establishment, that manifest poverty and disease properly ascertained by the visitors or physician of the institution should be the only circumstances necessary to entitle a patient to admission, and that no recommendation of a subscriber should, on any account, be attended to, unless the above circumstances shall, upon minute inquiry at the houses of the persons recommended, be found to concur.

"In order to carry the above design fully into effect, we are of opinion that the erection of a new building adapted in its construction, and all its managements, for the specific purpose of a House of Recovery, is highly desirable; and we have already collected from some individuals impecunious with the same conviction the sum of £802 7s. 6d., independent of annual subscriptions, and of £200 bequeathed by the will of the late Wight Pike, deceased. And we engage to expend in the procuring a suitable situation for the erection of a building for the above purpose, capable of holding 40 beds, and the necessary furniture, &c., a sum not less than £1,500, provided the Government should think proper to encourage the undertaking, by the grant of £500 towards the outfit; and also by an annual grant of £500 in aid of subscriptions towards the support of the institution, said annual grant to be continued so long only as Government are convinced of the utility of the establishment, and satisfied with the manner in which it shall be conducted.

"And it being a desirable object that such an institution should be free from the burden of a large annual rent, it may be judged advisable to purchase

or fine down the rent of the premises on which the building is proposed to be erected, or, if it shall be judged expedient to provide accommodation for an additional number of patients beyond what is above specified, and a further expense of £1,000 may be thereby incurred, we beg leave to suggest that in the event of such an expenditure, the object in view would be promoted if Government should think proper to grant an additional sum of £300 in aid of such further expenditure.

"In order to afford Government an opportunity of ascertaining that any sums of public money that may, from time to time, be granted, are faithfully applied to the purposes above stated, we propose that three persons approved of by them shall be nominated with twelve other trustees who shall have the property of the institution under their control; and the said trustees, with fifteen other persons chosen by the subscribers to the institution, to be the committee of the general management and superintendence of the establishment.

"(Signed) George Maquay.  
Samuel Bewley.  
John Barrington.  
William Disney.

"Dublin, 23rd 10th month, 1801."

Doctor Renny stated that a written answer to the above proposal had not been yet received, but that he was authorized to state, that the same had been approved of as proper to be recommended to the consideration of Parliament. After which the following resolutions were entered into, viz:—

## Original Principles on which the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital were founded.

1. That to relieve the destitute poor afflicted with fever, and to check the progress of contagion, are the main objects of the proposed institution.

2. That, in order to carry the design fully into effect, we are of opinion that the erection of a new building, adapted in its construction and all its arrangements, for the specific purpose of a House of Recovery, would be more desirable than the fitting up of any old buildings designed for other purposes.

3. That we consider manifest poverty and disease, properly ascertained to the satisfaction of the managing committee (to be appointed as hereafter directed), as the only circumstances necessary to entitle a patient to admission; and we are of opinion that no recommendation of a subscriber should, on any account, be attended to, unless the above circumstances shall, after minute inquiry at the houses of the persons recommended, be found to concur.

4. That the procuring the ground upon which the House of Recovery shall be built, the erection of the building, and providing the necessary furniture be entrusted to fifteen trustees, in whom the property of the institution shall be invested, without any other control than that they shall permit the building to be used for the purpose of a House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, conformably to the general principles now agreed on.

5. That in the outset of the establishment, accommodation should be provided for the reception of at least forty patients; but, if the funds of the institution, whether arising from donations or annual subscriptions, should so far increase as that a surplus shall remain after the above-mentioned accommodation shall have been provided for, the trustees shall be at liberty either to enlarge the establishment by providing accommodation for an additional number patients, or, in case such enlargement shall be deemed inexpedient, to such other measures as they shall deem most conducive to the health of the poor of this city; and in case the House of Recovery shall hereafter be discontinued for the space of three years, the said trustees shall be at liberty to dispose of the property then in their possession, or the produce thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as they shall judge most eligible.

6. That the management of the institution, the extent of the district from whence patients labouring under contagious fever may be admitted into the house, the appointment of physicians, nurses, and all other officers and servants, be invested in a committee consisting of the trustees and six other persons, to be elected annually by the governors.

7. That said committee shall be fully competent to make all such rules and bye-laws (not inconsistent with the principles expressed in these resolutions) as may seem best fitted to carry the objects of the institution fully into effect, as well for the internal regulation of the house, and the admission of patients, as for preventing the spreading of contagion in the houses and neighbourhood from whence the patients shall have been removed, and for the introduction of such habits of cleanliness as may diminish, if not destroy, the operation of those causes that have contributed to make such an institution so necessary at the present time; and to disburse, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for any of the above purposes.

8. That a donation of twenty guineas, paid in any one year, shall make the donor governor for life; and that annual subscribers of two guineas, and upwards, shall also be governors; provided that no such annual subscriber (after the first year) shall vote at the election of members of the managing committee, unless his name shall have been on the books of the Institution, as a subscriber for one whole year previous to such election, and unless he shall have paid his subscription for the year in which he shall tender his vote, together with all arrears thereof.

9. That it shall be lawful for the managing committee, at any meeting specially summoned for the purpose (not fewer than eleven members being present), to enlarge the sum necessary to constitute a governor.

10. That when a vacancy or vacancies shall occur by the death or resignation of any of the trustees, any one of the remaining trustees shall have a power of convening the others, specifying the place, time, and purpose of the meeting, and giving three days' notice thereof; and the trustees who shall meet in consequence of such notice (provided every trustee resident in the City of Dublin shall have been summoned, and not fewer than five shall have been assembled together), shall be competent either to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, by the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to empower the governors to enlarge the number of managers to co-operate with the trustees, by electing one or more additional managers, as may seem best calculated to advance the purposes of the institution; provided always that the number of managers shall not be enlarged beyond the number of nine, nor the number of trustees reduced below the number of twelve, nor the whole number of the committee beyond the number of twenty-one, by such proceedings.

11. That in case of the insolvency, or general non-residence of any one or more of the trustees in the City of Dublin, or within ten miles thereof, the remaining trustees be, and they are hereby empowered (if they shall think it expedient to do so) to declare the place of such trustee or trustees vacant, and to proceed either to the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to enlarge the number of elective managers, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as contained in the foregoing resolution.

12. That in case it shall be found by the experience of three years after the opening of the Hospital, that a committee of twenty-one members is not sufficient for conducting the business of the institution, it shall be competent for the managing committee, specially summoned for the purpose, and not fewer than eleven being assembled together, to declare that the number of elective managers should be enlarged to any number not exceeding the number of trustees at the time; or that the number of the said annually-elected managers should be reduced to a number of not less than the original number of six, as the exigency of the institution may require.

13. That in case it shall be found expedient to enlarge the committee to the full number of thirty members, and the number of trustees shall be reduced below the original number of fifteen, it shall be competent to the trustees, or any five of them, assembled in the manner described in the 10th resolution, to restore the original number of fifteen trustees in the manner hereinbefore directed.

14. That it be an instruction to the managing committee to take special care that such a registry shall be kept of all their proceedings, whether within the walls of the House of Recovery or without, as shall at all times enable them to exhibit to the public a detailed view of their progress; and that it be a standing rule of the institution that at the end of the year after the opening of the Hospital, and at the end of every succeeding year, an account of the annual income and expenditure of all other particulars of their progress, shall be printed for the public information.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to carry out this benevolent object, and made their report that "the western part of this city [Dublin] consisting of narrow lanes and alleys, has been always unfriendly to the health of the poor, and has become more inimical in that respect from the migration of the wealthy inhabitants to the eastern and modern parts of the city. That those lanes and alleys are full of neglected and ruined habitations, which have been for the most part converted into cow-houses, pig sties, and dung yards, where sordes of every kind (the source of infection) accumulates." Hence arose the Fever Hospital, in Cork-street, opened in 1804, which has effected so much good in relieving

the metropolis of fever, especially of epidemics, during the last ninety-three years.

The next object that occupied the attention of the committee was the choice of a proper site for such a Hospital, which should be so situated as to combine three necessary conveniences: (1) proximity to the patients; (2) abundance of pure and fresh air; and (3) a copious supply of water. These advantages were all combined in a piece of ground which, after much diligent search, was selected on the south side of Cork-street, and in the vicinity of the district intended to be relieved. The plot of ground on which the Hospital stands contains about four acres. It is described on the lease as "an orchard." The interest in the lease was purchased on the 2nd January, 1802, by the Trustees from Mrs. Anne Donnelly, for the sum of £486, and a new lease for ever was made to them by the head landlord, Alexander Ross, Esq., at the annual rent of £66 8s. 6d. It is nearly the highest ground on the south side of Dublin; and being situated on the south-western side of the city, it is but seldom involved in the smoke or effluvia which, from the prevalence of winds from that quarter, would otherwise reach it; and, being much exposed on its southern side, it enjoys a continued influx of fresh air from the Dublin Mountains. The plot of ground on which the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery stand, is bounded on the north by Cork-street, on the east by Brickfield-lane, on the south by Brown-street, and on the west by Love-lane; it is enclosed by a high stone and lime wall. The principal entrance is from Cork-street.

The following interesting account of the foundation of Cork-street Fever Hospital was given before the "Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Dublin Hospitals," in 1854, by Colonel David Charles La Touche, one of the well-known firm of Bankers in Castle-street,—a gentleman who was intimately connected with almost every Charitable Institution in Dublin, and was also a Governor of Cork-street Fever Hospital. In his evidence (Qu. 2226, p. 133), Col. La Touche says:—"The building of Cork-street Fever Hospital was begun in 1801; Dublin was at that time in a very different position from that in which it is at present. There were a great number of wealthy manufacturers who resided in the Liberties, and employed a great number of people; they were very charitably disposed, and there was a great facility for raising money for any charitable purpose. I recollect hearing my father, who was one of the first who, with others, contributed to set up the institution, say that in one morning he and another gentleman collected £3,000 for the establishment of this Cork-street Fever Hospital. Our firm gave £500, and other large houses gave large sums also. There were a great many manufacturers then of silk and woollen in the Liberties, and as a charitable institution entirely, it was founded; but, however, I find by the Report of [the Hospital] Commissioners [in 1808], that Parliament contributed £1,954 12s. 11d. towards its erection; the Lord Lieutenant [Earl of Hardwicke], £300; the [Chief] Secretary, £200; the remainder of the expenses, no less than £8,864 1s., having been raised by voluntary subscription among the citizens of Dublin."

On the 28th day of October 1801, fifteen trustees were elected by the subscribers, in whom the management of the funds destined for the building of the Hospital was vested. After the ballot having taken place, the following six persons were declared elected:

Thomas Barrington.	Joseph Hone, jun.
Robert Fayle.	Archibald Redfoord.
Jonathan Greenwood	Robert Vicars.

The original design for the Hospital was to contain forty beds only, but the subscriptions so far exceeded the expectations of the trustees, that they felt themselves justified in enlarging their plan, and accordingly determined on the erection of a Hospital capable of containing 120 beds. Plans were prepared

by Mr. Jamuel Johnston, architect, and the works were carried out by William Jones. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 24th April, 1802, and the house was opened, 14th May, 1804, for the reception of 80 patients.

The Hospital originally consisted of two parallel buildings, 89 ft. by 30 ft., and three storeys high (exclusive of the basement storeys), and these were connected by a colonnade of 116 ft. The buildings are devoid of any ornament; built of the best brick and mountain granite, they are throughout solid, plain, and convenient. They run north and south, and have windows on each side, in order as much as possible to promote ventilation and avoid the inconvenience of the southern sun. The eastern building is for fever patients; and the western for convalescents; this arrangement was adopted, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the communication of contagion. The cost of erecting the two buildings amounted to £11,318.

In the years 1809 and 1814 two additional buildings were erected, by which the Hospital was rendered capable of containing 180 beds. (See below.)

At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 21st February, 1803, it was resolved: "That Arthur Guinness, Esq., be requested to apply to the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin in the name of the trustees, representing the stagnant ditch on the west side of Brickfield-lane, as an offensive nuisance dangerous to the health of the neighbourhood, and praying they will take into consideration the propriety of ordering the same to be abated."

Patients were conveyed to the Hospital in a carriage hung on springs, and specially provided for that purpose, experience having proved that fatal consequences had often arisen to the health of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin from the usual practice of conveying persons labouring under contagious diseases to hospital in hackney coaches and sedan chairs.

The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital since it was opened, 14th May, 1804, to 1st January, 1805, was 322, of whom 269 were discharged cured, 21 died, and 32 remained in the house.

#### *The first fifteen Trustees.*

Edward Allen.	John D. La Touche.
John Barrington.	Randle M'Donnell.
Samuel Bewley.	George Maquay.
William Disney.	J. L. Maquay.
Thomas Disney.	John Orr.
Arthur Guinness.	George Renny.
William Harding.	Luke White.
Lewis Hodgson.	

#### *The first elected Governors.*

Thomas Barrington.	Arch. Redfoord.
Jonathan Greenwood	Thomas Rorke.
Joseph Hone.	Robert Vicars.

*Physicians*—Dr. Francis Baker, Chatham-street; Dr. Thomas Mills, 16 Suffolk-street; Dr. William Stoker, 19 South Anne-street.

*Surgeon*—Abraham Colles, 7 Dame-street.

*Apothecary*—George Reed.

*Matron*—Mrs. Judith Wilson.

Subscriptions were to be received at the Bank of the Right Hon. David La Touche and Co., treasurers.

#### *Annual Reports of Cork-street Hospital.*

1804, October. "Cork-street Fever Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 14th May last. The epidemic which then prevailed was of a dangerous type, and the mortality was considerable. In the month of October a remarkable tendency to hæmorrhage showed itself in many cases. As the winter advanced symptoms of autumnal diseases were mingled with those of fever, particularly bowel complaints.

1805. East winds prevailed during spring and the month of May. In the commencement of the summer, particularly during the month of May, the fever was characterized by the concomitants of bilious vomiting with diarrhoea of the same kind.

The annual Parliamentary grant to this Hospital was increased from £500 to £1,000.

1807. An epidemic of scarlatina, of a truly malignant form, appeared in different parts of the city, in March and April; and spreading very generally in the course of the ensuing May and June, occasioned such distress among the poor, that it was deemed advisable by the Governors of Cork-street Fever Hospital to fit up part of the House of Recovery for the reception of persons labouring under that disease.

1808. In the months of April and May several cases of intermittent fever were received into Cork-street House of Recovery. The epidemic fever of this year did not present any particular novelty, but the mortality was greater than usual.

#### *Cholera.*

During the summer of 1808, cholera first became epidemic in Dublin and its vicinity; continued to spread until the beginning of autumn; and did not disappear until after the cold weather had set in. In many cases it was very sudden and severe, and when proper medical attendance could not be procured in the beginning, its progress was so rapid as to prove fatal in some persons before the end of the second day.

1809. To the two buildings which originally constituted this Hospital, a third has been added, which occupies the space between them, and runs from north to south, opening off the connecting colonnade at each end. It is built in the same plain and substantial manner, the same height of the other two, and terminates in a cupola containing a clock and bell. In consequence of the convenience of its central situation, the apothecary and housekeeper have their apartments here; and its two upper storeys contain eight additional wards, fitted up with 32 beds. This new addition induced the Governors of the Hospital to extend the district to the relief of which the Hospital was to be applicable, by admitting patients from all parts of the city within the Circular-road. Hitherto this relief had been restricted to persons living within the south side of the city only.

1810, September. During the past four months an epidemic fever prevailed in the City of Dublin and throughout many parts of Ireland, unparalleled in malignity and extent for many years past. In the progress of this year the prevailing fever assumed an aspect so formidable and a range so extensive, that a great and well-founded alarm was excited in many parts of Ireland, but especially in the City of Dublin.

1811. The fever of the preceding season continued during the spring of this year.

1814, January. The fall of snow is the heaviest and most sudden ever known in Ireland. The streets of Dublin were nearly impassable for three weeks in consequence of the great fall of snow. Provisions were at the same time extremely high, so that great and general distress was the consequence. Public meetings were held, and large sums of money were subscribed, soup-shops were opened, and more than 66,000 persons were relieved. The wretchedness in the Earl of Meath's Liberties [in Dublin], is unparalleled. The number of deaths there has been greater than at any other period at the time of the plague. Eighty funerals occurred on one Sunday; the coffin-makers in Cook-street ran with difficulty complete their numerous orders, and not a few poor people have been found lying dead in their rooms, from the impossibility of procuring assistance to convey them to "Bully's Acre" [a free burial ground at the west side of the Royal Hospital, Kilmalmainham], and the great difficulty of opening the ground.

The gradual increase of fever in Dublin during the years 1812 and 1813 compelled the Governors of Cork-street Fever Hospital to enlarge this institution, notwithstanding the accommodation in the *Hardwicke Fever Hospital* for patients in the north side of the city. Accordingly, a fourth building, much larger than any of the three former was erected, by which the Hospital was rendered

capable of containing altogether 180 beds. During, however, the prevalence of fever epidemics, the accommodation has been greatly increased by the adoption of temporary arrangements. The number of beds at present in the Hospital is 220.

1815. A very considerable increase of fever took place in Dublin, although provisions were abundant. Great distress, owing to want of employment. This was caused by the sudden transition from a state of long protracted war to that of peace, which so deranged the pursuits and gave such a check to the affairs, not only of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, but also of the landed proprietors and of the agricultural interests, that the greatest distress followed. Corn became so cheap, that it scarcely repaid the expense of cultivation; and cattle sold for less than their original cost. Many farmers were thus ruined by the sudden declension of the war prices, and thousands of labourers were thrown out of employment. Manufactures languished, trade decayed, all enterprise had ceased; and without employment the great mass of the poorer population were starving in the midst of plenty. Fever increased rapidly amongst them, and prevailed to such an extent that at the end of the year 1815 (and in consequence of its having continued without any diminution during 1814), there were received into Cork-street Hospital in these two years, 6,185 patients, and 4,477 into the *Hardwicke Hospital* during the same time.

1816. In January the weather was unusually moist and warm, with westerly winds, which was looked upon as a bad omen for the coming spring. The spring was unusually late; the summer and autumn excessively wet and cloudy; the quantity of rain that fell in this year measured in the gauge nearly 31 in., a circumstance said to be unprecedented in this country. There were 142 wet days, and these principally in the summer and autumnal months. In consequence of the incessant rain, which fell eight weeks in succession, there was a great blight in the wheat crop, which was laid flat on the ground, and the greater part of the ill-ripened corn germinated in the fields before it could be reaped. Hence the wheat and oats were malted and unnutritious. Turf, the chief fuel of the poor, could not be cut or saved; and so great was the scarcity of fuel, that the hedges, which in ordinary times were respected as the boundaries of property, were cut down and burned.

On September 7th, Dublin and its neighbourhood were visited with a degree of cold so severe as to cause on two mornings smart frosts, which hardened the ground.

October. Fever broke out in St. George's parish, Dublin.

November. Farmers only commenced their harvest. In December much corn remained in the fields uncut, and some was seen out out in the following January.

The season this year was known by the name of the "Malty Harvest."

1817. In the spring of this year fever was observed to be on the increase in several parts of Ireland; but it was not until September that fever excited much alarm in Dublin, as the admissions until then into Cork-street Fever Hospital, rated nearly as usual, and were even under those of 1815.

1818. January set in wet and boisterous. Typhus fever raged at Newry, Carlow, Maryborough, and at Hollymount, County Mayo. There is not sufficient Hospital accommodation for the sick in Dublin.

March was characterised by unusual hurricanes and several violent thunder storms. Typhus on the increase. Cork-street Fever Hospital, Steevens' Hospital, and the House of Industry Hospitals being crowded, 100 beds were added to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. On the third of the month 970 beds were occupied with fever cases in the Dublin Hospitals.

October. During this month the number of beds occupied by fever patients in the Dublin Hospitals, was 1,196. From the 1st of January, 1818, to the 1st of January,

1819, 26,839 persons labouring under fever were admitted into the House of Industry, Cork-street, Dr. Steevens', and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals, and 1,120 died.

During the epidemic period in Dublin, various means were employed by the authorities in endeavouring to prevent the spread of contagion. The clothes of persons admitted into Hospital underwent a complete washing, stoving, and ventilation—at least 20,000 suits of clothes were submitted to that process during the space of two years. Two hundred extern paupers of the House of Industry were employed in cleansing courts and backyards. During the month of July 3,904 rears of houses, courts, back yards, &c., were cleansed; 629 apartments white-washed, and 607 habitations visited by medical inspectors. The system of cleansing the houses of the poor was continued at the same rate of from three to four thousand houses monthly. During a great part of the time whilst epidemic fever continued the beds in Hospitals situated in different quarters of the city, generally remote from each other, amounted to 1,278, an increase exceeding four times the usual average number.

(To be continued.)

### ROYAL SCOTTISH ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY. EXCURSION TO IRELAND.

On the 16th ult. the members of the above society held their general meeting at 5 St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, and at its close, a party of about eighty started on an excursion to Ireland. Leaving Greenock at 8.30 p.m., the "Duke of Fife" did not reach the Liffey until noon the following day, after a very disagreeable passage. On arrival at the North Wall, the party were conveyed to the Gresham Hotel, Sackville-street, which was their head-quarters during their stay. After resting for a couple of hours, the majority of the visitors drove through the Phoenix Park, and then proceeded to the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. On the following days tours were made to Powerscourt Demesne, and Coolatin, Co. Wicklow; Carton, Co. Kildare; Killarney, Kenmare, Bantry, Cork, &c.

The following brief report of the proceedings at the annual dinner appeared in the *Timber Trades Journal*:—

The annual dinner of the society took place at the Gresham Hotel, on the 17th ult., when the president of the society, Mr. R. C. Muoro-Ferguson, presided.

The Chairman, in a few sentences, proposed the toast of "The Queen," remarking that Her Majesty was a good arboriculturist, and had done not a little to preserve a portion of the ancient Scottish forests. The toast was most cordially received.

Mr. Porter, in proposing the toast of the "Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society," said he had just returned from a visit to Scotland, where he had seen many fine woods and other things which they had not in Ireland. He had come back with the firm impression that, if they could only get in the poorest parts of Ireland some of the fine woods which he saw in Perthshire, it would be a lasting blessing to the country. They had many beautiful spots in Ireland which deserved to be better known than they were. He hoped the effect of the excursion would be to direct attention to them, and make them better known to travellers. The accommodation might be a bit rough, but they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were amongst honest people.

The Chairman, in responding, said it gave him very great pleasure to do so in the capital of Ireland. Some allusion had been made to the three trees in Sackville-street as worth hardly any more consideration than the three tailors of Tooley-street. But these were far from being all the trees in Ireland. He doubted if there was anywhere to be found anything finer than the avenues of trees begun by Lord Chesterfield in the Phœ-

nix Park; and they had also seen there ornamental trees and gardens well able to hold their own with anything they had in Scotland. And when, he said, they visited Powerscourt they would see trees, not in threes, but in hundreds of thousands. In the south-eastern part of Ireland tree-planting had been carried to great perfection. He did not say that more might not be done. It was the object of their Society to see that more should be done—that tree-planting should be carried out on a more systematic, more thorough, and more commercial principle than that which had occupied the attention of arborists in the past. Perthshire might be beautiful, but even Perthshire was not perfect. Since coming there they had had one or two questions asked them by Dr. Burbridge, curator of Trinity College Gardens. The first was, How best was an extensive system of forestry likely to be of permanent value to Ireland? That was a big question to answer off-hand. But he hoped that the new members of their society which they might get in Ireland, or any distinct society that might be formed in Ireland, would give their attention to the matter, so as to bring about a solution of the question whether it should be done by the Government, by the Land Commission, or through a special Forestry Commission. There was, perhaps, another solution, namely, that such an amount of public interest might be awakened in the matter that landowners might be induced to take it up themselves. The object of that society was to provide a centre where all who were interested in forestry could focus their opinion, and where forestry in all its aspects could be discussed. A practical view of improved forestry was that it would give employment to many men at home in producing that which at present had to be imported. Witness the enormous piles of imported timber to be seen on the Clyde, at Belfast, and at Dublin, and which might be grown at home. Their object was to make forestry a commercial success; but to bring that about they must have forestry education and training, which he hoped would before long occupy a far higher position in public esteem, and a more important position in domestic economy than it did at present.

Other toasts followed, including the health of the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. J. A. Gossip, Inverness, who said that on his Ross-shire estates the chairman had endeavoured to establish a system of forestry akin to that existing in Germany. He cut down every year a certain area, and planted a certain area likewise every year.

[We have from time to time drawn attention to the necessity of the "re-afforesting" of Ireland—a subject which was ably advocated by the late Dr. Lyons, M.P., and others. In this journal for May 1, 1883, we printed a valuable paper on "The Re-afforesting of Ireland," from the pen of Mr. Fletcher Moore, and which might be advantageously reproduced at the present time.—Ed. I. B.]

#### PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND.

AN exceedingly valuable "Blue Book" has been issued by the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, in his Twenty-ninth Report presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. In the appendix we are furnished with copies and translations of several Irish deeds, which throw immense light upon legal customs of a by-gone age. The following extracts are taken from the work of Dr. J. J. Digges La Touche:—

As there seems to be a general, though mistaken, impression that there is a large class of documents written in the Irish language amongst the Records in the custody of this department, it has been thought advisable to give in the appendix a copy, and translation, of the few (5) records written

in Irish that have up to the present been found. They comprise an Award or Decree of Arbitrators under the Brehon Laws between two parties of O'Kennedys of the barony of Lower Ormond, Co. Tipperary, dated 8th October, 1584. Three deeds relating to a mortgage between O'Dowlings and Walshes, of the lands of Tully, in the King's County, dated respectively the Saturday after Michaelmas (30 Sep.) 1570; the 29th June, 1594; and the 23rd June, 1595. A will of Edmund Grace, of Walterstown, County Carlow, dated 20th December, 1606, proved first in the diocese of Leighlin and afterwards, 1609, in the Prerogative Court, amongst which collection it is now of record.

Attention has been lately directed to the exceptionally beautiful and artistic binding of the Lords and Commons Journals of Ireland from 1634 to 1800. An American expert in leather work stated that he had seen no such series of bindings in England or on the Continent; and Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., in a lecture on book-binding, delivered in January last in the Royal University Buildings, on behalf of the Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland, made the following statement with regard to these volumes:—

"The Bradley family, who held the office of King's Stationers for a considerable portion of the eighteenth century, had undoubtedly some very skilful workmen in their employment during that period. It was in their establishment, in all probability, that a very superb set of bindings was executed, a selection from which I am able to show you from photographs, which were kindly permitted to be taken by the Public Record Office. They form the coverings of the Journals of the old Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland. They are generally bound in red morocco, folio size, and a few of them are inlaid."

On the engrossment of the Index to the Marriage Licence Bonds of the diocese of Cork and Ross from 1623 to 1750, being completed and placed in the search room for the use of the public, application was made on behalf of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society to be allowed the use of the draft index, with permission to print it in the journal of the society. The application was favourably entertained by the Master of the Rolls, and the required permission given.

R. S. Longworth Dames, Esq., has very handsomely handed over to the department sundry records from the registry of the diocese of Kildare, which were purchased at a sale, and they have been deposited here as records under the 16th section of the Public Records (Ireland) Act. They comprise a roll of procurations of the Bishop of Kildare for the deaneries of Kildare, Naas, Clane, and Killigly, with a list of bishops to 1744, and nine rolls of oaths and abjurations between 1687-1764.

The papers of the Military Department of the Chief Secretary's Office, while it continued a distinct department, were transferred to the P.R.O. during the year. Its books had already been transferred to the Record Office. It should be remembered, however, that these books and papers are not the records of the army itself, but only such documents relating to the army as passed through the Military Department of the Chief Secretary's Office, and of which it was necessary that the Lord Lieutenant and the Government should take cognisance.

In the Lord Lieutenant was formerly vested a large degree of control over the army, his relation to the military authorities resembling that of the War Office to the "Horse Guards" in London. Though the regiments forming the Irish establishment were sent here or withdrawn by the Commander-in-Chief in London, they remained, while in Ireland, under the orders and control of the Irish Government. All questions of military discipline naturally came before the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, who, where necessary, submitted them to the Lord Lieutenant, but ultimately (especially since the Union) dealt with the matter in his own office. Similarly, matters of military detail,

though the subject of correspondence with, or returns to, Government, were dealt with in the offices of the Adjutant-General, Muster-Master-General, or such other officer, with whom the records of the proceedings remained. It came in theory to be considered that questions affecting matters of finance only properly belonged to the Chief Secretary's Military Department. Still the number of cases which directly or indirectly involved questions of expenditure or affected the pay or allowances of officers or men, formed a very large proportion of the business to be dealt with by the army offices, and produced the voluminous correspondence and numerous returns to the Government which make up this collection.

The duties of the Chief Secretary as to military affairs were so important and onerous that by 1777 an Under Secretary for military business had been appointed, with a separate staff of clerks. This Under Secretary was frequently, even officially, referred to as the Secretary of War, and his office as the War Office, Dublin. The Legislative Union did not practically diminish the executive authority of the Irish Government; on the contrary, its functions as regards the army were in some respects increased, a much enlarged staff became necessary in the Irish "War Office," and the records preserved are vastly more numerous for the years succeeding the Union.

In 1817, some steps were taken towards diminishing the duties of this office and centralising the army control in London, and a very much greater advance in this direction was made in 1822. In the meantime, in 1819, the office of Under Secretary for Military Affairs was abolished. In 1831, on the retirement of Edward Connor, who for nearly thirty years had been its able and laborious chief clerk, the separate Military Department was discontinued, and the remaining clerks included in the general staff of the Chief Secretary's Office. The books and papers for military affairs continued, however, to be kept separately until 1835.

The books of the military departments were transferred to the Record Office some years ago, and have already been much consulted by students of military history, but the original letters and papers remained inaccessible since the extinction of the office. They formed a portion of the contents of the "74 huge wooden boxes" mentioned in Sir Bernard Burke's report for 1832, which had been stored in one of the rooms of the Record Tower, "in such a manner as to be quite inaccessible for the purpose of reference."

Under the direction of the Under Secretary for Military Affairs, a separately organised office was formed in 1797 for the management of the business connected with the large number of Yeomanry Corps formed throughout the country. The letters and papers of this office are those which are mentioned above as having been prepared for transfer. They relate not only to the Yeomanry force at large, but to the correspondence with the various corps through the country. These are arranged in counties.

Three bundles of papers endorsed "Betham MSS." have been examined and arranged. The papers of a public character have been included in the transfer to Record Office. These include papers belonging to the Irish Record Commissioners, chiefly copies of Inquisitions and papers relating to Irish statutes; extracts and copies of various documents, antiquarian and literary compositions and notes, including Sir W. Betham's MS. of "Irish Antiquarian Researches," part 2.

Three bundles endorsed "Ferguson MSS." have also been examined. They contain notes and memoranda chiefly genealogical, often very fragmentary, from the Exchequer and other records, by James F. Ferguson, with some papers of Lynch.

The earlier papers still remaining in the Tower being much scattered and inaccessible, those before 1760 have been gathered into one chronological series. The basis of this collection consists of the papers mentioned in Sir Bernard Burke's 13th report as found

during the alteration of the old presses to make way for the present carton box shelving. To these have been added:—(1.) The small class called "Irish Departmental Correspondence" to 1759. (2.) The occasional papers to this date among the collection of "Miscellaneous State Papers" referred to in the "Official Index." (3.) Papers for same period from "Miscellaneous State Papers not entered in Official Index;" and (4.) Scattered documents found during arrangement of the papers. The collection thus formed occupies thirteen carton boxes. It is proposed to prepare a draft index, and, when transferred to the Record Office, to supplement the collection and index by adding several small collections of State Papers relating to the same period, and not yet indexed.

The fees received in stamps during the year amounted to £878 18s., being an increase of £37 19s. 6d. on the amount credited in 1895.

A very large number of searches have been made during the past year in connection with matters of historical and antiquarian interest. Amongst the subjects investigated, I may mention the history of the parishes of Stillorgan, Kill, and Monkstown, of the Abbey of Monasternagallaghdu and of Inchiquin Castle; the "New England" settlers, St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick; the 29th Regiment of Foot, the Battle Axe Guards, the Rebellion of 1798, and the life of Francis Hutcheson."

### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Kingstown Township Commissioners have decided upon making alterations and additions to the Town Hall, and have invited contractors to send in tenders for carrying out the work.

A handsome communion rail, of brass, has been made for Clonfert Cathedral by Messrs. J. and C. McGloughlin, Art Iron-Workers, Great Brunswick-street, from the design of Mr. J. F. Fuller, architect, under whose supervision the work of restoration of this cathedral is being carried out.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ELECTRICAL CABS.**—On Friday last, a number of electrical cabs, belonging to the London Electrical Cab Company, began to ply for hire in the streets of London, at the same fares as are charged for the horse vehicles they are designed to supplant. In shape these cabs, which carry two persons, resemble coupés; they run on four rubber-tired wheels, are comfortably upholstered in leather, and possess the luxuries of spring cushions and electric light. The driver, who sits in front, is not troubled with the multiplicity of handles which appear to be necessary for the manipulation of some motor vehicles. At his right hand is a small steering wheel which acts on the front pair of wheels, at his left a single lever which regulates the speed. According to the position of this, the vehicle moves

forward at top speed—say ten miles an hour—crawls at one mile an hour, or adopts various intermediate rates, or goes backwards. By means of a foot-lever the driver can apply the brake, and at the same time cut off the current from the motor. Electricity is supplied from forty accumulator cells carried on a tray beneath the body of the vehicle, and these can propel the cab for fifty miles or more without re-charging. When they are exhausted they can be replaced in three or four minutes by a fresh set by means of hydraulic apparatus at the company's yard in Lambeth, where special precautions are taken to treat them with the tenderness necessary if they are to be kept in good condition. The three-horse power motor, which is of the Johnson-Lunell type, is connected with a countershaft which is provided with differential gear, and drives both the back wheels by means of endless chains. Both the armature and the fields of the motor are double wound, an arrangement which in conjunction with appropriate switches allows various speeds to be obtained without the use of resistance coils, and hence insures the greatest economy in the consumption of current. At the company's works on Thursday afternoon a large number of gentlemen, including Lord Crawford, Sir Douglas Galton, Major Flood Page, and Mr. H. Cunyngame, had an opportunity of inspecting and testing the cabs, and Mr. W. H. Preece gave a short description of their more important features.

**SALE OF RARE IRISH COINS.**—A series of Irish coins of very considerably interest and rarity have been included in that portion of the famous Montagu collection which has just been dispersed at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. The section consisted of gold, silver, and copper coins, dating from as far back as 870, when Ilfars was King of Dublin, and covering the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and the intervening Sovereigns, down to George III. These pieces attracted a large amount of attention, and brought very high prices. There was a very fine specimen of the excessively rare pattern groat of James II. This coin, which was formerly in the Marsham collection, was cast in base metal, and bore the date 1689. There was a host of the King on the obverse, while on the reverse there was the legend—"Mag br fra et Hib. Rex," and an Irish harp under the crown at the side. This little piece realised a sum of no less than £21 10s. Then there was a proof, struck in gold, of the penny of 1805, by Kuchler. Round the reverse edge ran the word, "Hibernia," and on the other side there was an annointed bust of George III. For this coin, which is not often met with in gold, £15 10s. was paid by a collector. A pattern halfpenny, bought by the late Mr. Montagu from the Addington Collection, of an earlier reign, was also eagerly sought after. It was struck by Wood in 1724, and was in brilliant condition. This fetched £12 10s., while a pattern farthing, struck in the same year by the same artist, with Hibernia seated and holding a palm branch, and resting on harp, realised £10 15s. Six pattern pennies were struck in 1789 by Mossop, and it is said that George III. possessed two of them. This left only four in circulation, and one of these was secured by Mr. Montagu. Britannia and Hibernia, with their attributes, are here represented as standing hand in hand before a lighted altar decorated with cornucopie. This exceedingly rare coin sold for £11, which was the exact sum paid for proofs in silver of Wood's halfpenny and farthing bearing the date, 1723. The "siege coins and

money of necessity" formed an interesting group in themselves. It started with the Inchiquin money of 1642, and included coins relating to Ormonde, Kilkenny, Cork, and Dublin. Here, too, the rarity of the pieces stimulated the desire of collectors and dealers, with the consequent result that very high prices were secured. An Inchiquin sixpence, with the weight, 1 dwt. 22 grains, inscribed within double-headed border, went for ten guineas, and another sixpence, of irregular octagonal form, but of exactly the same weight, realised £14 10. The ninepenny piece which formed a part of the Inchiquin money, with the inscribed weight of 2 dwt. 20 grs., changed hands at £13, and the fourpence at £10 5s. The Kilkenny money contained two exceedingly valuable coins. One was a crown piece, struck in imitation of the Ormonde money, and called "The Rebel Crown," and the other was the half-crown, both dated 1642. They fetched £9 10s. and £13 15s. respectively. The last section consisted of proofs of the Gun Money coins. Here the most important piece was that of a small shilling struck in gold. The date was 1690, and it bore the head of James II. and the initials "J. R." in florid letters. The coin is very rare, and no surprise was expressed that it should command so high a figure as £31. The aggregate result of the sale of the cabinet over Irish coins was of £600, and of the whole of the coins catalogued, £1,790.

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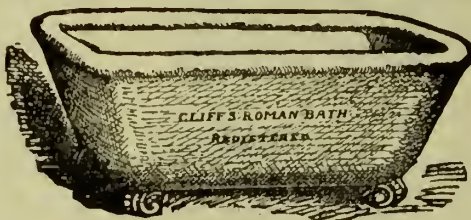
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**THE** Blackrock Township Commissioners invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW SEWER in the MONKSTOWN ROAD. Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Sewer," to be lodged with me on or before the 27th inst.

R. FINLAY HERON, Secretary.  
Town Hall, Blackrock, Co. Dublin,  
15th September, 1897.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. PORTRANE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

**THE** Commissioners for the Control of Lunatic Asylums will receive Sealed Tenders up to 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 27th September, 1897.

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The Tender should be sent in a sealed envelope endorsed outside "Tender for Temporary Buildings, Portrane Asylum," and addressed to the Secretary, Board of Control, Custom House, Dublin, and should be accompanied by a SEPARATE sealed envelope similarly addressed and endorsed, containing the Detailed Estimate.

Forms of Tenders will be issued on application to this Office.

The Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office of the Architect, G. C. ASHLIN, Esq., 7 Dawson street, Dublin.

The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums,  
Custom House, Dublin, 11th September, 1897.

### TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR. TO PAINTING CONTRACTORS.

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The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. P. FAWCETT, Secretary.  
Secretary's Office, Town Hall, Rathmines,  
13th September, 1897.

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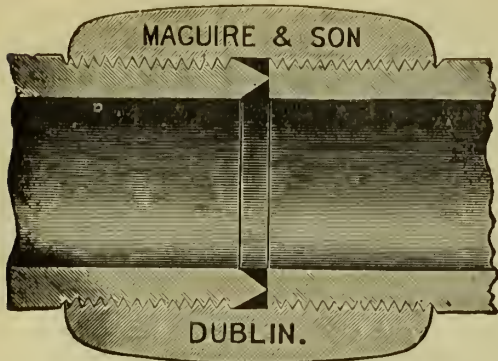
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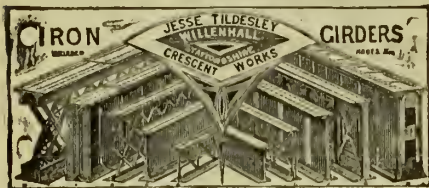
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IN the series of Papers under the above  
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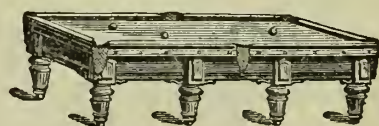
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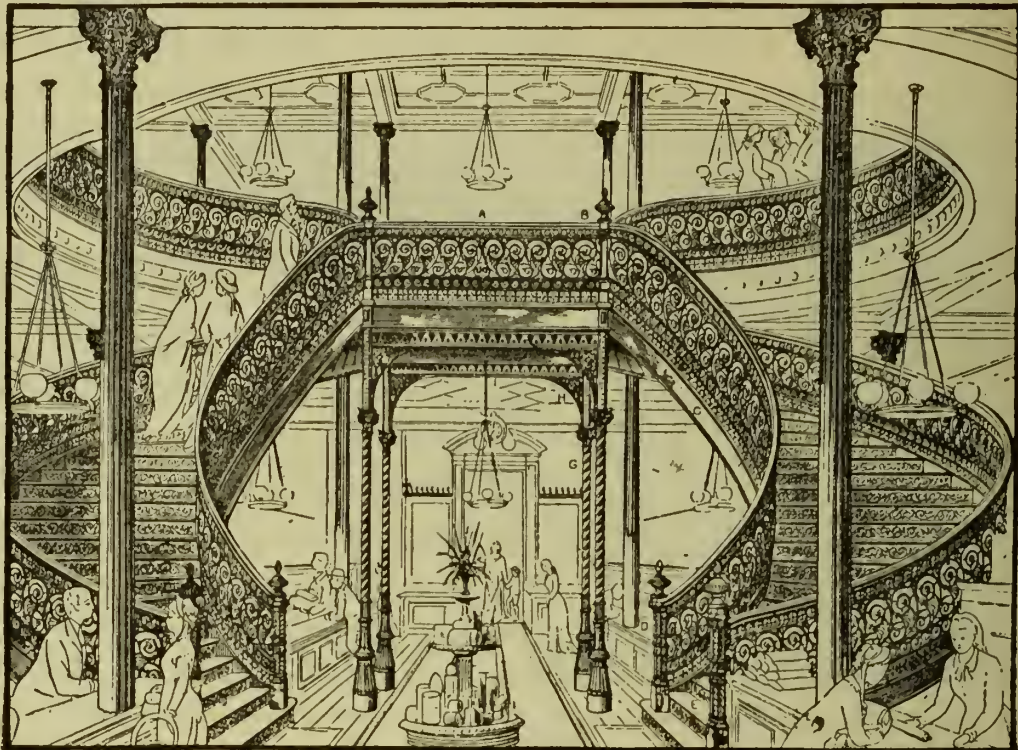


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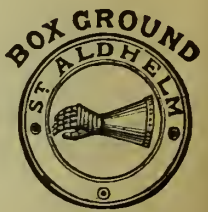


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 906.

AN ECCENTRIC  
DUBLIN TIMBER MERCHANT—  
HIS HELPMATE AND EMPLOYEES.

A RESPECTABLE and old-established timber merchant of Dublin, and a good employer, who kept in his day a number of hand and pit sawyers at work, and who also tried his hand as a furniture manufacturer for some time, had a great aversion to use machinery in his business. He resisted the introduction of the machine saw in his timber yard as long as he could, being fond of old methods, and disinclined to turn his old hand-sawyers adrift. To the very last he kept some pairs of pit hands at work cutting mahogany and other hard woods. This timber merchant also for long years was disinclined to employ carts and horses of his own for sending out timber to jobbing builders or cabinetmakers, but in lieu kept a number of men who were sent out to deliver the timber with handcarts. These handcart hands often pushed through the streets and out into the suburbs surprisingly heavy loads of timber. The men thus engaged, of course, eat no oats as the horses would if employed, and they required no harness save a piece of a rope for putting across their shoulders when the load on the handcart was heavy. It must be allowed, however, there was a good deal of time lost in the delivery, and sometimes two and three journeys had to be made before the order was completed. Jokingly remonstrated with one day by a friend why he did not keep a horse and cart or two, the timber merchant replied with a smile, "What the dence did he want with horses when he had so many good asses well fitted for their work!"

Our Dublin timber merchant had an amiable, active, and excellent helpmate in his wife, and so well was she acquainted with her husband's business, and the wants of his patrons in the jobbing building and cabinet trade, that no customer, however humble, stood long unattended to. Though there were clerks in the yard office, the wife was the best accountant and book-keeper of them all. If she saw a small master or a jobbing-hand waiting to be served, she asked him at once what she could do for him, and helped him to pick out the piece of timber or scantling that best suited his purpose. This clever woman had an almost intuitive knowledge of the exact thing the man needed; and sooner than keep a man waiting, she would herself take a handsaw from the office, and cross-cut the length of deal, pine, or mahogany leaf required. Her activity was remarkable, and at the same time her manners were most obliging, and poor and rich that she came in contact with respected her. This excellent woman was carried off suddenly by a dangerous illness, and her husband was almost distracted at her loss, as well he might be, for she was indeed his better half. In our early boyhood, and in our mature manhood, our timber merchant's honest and open countenance was familiar to us. He kept to his post till the last, witnessing generations rising and departing. He asked no civic dignities, nor made himself

conspicuous in the politics of his time; and when the mortal coil had at last perforce to be shaken off, a short paragraph sufficed to tell his fellow-citizens of his lamented death. And let it be added that those who knew him through life respected his name in death, and not the least in number were the whilom workmen whom he befriended.

Our old timber merchant was familiarly known as "Tom Bradley," and was a remarkable figure in our city for many years.

H.

GIFT OF TOWN-HALL TO  
NEWTOWNARDS.

THE Marquis of Londonderry has handed over the title-deeds of the Town-Hall, Newtownards, to the Municipal representatives of that township in trust for the benefit of the town. The proceedings took place at a luncheon provided by his lordship, to which were invited the commissioners, the magistracy, clergy, professional gentlemen, &c. Lord Londonderry presided. The toast of "The Queen" having been duly honoured,

His Lordship, in handing over the title-deeds of the building in which they were then assembled, said he did not intend to occupy their time, as other duties connected with the Royal visit compelled his presence at Mount-Stewart. The history of that building, however, he might say, was of a very interesting character. The original pile was built about 130 years ago, principally with the object of allowing the under portion to be used as a market-place. The increasing trade and prosperity of the town necessitated further accommodation, and the buildings were added to from time to time, and he believed they had conducted to the happiness and prosperity of the town. A good reading-room had been in existence in them for thirty years, and the Town Commissioners had lately taken advantage of the Library Act, the library and public reading-rooms under that act being also in the buildings. Within the last ten years the increased valuation of the town was £3,300, which was a gratifying sign of their progress and prosperity.

He then handed over the title-deeds to Mr. Reid, Chairman of the Commissioners, and hoped that their town, in which he naturally took a deep interest, would continue in the path of prosperity.

Mr. Reid thanked his lordship on behalf of the town for the magnificent gift, which was only in keeping with the generosity of the Londonderry family with respect to all applications made to them. He concluded by proposing his lordship's health.

The Marquis having suitably replied, was obliged to leave for Mount-Stewart, and the chair was taken by Mr. C. Brownlow, J.P., his lordship's agent.

WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS IN  
LIMERICK.

At a recent meeting of the Limerick Corporation, the Mayor presiding, Dr. O'Dwyer, Catholic Bishop of the diocese, attended in reference to the scheme for erecting workmen's dwellings in the old part of the city. The estimated cost was £10,000, and Mr. James Fitzgerald Bannatyne, D.L., would himself contribute £2,000, whilst his firm would give another £1,000. Mr. Alex. W. Shaw, J.P., would give at least £1,000, and Lord Iveagh would subscribe £1,000 on condition that the remaining £9,000 were forthcoming. He (Bishop O'Dwyer) had also got promises of support from Messrs. Denny, and he had no doubt that the entire capital would be forthcoming. The Local Government Board have sanctioned the scheme and obtained the necessary statutory powers from Parliament for the undertaking. After some conversation, the City Architect was directed to take the necessary steps for putting the

scheme into operation by arranging for the compulsory purchase of sites and premises, preparatory to the erection of the new buildings.

CLONTARF MAIN DRAINAGE AND  
FAIRVIEW SLOB-LANDS.

At the meeting of the Township Commissioners on the 7th inst., the Chairman (Lord Ardilaun) made the following statement on the above;—I have deemed it desirable to make a brief statement to-day on two subjects—viz., main drainage and the improvement of the slob-lands at Fairview, some erroneous statements having apparently obtained credence, owing no doubt to ignorance of the facts of the case. Now, as to main drainage. This board, it has been stated in the Press and elsewhere, have ignored and neglected to deal with the subject. The fact is, that we have for years felt that the time must come when we should have to deal with this important question, but that, however pressing it might yet become, it could not be dealt with until we were in a position to borrow sufficient money to pay for this improvement, and until the pollution caused to our shores by the Liffey was abated through the completion of the Dublin main drainage scheme. Financially, we have not until this year been in a position to borrow the necessary amount, and, if we had received tenders, we might find that we are not yet in that position, though, with a rising valuation, we may soon be. I will now state approximately what I believe main drainage would cost the township in capital and taxation. The probable cost has been estimated, according to the scheme which may be adopted, at an amount of from £25,000 to £35,000, which amount would necessitate an increase in the rates of about 2s. 4d. in the £, which, with the existing rate of 4s. 6d. in the £. and 6d. for pumping and other expenses, would represent a total rate of, say, 7s. 4d. in the £. The ratepayers may approve and consent to this addition, but, should this expenditure be decided upon by the ratepayers, it will make the rates a serious burden. I may add that, of course, it would be necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament to authorise us to carry out such works. This will cost a considerable sum, and would require the approval of the ratepayers before we can proceed to obtain an Act. The following information may be useful on this subject:—Valuation of township in 1890, £19,632, on which £31,232 could be borrowed. Valuation in 1895, £21,242, on which £33,072 could be borrowed. Valuation of 1897, £22,887, on which £34,548 can be borrowed. These figures show that if our rough calculations are correct this is the first year that we are in a position seriously to consider the feasibility of carrying out a main drainage scheme. It is, however, very satisfactory that, notwithstanding complaints which are sometimes made of the state of the foreshore in some places, this township maintains its character as one of the healthiest of the townships, which is shown by the very low death-rate. Careful inquiry has been made into the subject of the Fairview slob-lands by a committee of this board, on which I have served. We ascertained the following facts:—1st. That we cannot spend money on the slob-lands without an Act of Parliament, as they are outside the township. 2nd. That a bill to give us the necessary powers to do so would certainly be opposed from several quarters, one being the Port and Docks Board. 3rd. Supposing an Act was obtained, the cost of reclamation would be very much beyond the means of the township, and we do not know where sixty acres of stuff six feet deep could be obtained in this neighbourhood. 4th. If Parliamentary powers were granted to expend money on the improvement of the slob-lands, we believe that a scheme for keeping them flooded would be the best and most feasible.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-FIRST ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

DEAN'S RATH CASTLE.

THE small remains of this Castle, which I so designate, are situate on the lands of Dean's Rath, close to the pleasant residence of Mrs. Hughes, which lies on the road from Clondalkin to Milltown Regis, and east of Nangor Castle.

The remains consist of the south-east wall of what was, I think, the stair-tower of the original Castle, and a portion of the south-west wall, with the angle formed by these walls. Between these walls remains a fragment of the ceiling of the ground floor and floor of the first room. The end of the ground floor room is partly arched underneath the steps referred to afterwards, but the rest of it is square. It is hardly 6 ft. high from the present ground level, and the chamber must have been a small one. In the end of the south-west wall are the remains of an oblong recess 2 ft. high, 1 ft. broad, and 20 in. deep. It was probably beside a doorway or passage, but its use it is impossible to conjecture. The south-east wall is 12 ft. long. There is only a very small fragment of the north-east wall remaining, and none of the north-west wall. The existing extent of the south-west wall is 8 ft. long only, and 4 ft. thick. The building extended, I think, further, as there remains a projecting jamb of a doorway against the south-west wall, and the base of another wall 3 ft. from it. There are two holes for bars inside the jamb, one above the other. At the north-east corner some of the stones are big, and well chiselled, but many have been torn away, doubtless for modern uses. The base of the building widens out just above the ground, in the usual manner.

At the north-east side, where there is a little of the wall to be seen, the broken end reveals that the centre of the wall is formed of very rough concrete faced on each side with cut or hewn stones.

On the south-west side near the south corner, beginning from the ground, is a short straight staircase going up through the wall to the first floor chamber. This staircase is 3 ft. broad, and consists of eight steps; each step (chiefly built of small stones) is about 1 ft. high, the lower ones rather broken.

There is little more than standing room at the top of the steps, but the south-east wall rises at the north-east corner to about 12 ft. from the ground—its highest existing point,—and there are indications that the steps continued to another floor, but in a circular form. It can from all this be judged how small a fragment of this Castle now remains.

Near the northern end of the Castle is a small pool, which Mrs. Hughes, the owner, stated to Mr. Briley had a hole in the middle which was found out when they went to drive a cart through it, and the cart sank into the hole. This suggests the possibility of its being an overflowing well. Sometimes in summer the pool becomes very small. There is also a small well near the Castle, to the south-west.

I am indebted to Mr. Briley for some of these notes, and for assisting me when I visited it very lately. Mrs. Hughes takes a great interest in the subject, and was most kind in showing Mr. Briley the ruins at his first visit; she also kindly showed him the way to the interesting old Church of Killmohuddrick

(Killmohuddrick), which is hardly quarter of a mile from the Castle. She also readily gave permission for me to visit both places, which I very gladly availed myself of, under Mr. Briley's guidance.

D'Alton alludes on page 689 to the existence of some remains of this Castle, and speaks of it as "portion of the church property."

A short distance eastward is Nangor Castle, now a substantial residence of modern appearance, with very extensive out buildings. D'Alton quotes some references to the owners of "Nanger" in former centuries.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE time for sending in drawings in competition for the prizes offered by this Association, has been extended from the 1st inst. till 14th October next. The prizes are as follows:—Ashlin Prizes—1st, Seven Guineas; 2nd, £3 3s. Slevin Prizes—1st, Five Guineas; 2nd, £2 10s. The Association Prize for Essay, Five Guineas. The committee trust that the members will avail themselves of this extension of time, and that a good competition will result.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

As announced in our advertising columns, the session 1897-98 of this College will commence on Tuesday, 5th prox. The courses of instruction embrace Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, and Diplomas of Associateship are given in the Faculties of Manufactures, Engineering, Mining, Applied Physics, and Natural Science. The list of professors in attendance is the same as that of last session.

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

(Concluded from page 169.)

DURING the latter part of the eighteenth, and beginning of the present century, the far-famed Pigeon House was the station for the packets on this side of the channel. The building of the south wall was commenced in 1748, and in seven years the portion as far as the Pigeon House was completed. A landing-place was then constructed there, and afterwards a custom-house and other buildings were erected.

The passengers were conveyed from the Pigeon House to Dublin in a vehicle which, Sir Colt Hoare, in his "Tour in Ireland," and Jefferys, in his "Descriptive Account of Dublin," tell us, was very appropriately called "The Long Coach." It held sixteen persons inside, and as many outside, with all their luggage, and from its state of repair and appearance it seemed to have been superannuated from some other service before being placed on the Pigeon House road. It was generally very crowded, and was anything but "a bed of roses." The proprietor took care, however, to collect the fare—three shillings—beforehand, which, says Jefferys, "does not so much tend to confirm in the mind of a stranger the widespread reports of the hospitable character of the country as it does to realize the truth of the old saying 'Though Brag is a good dog, Holdfast is a better!'" On one occasion—on

May 31st, 1806—this coach was stopped in a most audacious manner by ten men, who compelled the passengers—eight in number—to alight, and robbed two of them, Lord Cahir and Mr. George La Touche, of £500.

The custom-house was then necessary, as duty was imposed on the importation of various articles from England, and travellers' carriages and trunks had to undergo a tedious search. Duty to the Government was not all passengers had to pay; "the plucking of the Pigeon House" was well-known, and Sir Colt Hoare says he had to fee numberless officials and porters besides paying no less than twelve different officers of the customs.

The erection of a pier at Dunleary had been commenced in 1756, and was completed in 1765 at an expense of £18,500, but Dunleary does not appear to have been made much use of for passenger traffic, except by those who, by means of row-boats, landed from, or embarked on ships lying outside in the man-of-war roads. In this way the Lords Lieutenant occasionally landed here, as they did also at Howth, and even at Blackrock, in the grounds of Blackrock House which they sometimes occupied as a summer residence.

During bad weather, the packets were glad to make any port they could. In *Sleater's Dublin Chronicle* for January 20th, 1789, it is mentioned that *The Prince of Wales* packet-boat had landed her passengers and horses at Bray, and in the same journal for May 24th, 1791, it is stated that *The Loftus* packet had with the utmost difficulty made Skerries, where the mails were sent on shore, and that she had then to run for Balbriggan, where the passengers, of whom there were a great many on board, including Mrs. Billington, the celebrated singer, landed. Again in the *Chronicle* for December 13th, 1791, it is mentioned that *The Loftus* packet boat landed the mails at Balbriggan, and that she was the fourth packet which had been driven there by stress of weather within the month.

At the beginning of the present century, there were three sea routes for passenger traffic from Dublin to England—by the king's packet boats, which carried the mails, to Holyhead; by the packet boats to Parkgate; and by the packet boats to Liverpool.

On the Holyhead line there were the following five ships:—the *Bessborough*, *Clermont*, *Leicester*, *Hillsborough*, and *Loftus*, which were commanded by Norris Goddard, Colin Jones, John Skinner, Robert Shaw, and James Furness; they ranged from 80 to 100 tons burden, and in 1814, as many as 14,577 passengers crossed in them. It was by the Holyhead route that De Quincey came to Ireland in the summer of 1800, and at the Head, he says, they were detained a few days, "in those unsteaming times," by foul winds, but their time passed pleasantly, thanks to the hospitality of Captain Skinner, who was celebrated for his convivial talents. He was a post-captain of the Navy, for the packets were lucrative commands (the Government allowed £365 a-piece for the packets, besides which the captains had the fares from the passengers), and were usually conferred upon those who had served their country. The packets had then to be reached at Holyhead by a row boat, and, when De Quincey crossed, the passage took thirty hours, owing to want of wind. He says that the line bore a good reputation, and that delay in the arrival of the boats

never caused any apprehension, even to the most anxious mothers. De Quincey also mentions that it was at that time the custom for ladies when travelling in their own carriages, to occupy them on sea as well as on land, the carriages being unslung from the wheels and perch and placed upon the deck. This could easily be done, as vehicles were then hung on leather cee springs, and the body and under carriage were separate and distinct.

On the Parkgate line there were six vessels, *The Dublin, King, Queen, Prince, Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal*. This route had continued to be a favourite one up to nearly the end of last century. In *Sleater's Dublin Chronicle* for June 23, 1787, it is announced that 150 passengers, most of them gentry and persons of distinction, had arrived by it and by the Holyhead route in five days; and in July, 1788, we find the Lord Chancellor (Lord Lifford) selecting it when going to England. But it was now falling into disuse, and the number of boats on the service was gradually reduced until, in 1815, only one was left. After that year the service is not mentioned in *Wilson's Dublin Directory*.

On the Liverpool line there were three vessels: the *Beresford, Duchess of York, and Ponsonby*. In 1813 an advertisement appeared in *Wilson's Directory*, from an opposition company which was started with four new ships built expressly for the service. The proprietors draw an invidious comparison between their service and that of the old company, and state that for two winters, and those almost unprecedented for danger, their boats had sailed constantly, while the old company had dismantled their single vessel, and laid her up in harbour until the arrival of spring. In spite, however, of the forlorn condition in which the old company's fleet was stated to be, they still continued to run their ships.

Besides the packets employed on the three regular routes, there were also boats called wherries—the successors to the doggers of the reign of James the Second—which were originally employed in carrying special Government messages and dispatches, but which now, as they were not required for their original purpose owing to the increased number of packets, were occupied in picking up any traffic they could. During a dispute in 1813 between the English and Irish Post Offices, which were then separate, the wherries for six weeks carried the mails instead of the packet boats which were supplied by the English Post Office. They are stated in an advertisement at this time to be fast-sailing vessels providing excellent accommodation for passengers, and, as only eight or ten persons were to be admitted into any one of them, they are much recommended to the public on the score of comfort.

The harbour of Howth was commenced in 1807, and was completed at an expense of nearly half-a-million sterling. It was soon found to be useless as a harbour of safety for vessels drawing more than nine feet of water, but it was valuable as a station for the packets, as it afforded facilities for their sailing at all times. It was used, however, only a very short time as a packet station; the wherries sailed from it for the six weeks they were employed, but the regular packet boats were then still sailing from the Pigeon House. In the advertisement just referred to, it is stated that the passage could be

performed in one-third less time from Howth than from the Pigeon House.

Steam vessels appeared on the Irish channel very soon after their invention. They were introduced by some private individuals styling themselves the Dublin Steam Packet Company, and were running between Dublin and Liverpool in 1819. Owing to this competition, traffic by the post-office packets to Holyhead began to fall off; in 1818 they had carried 13,128 passengers; in 1819 12,956, but in 1820 the number fell to 7,468. The post office then gave orders for the construction of steam vessels, and on May 31st, 1821, *The Royal Sovereign*, of 206 tons burden, with engines of 40 horse-power and *The Meteor* of somewhat smaller dimensions, began to carry the mails between Howth and Holyhead. The passenger traffic was soon recovered, and in 1821 they carried 13,737 passengers, and in 1822, 16,000 passengers.

The sailing vessels—both those belonging to the old company and those belonging to the new company—were still plying between Dublin and Liverpool, and owing to their fares being much lower than those of the steamers, they still got a share of the passenger traffic. Sir Rowland Hill ("Life of Sir R. Hill," vol. i., pp. 160, 168) crossed in one of them when coming to Ireland in 1821, and says the fare was only seven shillings, whereas the steamers charged a guinea and a-half. The steam-boats were then only running in the summer months, but the captain told Hill that the company intended to attempt running them throughout the next winter, and cautiously remarked that he thought in a storm a steamer might have some advantages over a sailing vessel.

Besides the Dublin Steam Packet Company various other steamship companies were now started, but they seem to have only had a very short existence.

About this time Dawpool, which was so much used in the seventeenth century, was thought of as a possible packet station. It is mentioned, in Gray's "Book of Reads," that an experimental trip was made to it by the steam packet *Mountaineer*, on August 3rd, 1823, and that the passage over was effected in nineteen hours, in a heavy gale of wind, and the return voyage in about fourteen hours.

About 1825, the sailing vessels to Liverpool were driven off the line by the steamers. The Post Office also found that the Liverpool steamers were taking a good deal of traffic from the Holyhead route, and that passengers coming by them from Liverpool arrived in twelve hours less time than the letters which were sent round by Holyhead. It was then a fixed principle of the Post Office, that private persons were not to be intrusted with the mails, but it decided to run packets of its own, and on August 29th, 1826, steam packets owned by the Post Office began to ply between Liverpool and Dublin. These packets ran from Kingstown Harbour, and one of them left each evening at 5 o'clock.

The Post Office packets to Holyhead were then still running from Howth, leaving at 8.30 in the morning and at 3.45 every evening, but the starting-place was soon afterwards changed to Kingstown.

As on sea sailing vessels had to give place to steam ships, so now on land coaches had to give place to the iron horse. England was rapidly being covered by a net-work of

rails, and one of the first lines opened was that from Liverpool to Birmingham in 1827, to be followed the next year by the opening of the line from Birmingham to London. Very different were these railways from those of our own time, as we see in Pendleton's "Our Railways," recently published by Cassell, but coaches were not long able to sustain the very unequal competition even with them, and about the year 1840 coaches were no longer running on the principal roads.

The opening of the railway from Liverpool to London diverted the passenger traffic in a great degree to the Liverpool route. In 1845, four steamers belonging to the Post Office were running between Kingstown and Holyhead, and four between Kingstown and Liverpool. The one for Holyhead left every morning at 9 o'clock, taking about six or seven hours to perform the voyage, and the one for Liverpool, which conveyed the London mails, left also every morning at 7 o'clock arriving in Liverpool in time for the last train to London, which took 14½ hours to accomplish the journey.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company had all this time been running their boats to Liverpool, and now obtained the carriage of the mails. In 1849 they had four new steamers—*The Prince, Princess, Iron Duke, and Trafalgar*—of 600 tons burden and 200 horse-power, on the service from Kingstown to Liverpool.

The completion of the Menai Tubular Bridge in 1850, diverted the traffic again to the Holyhead route. In 1852, one of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's steam ships sailed every day from Kingstown at 1 p.m. with the mails, and reached Holyhead in time for the night train which was due to arrive in London the following morning at 4.45 a.m., and a second boat sailed at 7.30 p.m., the passengers by which were due in London at 11 a.m. the next day.

Then the train service was accelerated more and more, and the great ships we all recollect so well—the *Munster, Ulster, Connaught, and Leinster*—began to ply between Kingstown and Holyhead, and continued to serve us faithfully and well until displaced this year by their giant successors and namesakes.

This attempt towards a history of the communication between the capitals of the sister islands is now finished. These notes, rough and desultory as they have been, have shown the traveller in the sixteenth century setting out on his weary journey of three weeks, pursuing his way, through morasses and deep mire, along heavy roads, crossing unbridged rivers, waiting for days, even weeks at a time, by the water side to catch the favourable wind, and tossing for many hours on the stormy Channel in a frail small craft. They have shown the increasing facility of communication, on land by the change from the horse to the stage coach, from the stage coach to the mail coach, and from the mail coach to the railway, and on sea, by progress in the art of navigation and improvement in the construction of ships, and by the introduction of steam vessels. And finally, they have shown the gradual reduction in the time occupied on the journey from weeks to days and from days to hours, until the time is now measured by minutes, and we think ten hours too long to spend on a journey which has been known to take as many weeks.

### NEW R. C. CHURCH, CLONAKILTY, COUNTY CORK.

THE above-named church has been dedicated by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ross. The style is Early Gothic, the materials being local stone, with dressings of white limestone. It consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and side chapel, the latter being a mortuary chapel for, and having underneath the family vault of the donor. The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of five pointed arches on either sides, carried on Aberdeen granite shafts, with moulded caps and bases. The building is lighted by a rose window at west end, and ten cinque-foil windows in clerestory. The aisles have lancet windows, and the chancel is furnished with two lancet windows surmounted by a small rose window. The roofs are of open construction in pitch pine, varnished. The entrance is by a large porch at the west end of nave, and the west gable is crowned by a stone belfry. The Communion rails are from the works of Messrs. McGloughlin, Dublin. The high altar, in marble and Caen stone, is by Mr. O'Connor, Cork. Mr. G. C. Ashlin, M.R.I.A.I., Dawson-street, was the architect; John Sisk, Cork, the builder.

### SIXTEENTH CENTURY DOORS AT EXETER.

THE Right Hon. Chief Justice S. J. Way, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, who left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon last, a passenger on board the Orient steamer *Oruba* for Adelaide, slept a train on his way down from London, to visit the well-known ecclesiastical Art Studios of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, in Exeter. Chief Justice Way, one of Australia's most gifted sons, although of Devonian parentage, was born in the Colonies. At an early age, however, he was sent over to England to be educated, and received his education in this city, and as a boy used to attend the services at the Bible Christian Chapel, in Musgrave's Alley, since destroyed. Of this interesting old Chapel, John Wesley Thomas, in his "Reminiscences of Methodism in Exeter," says "The Wesleyan body in 1778 obtained the chapel in Musgrave's Alley—so rich in historical associations . . . and it was put in thorough repair. Being situated over a room used as a warehouse, its floor was reached by a broad stair, which, turning midway to the left, rose into the middle of the south end. The pulpit was at the opposite, or northern end, and was of goodly size, in which several members could sit at once, without at all incommoding the preacher. Before it was the reading-desk. The body of the chapel was pewed, the female part of the congregation sitting on the right hand of the preacher and the males on the left." A sketch of the interior of the Chapel, and of the entrance doorway, from the facile pencil of the late Mr. George Townsend, is preserved in the pages of "The Western Antiquary" for August, 1882.

Mr. Harry Hems at the time of the demolishing of this interesting *locale* of the early Methodists in our midst (1878), to make way for additional premises for Messrs. Tucker and Sons' establishment, purchased the superbly-carved old oak double doors, by which entrance to the old building was obtained, of the late Mr. Alderman Tucker, that worthy gentleman very characteristically applying the sum thus paid to the relief of the deserving poor of the city. The doors measuring 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., the artist in question denuded of the whitewash that had so long disfigured them, and conservatively restored the old oak. On their inner side, in small, plain, and unobtrusive characters, is incised the following:—"Double doors from the ancient High School, Musgrave's Alley, Exeter, built by Richard de Braylegh, Dean of Exeter, A.D. 1343; demolished 1878. In 1778 the Wesleyans acquired it as a chapel, and John Wesley preached there in 1779. These doors were made in 1593, and reno-

vated by Harry Hems in 1886." The Lord Chief Justice's interest, at once again meeting (in Mr. Hems' studios) the old doors so vividly photographed upon his juvenile brain, as all that was most beautiful in architectural art, can be more readily imagined that described. It may be interesting to remark that three other doors, evidently the handiwork of the same clever 16th century craftsman, in wood, still exist in our midst. One is in the entrance to the Guildhall, another may be seen in the Close (on the western side), and the third at the entrance to Morgan's Court in St. Sidwell's. Mr. Hems has a fret saw in his collection, dated 1592 (said to be the oldest saw of its kind in existence), which being undoubtedly of Exonian manufacture, it is possible was used in the actual construction of this quartett of grand historical old doors.—*Western Times* (Exeter).

### NOTES OF WORKS.

A new Masonic Hall is to be erected at Portadown, Co. Down, from plans by Messrs. Phillips and Son, architects, Belfast.

A new church will shortly be commenced at Kihonane, County Cork, from plans by Messrs. W. H. Hill and Sons, South Mall, Cork.

Tenders for the construction of a new sewer in the Monkstown Road will be received by the Blackrock Township Commissioners up till 27th inst.

The Commissioners of Rathmines and Rathgar Township invite tenders for the painting of the railings of Palmerston and Harold's-cross parks.

The Hibernian Bank, Limited, have accepted the tender of Mr. D. McCaffery, Derry, for the erection of new bank premises at Ballyhofey, County Donegal. The architect is Mr. E. J. Toye, Derry.

The Corporation of Limerick have obtained a loan of £1,516 from the Board of Works, repayable in thirty years at 3½ per cent., for the purpose of carrying out sewerage works in various parts of the city.

The Commissioners of Control are about to erect a block of temporary buildings, to accommodate 100 patients, at Portrane Lunatic Asylum. Contractors may tender for same up till 27th inst. Mr. G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A., is the architect.

Mr. Carter Draper, C.E., has prepared plans for a system of main drainage for Grey-stones, County Wicklow, which were submitted to the Guardians of the Rathdown Union on the 8th inst. The estimated cost is £4,000. A committee of the Guardians has been appointed to inquire into and draw up a report on the proposed scheme.

A new bonded warehouse has been erected at the corner of Great Patrick-street and Academy-street, Belfast, for Messrs. Wm. Cowan, Limited. The building is 78 ft. in length by 68 ft. in width, and five storeys in height, and is lighted throughout with electricity. The architects were Messrs. Graeme, Watt, and Tullock, and the contractor Mr. Robert Corry.

### NEW DOCK AT GLASGOW.

ON Friday last the Duke of York opened the new Prince's Dock, an undertaking which has cost the Clyde Trust about £1,250,000. The scheme includes a number of inner and outer basins and a graving dock. This latter was commenced in September, 1890. It is one of the largest graving docks in the world. It is 880 ft. long in floor, has a width at entrance of 83 ft., a width in body of dock at the bottom of 81½ ft., and a width at top of 115 ft. The depth of water in sill is 26½ ft., and it is divided by steel gates into an outer length of 460 ft. and an inner length of 420 ft. The graving dock is nearing completion, and will cost something like £235,000. The Prince's Dock in its entirety covers 81½ acres, which means an addition of over two miles

of quayage. The water area of the dock is stated at 35 acres, which includes 15½ acres for the canting basin.

The method which has been adopted in the construction of the dock is known as the triple concrete cylinder system. This method is pretty well known to engineering science now, and is precisely the same as was adopted in the construction of the Queen's Dock. Here, as in the case of the Queen's Dock, it was found that the strata was largely composed of quicksand, and Mr. Deas recommended the same method in the making of the new dock as had proved so successful in the construction of the older one. The cylinders consist of concrete rings, triple in figure, and about 10 ft. in diameter, having a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. To sink these concrete rings into the quicksand, iron weights are employed. The process of sinking a succession of the rings into the ground is continued until the required depth is obtained. Upon the foundations thus secured the walls of the quay are built. The sinking of the cylinders is a difficult and anxious part of the work, and often a weight of 500 tons is required to perform the task. The dock walls are formed of concrete and rubble, with facings of granolithic ashlar, while the cope is of dressed granite, which came from Cornwall, as did all the granite used in the construction of the graving dock. The equipment of the dock has been carried out in no niggardly fashion. With regard to the sheds, it may be called to mind that the Clyde Trustees discussed the question of single or double sheds, and after a somewhat animated discussion, they decided on the latter, in preference to the single sheds which are in use in other parts of the harbour. The decision gave general satisfaction to the shipping class. The sheds are therefore two storeys in height, and have a width of 70 ft. to 75 ft. An interesting feature of the equipment of the Prince's Dock is the erection of a huge crane. This crane is one of the largest steam cranes in the world. It is capable of lifting 150 tons, and of putting machinery on board the largest class of battleship and the largest mercantile steamer.—*British Archt.*

### THE ART GALLERY SCHEME, BATH,

A SPECIAL meeting of the Art Gallery Committee was held at the Guildhall last week for the purpose of receiving tenders for clearing the site in Bridge-street and the erection of the buildings in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. J. M. Brydon. Seven tenders (says the local *Journal*) were sent in, and the lowest, that of Messrs. Jacob Long and Sons, of Bath, was accepted. The following are the tenders, the figures given in the second column representing the amounts which the various firms tendering are prepared to allow for old materials from the site, and for the tenant's fixtures of the White Lion Tap:—

Higgs and Hill (London)	-	£16,983	£70
A. Estcourt and Son (Gloucester)	-	14,993	102
William Downs (Walsworth)	-	12,700	82
A. J. Beaven (Bedminster)	-	13,603	70
Haywood and Wooster (Bath)	-	12,797	106
Cowlin and Sons (Bristol)	-	12,790	125
Long and Sons (Bath)	-	12,222	259

It will be seen that the net amount of Messrs. Long and Sons' tender, less allowance for old materials, is £11,872—more than £5,000 lower than the highest!!

**COST OF THE NORWICH SHOE STRIKE.**—The strike in the boot and shoe trade at Norwich has been in progress exactly six months. At the meeting of the strikers held on Thursday, the 26th, it was stated by Mr. Hornidge (general president of the Union), that £10,000 had been expended in strike pay up to the present, a good deal of which had gone to the support of non-unionists; so much, in fact, that the central council had decided not to trespass further on the central funds for that purpose. They would, however, appeal to the branches, and it would depend upon their response to what extent more men would be called out. The meeting unanimously resolved that the struggle should be continued. The manufacturers state that they have all the labour they require.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 171.)

## ARTICLE NO. XXVI.

(26.) *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery,  
Cork-street—(continued.)*

DURING the session of 1818 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into and report upon the progress of fever then raging in Ireland, "and also to report such measures, remedial and preventive, as may seem most efficacious to arrest its further extension, to guard, as far as human foresight can provide, against its recurrence, and to secure adequate means of support to the establishment destined for the relief of the distressed."

This report gives some account of the progress of the epidemic, especially in the cities and large towns, and states that on the 28th of February, 1818, the number of patients under treatment in the metropolis "had risen to 1,001, and on the 14th of March to 1,074, making an aggregate of admissions into the Dublin Hospitals, which from time to time had been fitted up for their reception, of 7,451, during a period of seven months."

An Act of Parliament (58 George III., cap. 47) was passed in this year, by which Grand Juries were empowered "to present any sum or sums of money for the purpose of erecting and establishing, or hiring, repairing, and fitting up a Fever Hospital in any county, city, or town, in which no such Hospital had been previously established; or for the purpose of enlarging, repairing, rebuilding, or supporting any Fever Hospital which had been previously established."

It was believed that the fever which prevailed in Dublin at this period was much increased by "mendicants, who, coming from lodging-houses and beds, the perpetual receptacles of contagion, in filthy and infected apparel; but in what degree precisely mendicity has given rise to fever cannot be determined, although its effects must have been considerable." In order to remedy this evil, Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, had proposed that lodging-houses should be built for the lower classes, and if it were possible to let them out under certain regulations, conducive to cleanliness and ventilation, and to prevent the crowding of apartments, the adoption of the plan in Dublin would add greatly to the health of the city.

*Grange Gorman Prison Closed.*

The Richmond General Penitentiary, commonly called Grange Gorman Prison, was closed this year, and converted into a general Hospital for fever patients.

1819. The decline of the fever epidemic forms the most prominent medical event of this year.

At a close of this great epidemic fever, in the spring of 1819, the several Hospitals appropriated to the reception of fever patients in Dublin, afforded the following amount of accommodation:—

The Richmond General Penitentiary . . .	571 patients.
Whitworth Chronic Hospital and Buildings attached . . .	87 "
Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital . . .	100 "
Dr. Steevens's Hospital . . .	90 "
Cork street House of Recovery . . .	260 "
Whitworth Hospital, Drumcoudra . . .	30 "
Hardwick Hospital House of Industry . . .	71 "

Total 1,209

In addition to the above Hospitals, a temporary Hospital called the *Talbot Hospital*, in James's-street, was opened for the reception of 100 female patients in April, 1819, and closed in March, 1820, when the Governors of Cork-street Hospital enlarged the accom-

modation there from 180 to 200 beds. The Talbot Hospital was established as a substitute for the Richmond General Penitentiary.

The total number of patients admitted into all the Dublin Hospitals, from the 1st of September, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1819, amounted to 41,775, and the deaths numbered 1,971. If to the foregoing numbers are added those persons who, declined hospital relief, were attended by the physicians of Dispensaries, and persons of the better classes affected with the disease, it is probable that not less than 50,000 persons, i.e. more than a fourth part of the entire population of Dublin, had passed through the disease.

October. Great snow in Dublin; the same not observed so early for eighteen years previously.

1820, January. A great fall of snow occurred in the early part of this month, with very severe weather in the spring.

Scarlatina anginosa was epidemic in the City of Dublin in the spring of this year.

By direction of the Lord Lieutenant [Earl Talbot] of Ireland, a Board of Health was appointed in March, 1820, to obtain information respecting epidemic disease, to collect reports on the state of the public health in other countries—to examine into the state of the Irish Medical Charities, and to submit, for the consideration of the Government, such measures of police as were likely to improve the public health, and to acquire the sanction of the executive government, or the support of the national law.

Accommodation in Cork-street Fever Hospital was enlarged from 180 to 200 beds. The admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital during this year were 2,974, and the deaths 203, or 1 in 14<sup>233</sup>, while in the year 1818 of 7,608 persons admitted only 258 persons died, or 1 in 29<sup>243</sup>; so that although the cases were fever, the mortality was greater in this year. Fever was malignant and fatal in the month of June, notwithstanding that the weather was in no way intemperate. Dysentery also prevailed.

1821. Fever continued during the first quarter of this year. The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year was 2,397; and the deaths 143.

1822. The extreme wetness last year continued during January and early part of spring this year, retarding all farming business. Extensive and alarming distress prevailed throughout the country. One thousand tons of potatoes were procured in Scotland, and 400 tons of seed potatoes were purchased at Liverpool, and sent to Ireland; but what were planted were subsequently removed from the ground for food. The cattle died by dozens for want of food, owing to the condition of the pasture lands and the destruction of the hay crop in the preceding year. Typhus fever broke out with great malignity throughout the country in the month of April, and many persons were hurried without coffins.

The number of patients admitted during this year into Cork-street Fever Hospital was 4,827; and the number of deaths, 794.

1823. An increase of typhus fever occurred in Dublin this year, and a continuance of the epidemic of influenza. An unsettled state of the weather with sudden and violent transition of temperature, accompanied the influenza; and the progress of the succeeding fever epidemic in virulency, was attended by corresponding severity of the season, seeming further to justify the maxims of the older medical writers, which inculcate how much medical study may derive from meteorological observation. The disease was more prevalent among the affluent than the poorer classes.

During the year 1823 the number of fever cases admitted into Cork-street Hospital was 2,668, and the deaths 241, showing a mortality of 1 in 11.07; and in the month of June the mortality was as high as 1 in 8.76. Upon the whole, the epidemic, though not general, was one of unusual severity. Small-pox became epidemic, and was of a malignant character.

1824. Towards the end of the year 1823

fever diminished, but again increased in 1824, from April to December, which was ascribed to the influence of warm, moist weather.

Of 4,665 patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital in this year, 379 died, or 1 in 12. In the month of April it was as high as 1 in 8. The mortality during this year has been seldom exceeded by any before known in the history of the Hospital.

1825. The summer of this year was unusually hot and dry—the autumn rather remarkable for rapid variations of temperature and falls of rain.

The total number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year was 4,353, of whom 426 died, or 1 in 10. The increase of mortality arose from an epidemic dysentery, then raging in this city to a very extraordinary degree, and committing great havoc among the poor, many of whom were brought into the Hospital in a hopeless state, and some in a moribund state.

1826. The seasons of this year were such as all testimonies, historical and traditional, concur in describing as unfavourable to public health in Ireland, viz.:—A cold and dry spring, an intensely hot and dry summer, a variable autumn, and a severe and inclement winter. The summer, in particular, "exceeded in heat and drought, all former seasons which stand recorded in our imperfect natural history; the thermometer, in the latter part of June, attained the very unusual height of 83° at mid-day in the shade; and on the 18th of August it reached 86°, a height of which he (Dr. John O'Brien) could find no previous example in this country." For four months antecedent to the 15th of July, on which the first rain fell, not a single shower descended to refresh the air or moisten the earth, but a fervid, stagnant, and oppressive atmosphere seemed again to realise those scenes which poets and physicians of old have depicted as the unerring harbingers of pestilence. In the course of the year the City of Dublin was visited with one of those periodical calamities, now become so familiar, an epidemic fever, which, in numerical extent and the magnitude of its inflictions on the community, had never been equalled by any previous epidemic of which there had been any record, at least any of equal duration.

Five species of fever were remarked by Dr. O'Brien, one of the physicians to the Hospital, in the commencement of this epidemic. The ordinary protracted typhus of the country; and a short fever, characterised by enteric symptoms, in which "the chilliness increased to a rigor, and the nausea to vomiting, which harassed the patient for the first three or four days,—the skin in many cases of a light yellow tinge, and sometimes, though rarely, assuming the intense icteroid yellow, characteristic of jaundice and True Yellow Fever." This short fever was also remarkable for the frequency of relapses, so as to give it somewhat the character of an intermittent. The epidemic reached its acme in October, about the middle of which month 4,600 patients labouring under fever in the City of Dublin were reported to the Lord Mayor, 3,200 of whom were unprovided with Hospital accommodation. Towards winter the two fevers coalesced. Bed-sores and gangrene of the lower extremities were frequent in this epidemic. The members of the medical profession, taken generally, undertook gratuitously the irksome, dangerous, and laborious service of attending at their own habitations the sick poor who could not be received into Hospitals.

During the latter part of this year 450 patients were frequently on the roll at Cork-street Fever Hospital; and between the 11th of August, 1826, and 5th January, 1827, 6,094 patients were admitted—being 4,350 more than were received during a corresponding period of the preceding year.

The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year amounted to 10,612, yet the deaths were only 380.

1827. In the spring, intermittent fever,

which had not made its appearance for several years in Dublin, began to prevail pretty generally, whilst the ordinary continued fevers showed a strong tendency to assume the intermittent and remittent forms.

In the beginning of March this year, a rapid and unexpected diminution of fever had taken place in Dublin. The Sick Camp at Cork-street Fever Hospital was removed early in May.

Agues are far from being of frequent occurrence or untoward character in Dublin; they however happened to be tolerably numerous in the spring of 1827, and occasionally during the summer.

Number of fever patients admitted, 3,090; died, 201.

1828. Agues increased in January of the year 1827, from which time till May of this year they were the prevalent malady among the sick poor of Dublin, and of the adjacent part of the country to the north-east. The most of them were tertians, a good many were quotidian, and a few were of the quartan type.

Number of patients received this year, 3,029; and died, 205.

1829. The admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year were 3,170, and the deaths, 234. The spring was colder than usual, and marked by the prevalence of the north and north-east winds. Catarrh and intermittent fever [ague] were the prominent diseases of the season, the latter being prevalent to an extent unknown for several years. The worse cases of dysentery occurred in the spring, and accordingly the disease constituted a considerable portion of our mortality at that period. The summer was also cold, and distinguished by the prevalence of inflammatory diseases of the chest and intermittent fever. The autumn was temperate, but rather cold; the winter inclement beyond the usual average.

The foregoing was the last epidemic of ague recorded in Ireland.

1830. Dublin was particularly free from epidemic fever during this year. The admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital being only 3,170, precisely the same as in the preceding year. The deaths were 267.

Of late years the city had undergone a signal improvement both as to the arrangement of its streets, its cleanliness, its pavement, and in an abundant supply of fresh water in all its parts.

1831. The number of patients received into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year was 3,602, and the deaths were 307. The city was, however, free from any unusual epidemic of fever. The disease called Scarlet Fever assumed a very benign type in Dublin soon after the year 1804, and continued to be seldom attended with danger until the year 1831, when the physicians began to perceive a notable alteration in its character, and remarked that the usual undisguised and inflammatory nature of the attack was replaced by a concealed and insidious form of fever, attended with great debility.

October. A report upon the prevention of spasmodic cholera, then approaching, was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant [Marquis of Anglesea] by the Central Board of Health, in which strict quarantine in accordance with the minute of the Privy Council in England, was recommended, and a code of advice was published by the Board.

According to the Census Returns made in this year, the population of Ireland amounted to 7,767,401 persons; 3,794,880 males, 3,972,521 females,—being an increase of 965,574 of the return made in 1821.

1832. The seasons of this year were remarkable for their mildness, and most of the other reputed auxiliaries of public health were also present, and seemed to promise a more than ordinary proportion of that invaluable blessing. An unusually early, warm, and genial spring; a cool and temperate summer and autumn; the harvests of the two years, 1831 and 1832, abundant; and provisions accordingly cheap and plentiful. Continued fever was less frequent, and of a milder character in the City of Dublin.

#### *Asiatic Cholera in Dublin.*

Asiatic cholera appeared as an epidemic in Ireland this year. It broke out in Dublin on the 22nd of March, and carried off 5,632 persons during the remainder of the year. The number of cases reported to the health officers in Ireland this year was 55,557, of which number 20,070 died.

The principal diseases in Dublin for the year 1832, were:—(1) Diarrhoea and Dysentery, which prevailed to an unusual extent in the early part of the year previous to the appearance of epidemic cholera; (2) Epidemic Cholera, which appeared about the 25th of March, and suffering a little abatement about the end of May, again increased with rapidity and violence till about the middle of July; after which it gradually subsided, and finally terminated, at least as an epidemic, about the beginning of November. Three large Hospitals were established by the authorities for the treatment of this fearful epidemic. (3) Continued fever, which prevailed as usual throughout the year, but to a diminished amount as compared with the preceding six or seven years. (4) The ordinary intercurrent diseases, such as scarlatina, measles, natural small-pox, &c., and finally about the month of October, a partially epidemic Parotitis, simulating, but not identical with the disease called mumps. The fever which prevailed in Dublin in this year, was the gastric fever of Pinel, or gastro-enterite of Broussais.

The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital from the 5th of January, 1832, to the 31st of March, 1833, amounted to 3,991; and the number of deaths to 291.

[From this date the "Hospital Year" ends upon the 31st of March.]

1833. The influenza of May in this year, invaded with great suddenness, equally affecting both sexes and all ages. It was very severe among children and young persons, and was principally prevalent among the opulent and comfortable classes of society. Scarlatina anginosa among children and more grown young persons, and angina or cynanche, unaccompanied by the scarlet efflorescence in adults, constituted the prevailing epidemic in the last month of the year. Cases of cholera were of frequent occurrence in Dublin during the summer.

The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital from 1st April, 1834, to 31st March, 1835, was 4,524; and the deaths were 422. No epidemic fever prevailed; towards the close of the year, the number of admissions was greatly increased, and the character of the fever was truly typhoid; yet it was confined to the city, and had nothing peculiar in its symptoms to distinguish it from the fevers found at all times.

1834. The number of cases admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year amounted to 3,332; and the deaths to 293; so that the metropolis seems to have been particularly free from epidemic diseases this year.

1835. The patients received this year into Cork-street Fever Hospital amounted to 4,672, and the deaths, to 434. The admissions were greater, but the proportion of deaths somewhat smaller than in the previous year. Other complicated fever diseases at this time. Prominent among those was chronic dysentery. The poor of the Liberty were peculiarly liable to it; the obvious causes of it being want of healthy food, clothing, and lodging.

1836. The seasons of this year proving unfavourable to the growth of the vegetable productions of the earth, a scanty and deficient harvest led the way to a scarcity of provisions; and a considerable rise in all the necessaries of life took place in the metropolis. The consequence of this, to a population already suffering from indigence, were obvious. On no former occasion, since the great Epidemic Fever of 1817-18, was observed more indigence and distress among the poor of Dublin, than in the winter of 1836. Upon several occasions the excessive

applications for admission to Cork street Hospital above the means of accommodation amounted to 130. Tents were erected in the grounds attached to the Hospital, and the aggregate number of beds for fever patients in the different Dublin Hospitals amounted to 574, independent of 190 in tents; but all these fell far short of the actual wants of the public. The admissions this year into Cork-street Fever Hospital amounted to 5,585, and the deaths number 510.

The year 1836 was distinguished by a succession of events, which render both the statistical and medical history of the Fever Hospital for that period of more than ordinary interest and importance. This year was marked by the occurrence of one of those severe calamities of which the Annals of this country afford too many instances, viz., an epidemic fever, distinguished, however, from all former maladies of a similar kind by its extreme malignity and aggravation of form, and the consequent mortality attending it had been much greater in this hospital, than at any former period since the foundation of the institution.

1837. Great snow early in January. Cases of modified small-pox prevailed in the City of Dublin. At the commencement of the year the typhoid fever epidemic again re-appeared, and so extensively that the Government felt themselves called upon to provide additional Hospital accommodation to meet the emergency. This fever terminated fatally within a shorter period than it had done before, the patient, in some cases, exhibiting something like an apoplectic seizure.

The number of applications to the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, during the year 1837, amounted to as many as 9,508. The admissions were 6,595; and the deaths, 595. Tents were again erected by order of the Government. In December 1836, and for several months previous, typhoid fever predominated beyond all former observation. In the early part of January, this year, an epidemic catarrh or influenza appeared, and prevailed so generally, that neither age, constitution, or class of individuals was exempted from the ravages of the disease; it prevailed more extensively, and the rate of mortality was greater in the higher classes of society. The total number of fever patients treated in the wards of the various Dublin Hospitals this year amounted to 11,085. Of these 4,648 were admitted during April, May, June, and July, the period when the epidemic was at its height. The total total number of deaths was 1,103, giving an average mortality of one in every 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The proportion of sexes attacked, as well as the relative mortality of females was remarkable; many more females than males were admitted, but the mortality was much greater among the latter, being as high as 1 in every 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , while in females it was only 1 in every 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

1838. During this year the City of Dublin enjoyed an immunity from fever. The epidemic of the preceding year, which had rapidly declined at the approach of winter, had entirely ceased before the end of the year.

The total admissions to Cork-street Fever Hospital this year, amounted to 4,043; and the number of deaths only 269.

1839. On the night of the Epiphany Sunday, the 6th of January this year, a storm, surpassing in violence, duration, and extent of damage, any within the memory of the existing generation, occurred. The gale commenced about 9 o'clock on the evening, and continued to 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. It was at its height between 2 and 4 on the morning of the 7th. As the gale was from the west, it swept completely across the island, leaving few parts of it that had not to deplore destruction of life and property. The River Liffey rose many feet, and overflowed the quay walls. Several fires occurred, and many lives were lost in the metropolis, where the destruction of property was estimated at £70,000. The Bethesda Church and its records were burned. After the storm, Dublin in many places represented a sacked city after a

siege—horses burned, others unroofed, and a few levelled to the ground. The hall on the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral was blown down. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, the wind again rose, and much snow fell.

In January and February, the weather was very harsh, with cold winds, alternate rain and snow. The fevers in January 1839, were completed with pectoral effections, especially bronchitis, and also with abdominal disease. In April, the prevailing wind being easterly, many fever cases were combined with visceral inflammations. Small-pox prevailed epidemically.

The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital was 4,837; and the deaths were only 135.

1840. Typhus fever during this year did not prevail in Dublin to an extent sufficient to be recorded epidemic, as the number of cases did not exceed the usual number found in Cork-street Fever Hospital, except in the three first months of the year. During the year measles and scarlet fever prevailed epidemically, the latter in its malignant form. The number of cases admitted into Cork-street Hospital was 4,329; the deaths amounted to 244.

1841. For a long time Dublin has not enjoyed a more remarkable immunity from fever of the typhoid type, than during this year. As the spring advanced, malignant scarlatina became prevalent, and continued during the summer months with awful malignity; it however declined in severity and numbers as the autumn season approached.

The receptions into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year were 2,872; the deaths, 205.

1842. The decrease of fever in Dublin during this year has fortunately not only been greater than at any former period, but may be in some measure considered surprising and unexpected, the admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital having been only 2,152; and the deaths 181. The epidemics which, from their greater prevalence, particularly arrested the attention of the physicians of this Hospital, were scarlatina and small-pox. Typhoid cases during the year were generally of a mild character.

1843. The admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year were 2,529, and deaths, 213.

1844. The number of patients admitted into Cork street Fever Hospital amounted to only 2,843; the deaths numbered 223. The type of fever was rather mild. At one time (in December), the applications for admission into this Hospital so far exceeded the average for some years past, as to create an apprehension that the disease was beginning to spread epidemically. The increase, however, was merely temporary, and during the month of March, 1845, the applications returned to their ordinary standard.

1845. This year is remarkable for the failure of the potato crop. The potato disease, which had manifested itself in North America in 1844, first appeared in Great Britain and Ireland late in the autumn of 1845.

The fever, which was chiefly prevalent during part of this year, was a mild form of inflammatory fever. Scarlatina was likewise prevalent.

Variola, or small-pox, prevailed in Dublin to a greater extent, both in the confluent and modified forms, than formerly. Scarlatina also prevailed to a certain extent.

2,954 patients were admitted into Cork-street Hospital from 1st April, 1845, to 31st March, 1846; the deaths were 260.

1846. Complete and general potato failure in Ireland. Fever very prevalent. English cholera, and other infectious diseases, infest the dwellings of the poor.

There was no great epidemic fever of any amount in Dublin in the spring of this year, but the mortality increased towards the close of the year. The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital was 4,555; the deaths were 435, thus raising the mortality to 1 in 11-1-5th. In summer

cholera cases appeared, and during the subsequent portion of the year dysentery was not uncommon. The character of the fever of 1846, whether simple or complicated, was, on the whole, low, often typhoid; consequently it did bear depletion. Fever began to increase during the autumn to such an extent as to exercise considerable pressure upon Cork-street Hospital; and in October the Board of that institution requested a report from the physicians as to the state of fever in the city, and whether it was contagious in its character or merely arising from dysentery. The erection of sheds was not considered necessary.

1847. The year '47 is a memorable one in the Annals of Ireland, as a year of famine and pestilence, such as, it is believed, never before desolated the land. Dysentery and typhus prevailed everywhere, the unfailing attendants of famine. In Dublin, those diseases were preceded by an epidemic bronchitis, which appeared very generally throughout the city, under the name of influenza, during the latter months of the preceding year, and was continued into the first quarter of 1848. To this succeeded dysentery and typhus, advancing *pari passu*. In the month of January, additional accommodation for the daily increasing number of applicants into Cork-street Fever Hospital became necessary. Tents were pitched for 200 patients, and as few cases of dysentery as possible were placed in these, the patients in fever suffering less from the exposure of the weather, and indeed generally recovering equally as well in them as in the wards of the hospital. All those arrangements, however, fell far short of the accommodation required by the city; crowds of applicants constantly beset the gates, and it was not until the Poor-law Guardians had their sheds erected north and south of the city and their staff organised at an immense expense to the citizens, that sufficient accommodation was provided. At this time still further accommodation at Cork-street Hospital was provided by erecting four ranges of wooden sheds on the Hospital grounds; each of these sheds was 140 ft. long by 20 ft. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. high, raised on dwarf walls of brick three courses high, and roofed with asphalted felt. They were erected in May, by Patrick Kelly, of New-row, West, at a cost of £265 each range, and contained accommodation for 280 beds.

A temporary Hospital was also erected at Kilmainham capable of containing 990 beds. The number of cases admitted into this temporary Hospital, from its opening on the 24th of June, 1847, till it was closed on the 29th July, 1848, was 6,874; the deaths, 686. The greatest number of patients in the Kilmainham sheds at any one time was 852, upon the 12th of November; 676 were treated in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and 88 in Dr. Stevens's Hospital. In the Hardwicke Hospital, and the sheds attached thereto, 3,240 cases were treated in the year, and 297 deaths occurred. The sheds were opened on the 22nd of April, and closed on the 17th November.

At the House of Recovery, Cork-street, including the sheds, the number of fever cases admitted from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1847, was 4,874. The largest number of fever patients in Hospital and sheds was in the month of March, when they amounted to 14,766; and the average number of deaths in the House was 1 in 9; and in the sheds, 1 in 6.

Sheds were erected at Drumcondra, by the North Dublin Relief Committee, for 594 patients upon the 31st of May this year, and closed on the 1st of July 1848. The numbers treated there during that period were 6,121, of whom 474 died. In the North and South Dublin Unions, as soon as fever appeared, the patients were transferred to some of the neighbouring Hospitals and sheds.

Relapses were the special characteristic of this epidemic; after one week of fever, the patients would consider themselves well, and would remain so for a week or ten days, when suddenly the fever would re-appear,

frequently with aggravated symptoms; this occurred so often, that it became advisable in every such case to require the patient to remain in bed, expecting the relapse. Purpura was a concomitant of typhus in many cases; in others it appeared sporadic, no doubt produced by an insufficiency of food, destitution, and utter prostration of body and mind. The number of fever cases in the Dublin Hospitals was largely increased by the great numbers of emigrants from the country, who, on their arrival in Dublin, overcrowded the lower class of lodging-houses in the city, and thus spreading contagion.

The dysentery that prevailed had nothing remarkable in its character.

The receptions into Cork-street Fever Hospital from 1st April, 1847, to 31st March, 1848, were 5,875, and the deaths, 428.

The amount granted by the Treasury to Cork-street Fever Hospital ending 31st March, 1847, was £6,695.

From 1847 to 1850, the number of Fever patients received into Cork-street Hospital was 14,535; and small-pox patients 187, or a total of 14,722. Of these a large number were strangers from the country parts of Ireland, but a number of them were from England and Scotland, including sailors, &c.

(To be continued.)

#### ANCIENT TOWNS IN GERMANY.

BEFORE leaving this part of the world, writes "Penelope" in the *Western Times*, we are anxious to visit the old towns of Rothenburg and Nurnburg, so renowned for the interest and beauty of their ancient buildings. Rothenburg is the best preserved of all these mediæval places, and is left quite undisturbed in its ancient beauty and interest, the curious thing being, however, that it is lighted by electricity. The reason for this can, I suppose, be explained by the fact that they have never had gas in Rothenburg, and now that other lighting than oil-lamps slung across the streets seems advisable, electricity has directly supplanted the oil-lamps of yore, and electric light globes hang from the chains that cross the streets of Rothenburg. Electric light is also found in the very homely little hostelry where we put up at for the night. We found some difficulty in getting beds at this little hotel, though we had telegraphed from Frankfurt, as the Prince Regent of Bavaria—Prince Leopold—was staying there for the military manœuvres, and the whole place was full of soldiers. We were blocked in the crowd of peasants in the evening, who all turned out to stand round the door of the hotel to catch a glimpse of the Prince, and presently a band of soldiers marched down the old-world street, some playing military tunes, whilst others held flaming torches, which shed sparks amongst the crowd as they passed, and as we were merged in the mass of people we got many of the sparks, but they did no harm, and it was a most impressive sight. The band stationed itself in front of the hotel windows, and continued to serenade the Prince for some time. Amongst the tunes they played was our National Anthem. This same military band played a selection from "Tannhäuser" the next day at lunch time for the Prince, most admirably. We were all delighted.

The first morning of our stay at Rothenburg, we strolled out early to see what this celebrated town of ancient houses looked like by daylight. We had only seen the shadows of these old buildings cast upon the ground by the pale, cold light of electricity, so much resembling moonlight, and by the torches of the soldiers, the whole scene resembling the return of Valentine in "Faust," as put on the stage so realistically and artistically at the Lyceum Theatre. The whole scene might have been arranged for the stage, it was so dramatic the night we arrived. We found Rothenburg was situated on a hill, with strong, well-preserved stone fortifications right round a deep moat on one side, the natural situation of the country protecting it on the other. A covered gallery runs

right round the walls inside, high up, near the top, under which you can easily walk and take peeps at the far-stretching open plain and purple hills beyond, from the arrow slits in the thick stone. Little round towers with conical-shaped roofs of round tiles, now of many colours, with moss and lichen, are found at intervals along the walls. Tall, beautifully-shaped towers, or "Tbors," as they are called, with massive doors in them, are found at the four entrances to the town—the Klingel Thor, the Roder Thor, the Spittal Thor, and the Wurtzburger Thor. These towers or "Thors" are most beautiful in form and colouring, the curiously-shaped roofs and spire-like turrets quite covered with bright-hue lichens, which gives the most vivid colouring to the stone. We were much impressed by our first walk round the walls of the fortifications, both outside and inside on the lofty gallery, and by the ensemble of the whole town, which is so picturesquely situated. The peeps of country stretching far away beyond into the purple distance through the doors of the tower-like entrances, or at the bottom of some of the side streets of vine-covered, gabled roofed houses were most lovely. No wonder that artists, of which we met two in the town, come from all parts and spend months here. I should think if they spent their lives here they would fail to exhaust the beautiful subjects for their skill—the picturesqueness and interest of Rothenburg are not to be surpassed.

#### KINGSTOWN ITEMS.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Kingstown Board of Commissioners was held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall.

Mr. JOHN McCULLAGH, J.P., presided.

On the second reading of the report of No. 1, or Sanitary Committee,

Mr. T. W. Robinson said it had been often mentioned that a refuse destructor was necessary for Kingstown, and he thought that a committee from the board should wait on the lords of the soil on the subject.

The Chairman said a deputation had already waited on the agent of the property, and he thought a satisfactory arrangement would be carried out.

The report of the Roads Committee was moved for second reading and adoption by Colonel Blood. The Colonel drew attention to the practice of the Gas Company in breaking up the streets without giving notice, and instanced the case of Adelaide-road, which had been very recently rolled and put into excellent condition, and which had been cut up by the company. He suggested that the Gas Company should have their attention called to the subject.

Mr. Carr seconded the motion, and mentioned that as yet nothing had been done to put the new market yard in order.

Mr. Berry, Township Engineer, said plans for the yard would be laid on the table at the first meeting in October.

Mr. Wallace noted with satisfaction that the work of concreting Lower George's-street, at the Dunleary end, was proceeding in satisfactory manner.

Mr. Barrett referred to the Glasthule end of the main thoroughfare. The concreting work had not yet been begun at that point, and complaints were being made as to the state of the road.

Mr. Brown would like to know when the footpaths in George's-street would be completed?

Mr. Berry replied that since the last meeting of the board great progress had been made in the work. He had objected to some kerbing stones supplied by the contractor.

Colonel Blood hoped that the difference between their surveyor and contractor on this question of kerbing would be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. T. W. Robinson proposed the following resolution:—

That the matter in dispute between the surveyor and the contractor be referred to the Roads Com-

mittee for immediate settlement, failing which we hereby authorise the committee to serve the necessary notices under the conditions of the contract to have the work forthwith completed by the town surveyor.

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, which was adopted, and the board adjourned.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### DUNDRUM CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I had hoped, and still hope, that Mr. Dix may see his way to include a description of the remains of this Castle in his valuable articles on "The Lesser Castles in the County Dublin." I do not myself possess sufficient knowledge of buildings of the kind to make a description from my pen of any value, and, besides, Mr. Dix's very careful examination of similar ruins in the County Dublin makes his opinion upon these of peculiar importance. I trust he will accept my most grateful acknowledgment of the too favourable notice he has taken of my paper. I can but lay claim to being an ardent recruit in the archaeological world.

Yours faithfully,

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

13th September, 1897.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An immense oak tree has just been removed from the Chatham Hall Estate, near Waltham. The tree was said to be about ten tons in weight, and about 45 ft. long. It was almost as straight as a gun barrel, and was very much admired by spectators. The girth of the tree at the centre was 104 in.

**THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.**—The engineers' strike will end badly for the engineers. The eighth distribution of strike pay took place yesterday (11th inst.), swallowing up £32,000. This cannot go on for very long, considering the present state of the society's financial position and the utter absence of monetary support from outside. Yesterday the Employers' Federation published a statement upon the finances of the men's association, in which it is stated the number of society members remaining at work, and therefore paying levies, is 50,000. These have to support 25,000 A.S.E. men at 15s. a-week, £18,750; 700 non-society men at 10s., £3,500; 3,000 machine workers (whose own funds are exhausted) at 10s., £1,500; and 7,000 free labourers (say) at 7s., £2,450; making a total of £26,200. There are, however, to be added the members paid off by the firms whose returns are not yet to hand. A few days ago Mr. Barnes stated that the strike is costing the society £30,000 per week. On that basis the position works out thus—Weekly cost of strike, £30,000; weekly proportion of the normal expenditure at rate of £170,000 per annum, £3,280; total to be paid each week, £33,280; levies on 50,000 at 3s. 6d. per week, £8,750; balance per week, to come out of the general fund, £24,530.—*Cor. Irish Times.*

**A GUESSING COMPETITION.**—A fine of £100 has been imposed upon Walter King, the hero of the missing letter competition, but as he is said to have netted over £1,700 by his scheme, he can spare this little premium to the law. The success of Mr. King's speculation confirms the "mostly fools" theory of humanity. The words he asked the readers of *Phunny* to guess were, even with missing letters, too obvious and too simple to escape the meanest intelligence. But this answered King's purpose exactly. He was not testing intelligence, he was preying upon vanity. Thirty-six thousand people were so impressed with their own cleverness in finding out what would hardly puzzle a baby that they eagerly rose to the bait, and became competitors for a portion of the prize money of £70. Their share of the £70, when divided among so many clever fellows, was one halfpenny for each. King's share was all the postal orders of the intelligent 36,000. It was too easy a way of making money to last. The magistrate (Mr. Loveland-Loveland) will not be content with confiscating a share of the plunder another time. He will give any similar offender an experience of prison.

**A FRIENDLY CAUTION IN 1839.**—Never build after you are forty-five; have five years' income in hand before you lay a brick; and always calculate at double the estimates!

Bath Abbey, which was illustrated in our last Christmas number, is, we (*British Architect*) believe generally found somewhat disappointing to the architectural student whose eyes it for the first time, though it must be owned it has the elements of a rich and stately church, and its absolute dominance of the city is very impressive and pleasing—long may it so remain! But the architectural mind will not refuse to laugh with Mr. Aubrey Stewart, who, in his "English Epigrams and Epitaphs" (Chapman and Hall), just published, has unearthed the following on the Abbey Church:—

"These walls, so full of monument and bust,  
Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust."

**TELEGRAPH CHARGES.**—Mr. Henniker Heaton has found a congenial holiday talk in hunting out, and exposing, some choice samples of Post-office absurdities. The Member for Canterbury is always successful in making out a good case, but this time he is simply unanswerable. The ordinary telegraphic rate is a halfpenny a word. That seems simple enough, but Mr. Henniker Heaton shows that when it comes to compound words, the Post-office simply defies the ordinary person to say off-hand whether he is telegraphing one word or two. According to the present charges, dockgatemau, needlemaker, and gunmaker, count as simple words, but Post-office wisdom decrees that stagedoor-keeper, enginemaker, soapmaker, and gunmaker, shall each be reckoned as two words. Names of places are scrutinised with equal intelligence. Lunar-mon-Duffryn Ceirog Ruabon—which I understand is in Wales—only counts as a simple word, but Bethral-green is reckoned as two words, though Woodford-green again is only one. The height of absurdity, however, is reached when it is found that the name of a place in the country can be wired for a halfpenny, while a penny must be paid in the case of a district in London, with exactly the same name!

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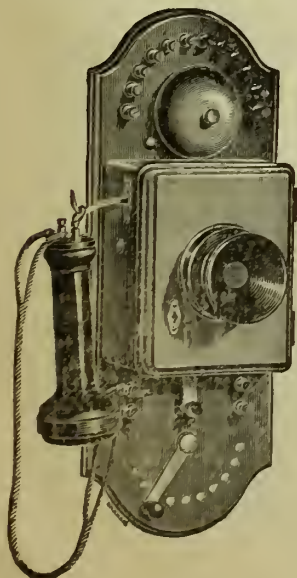
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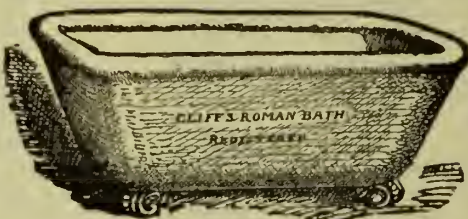
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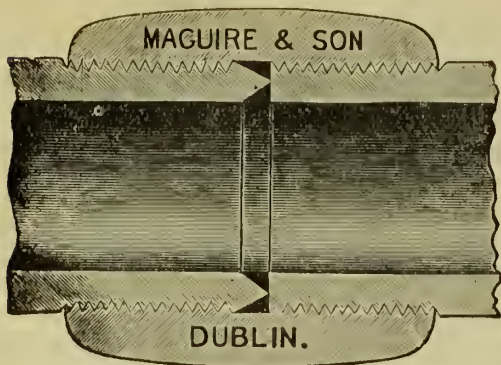
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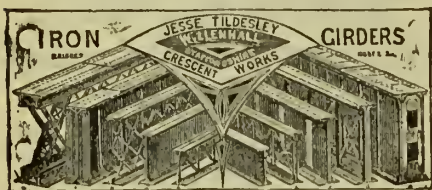
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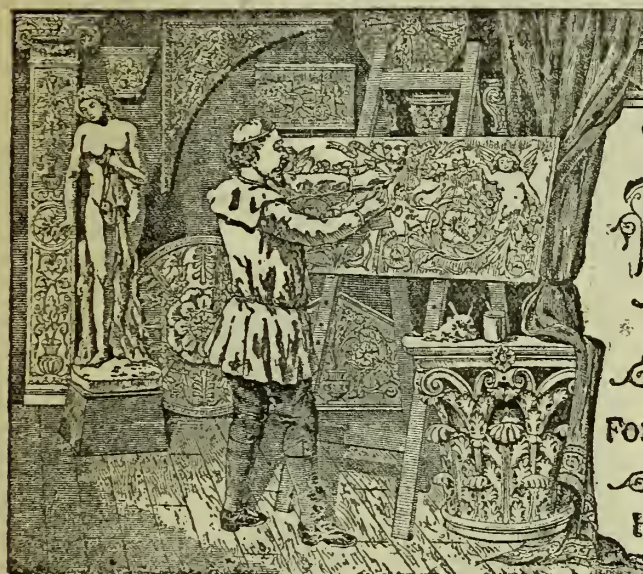
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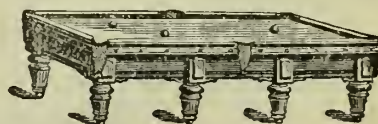
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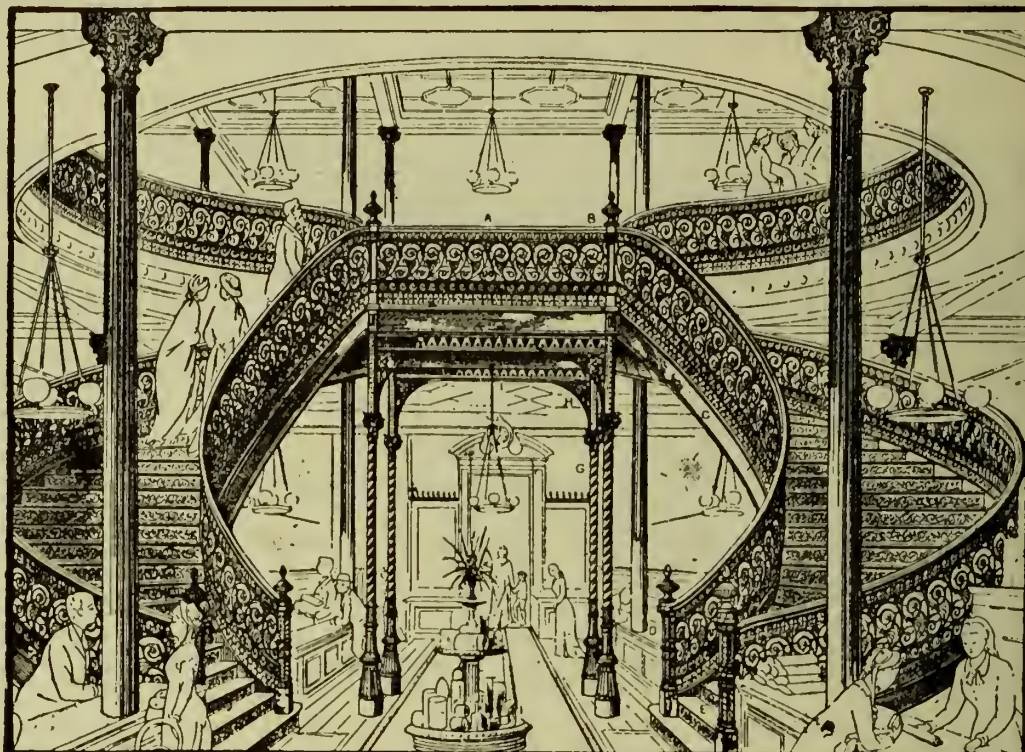


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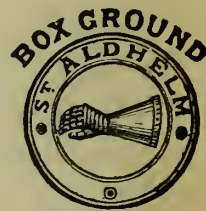
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 907.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE  
CONGRESS AT LEEDS.

THE sixteenth Congress of above Institute which opened at Leeds on the 14th ult., brought together the largest number of members yet recorded. A reception in the Town Hall was held by the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P.). The delegates next proceeded to the Yorkshire College, where, by the courtesy of the College authority, a public luncheon was served. Councillor Womersley (chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Leeds Corporation) was in the chair, and at his invitation the company drank success to the Congress. He acknowledged the great service which the Sanitary Institute had rendered to Municipal Authorities in diffusing knowledge on every phase of sanitary reform, and still more in creating public opinion in favour of such reform. Touching the insanitary area of Leeds, Mr. Womersley claimed the scheme of the Corporation was one of the largest of the kind that has ever been placed before the Legislature. He likewise mentioned the fact that the city was engaged in carrying out street improvements at an expenditure of three-quarters of a million sterling.

Sir Douglas Galton was the spokesman of the delegates, and was followed by Dr. Farranharson, who, in giving the toast of "The City and Industries of Leeds," acknowledged the commendable spirit the city displayed in sanitary endeavour and benevolent enterprise.

Sir John Barran, in responding to the toast, gave proof of this social enterprise, informing the visitors that no less than £30,000 was contributed towards the recent extension of the General Infirmary within three weeks, and that last winter £28,000 was subscribed in support of the work of the Yorkshire College. Sir John touched a responsive chord when he urged that the most valuable sanitary education was that which is carried into the homes of the people.

The inaugural address of the President of the Congress, Dr. R. Farranharson, M.P., was given in the Chemistry class-room of the College, in presence of a large audience. We print a few passages from it:—

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The work of the Institute had now passed through three distinct stages. Having at first been ridiculed and afterwards opposed, it had finally come to be accepted by public opinion. Ventilators were no longer stuffed up; the working classes, no less than their employers, were beginning to be connoisseurs in the quality of their atmospheric conditions, enjoyed a good wash as much as a University graduate, and were fully prepared to appreciate the advantages of hygienic house accommodation at other people's expense; so that the Institute had reached the stage of enthusiastic acceptance and universal approval, and the sanitary reformer was as much petted and caressed as he was once scouted and despised. No properly instructed person, in these enlightened days, would dream of taking a house without a thorough inspection of, and report upon, its sanitary arrangements; while water analysis and food analysis kept us fairly free from

adulteration, and most of us knew pretty well the amount of help given us by the law in keeping our health fairly sound. Quoting from Herbert Spencer that "the first requisite of life is to be a good animal, and to be a nation of good animals is the first condition of national prosperity." The President went on to protest against the monotony of much modern labour, arising from the specialisation and minute subdivision of employment. It interfered with the full and harmonious development of the bodily organs and faculties, and was hopelessly at variance with the common-sense laws of health. If they took away the stimulants of ambition and the wish to excel in any pursuit or work, so much more did the work become flat and stale, if not unprofitable; and if a man knew that by showing a superior capacity and superior zeal and energy he could not get ahead of the dull drone who worked by his side, then he became a mere machine; his faculties grew stunted and sluggish, and his physical perfection must also of necessity deteriorate. . . . Some cautious people are beginning to fear lest we may be going ahead too fast; and that some day, when we find ourselves in advance of public opinion, it may be necessary to call a halt. But, take it all over, our modern developments of sanitary organization have worked well, and have given general satisfaction. But some will probably ask: 'It is all very fine taking about fashion and popularity and progress; can you show any tangible results? Is the human race any longer-lived, or better, or happier than in the good old days of pre-hygiene?' If you have any leaning towards the life conditions of mediæval or post-mediæval England, read Simon's 'English Sanitary Institutions' and the 'Health of Nations,' and I guarantee that you will thank your stars that your lines have been cast in the cleaner and pleasanter places of the Victorian era. There is no doubt that the average sum of life has been sensibly prolonged. During the last quarter of a century the death-rate has been reduced from about 22 to 18 per 1,000, and whilst I give you, sanitarians, your full meed of praise for having abolished some diseases and lessened the incidence of others, we doctors intend to claim some credit, too. We diagnose disease earlier and treat it far better, making much less demand on the constitutional vigour of our patients, and keeping in mind the good old principle that prevention is better than cure. As to the future, let Professor Matthew Hay, of Aberdeen, speak. He writes to me:—"Progress of the death-rate downwards must in future be less than in the past. A death-rate of 10 per 1,000 would mean that everybody born lived to 100 years, or an average of that. Probably it will be found that the mutual elements of decay in men, as in all living things, which make eventually for death, independently of environment, will not permit of a lower general death-rate than about 14 to 15, even under the most favourable hygienic conditions reasonably attainable. So that by the time we have gone as far in reducing the death-rate as we have in the past quarter of a century, we shall have reached the ultimate minimum, but it will certainly not be in another quarter of a century." We can thus see a considerable material gain, but I claim for hygiene more than the mere prolongation of life; the betterment of it, the heightening of the mere joy of living, the clear and bright outlook over the horizon which results from good health. I am a great believer in the influence of physical causes over human affairs, and I commend to some of your ingenious and industrious minds the study of how far, at the supreme crisis of life, some preventible derangement has marred some great career. . . . What is urgently needed is, firstly, drastic radical legislation, by which local bodies may be able to acquire land compulsorily, on paying full compensation, for building workmen's houses, and then quick and cheap railway travelling, rendering it possible for city workmen to live in the surrounding country. The Local Authorities are doing good work,

and generally give you value for your money. But over them stands the House of Commons, and I am glad of this opportunity of saying that I have a very poor opinion of that legislative assembly in its dealings with public health. Both sides are bad, but that to which I belong is, I think, the worst. A deep-rooted suspicion of scientific methods and of progressive sanitation still exists in certain Radical quarters, and abstract views of personal liberty and distrust of the so-called tyranny of doctors sway a kind of plausible sentiment which is usually irresistible in its paralysing effects on hygienic legislation. Under such conditions, the private Member can hope to do nothing, but he may be still usefully employed in stimulating public opinion in and outside the House, until particular problems reach the acute stage, and are taken under Government protection.

THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE  
CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DRX, M.R.S.A.I.

## SEATOWN CASTLE.

THIS Castle is situated on the road skirting the Broad Meadow Water from Malahide to Swords, and is now in the occupation of a farmer named Dickie, by whom it has been roofed, and turned into a barn.

The original walls are about 28 ft. long, and rise to about 17 ft. in height on the north side. Above this height the wall has been rebuilt. The south wall, which has not been rebuilt, rises to 24 ft. There are modern buildings against the east and west ends.

There are three windows in the north wall. The two upper ones, which are the larger, being in the upper part of the wall, are of course modern, but the small oblong one with an iron bar close to the centre of the wall near the ground, is ancient. This window is 4 ft. high, and 3 ft. 4 in. deep, but a side is partly rebuilt in one corner. The depth of this window shows that the wall here is about 3 ft. thick.

The modern building against the east wall does not reach to the top of the castle, and in the gable is a square window, but this is probably modern. At the southern corner of this wall is a doorway, still used as the access to the ground floor. It is 4 ft. 3 in. wide, and about 9 ft. high. The sides of the doorway are somewhat broken, and the top is square and built of stones.

The south wall has only one opening in it, which is oblong, flat-headed, and clearly a doorway. It is at present reached by a ladder, and it seems evident that this was the way it was always reached. We are reminded by it of the similar doorway in Cheeverstown Castle; though there the doorway is on the west side. The measurements of this doorway are, height 8 ft. and breadth 4 ft. 2 in. The top is square and built of stones. Under the door is a square hole going through the wall, which may have commanded the means of access to the door, or have been used to hold some support to a ladder or steps. There is no other opening whatever in this south side. From the inside of this door four stone steps lead to the present modern wooden floor, which is laid down on the top of the stone ceiling of the ground floor.

Inside the modern barn built against the west side of the Castle, is observed a large arched recess in the wall of the Castle, measuring 8 ft. in height, 6 ft. in breadth, and 7 ft. in depth.

Entering the ground floor by the doorway in the east wall, the measurements of this chamber are found to be 17 ft. from east to west, 15 ft. broad, and about 14 ft. high. The ceiling is arched from north to south. In the east wall of this chamber, to the right of the door, and half way to the north wall, is an arched recess measuring 7 ft. high, 7 ft. broad, and 2 ft. deep. On the opposite side, that is, in the same place in the west wall, is an arched doorway opening into the stairs which led to the first floor chamber. This doorway is itself in a square recess. The height of the doorway to the top of the arch is 8 ft., and it is 4 ft. 3 in. broad. The stairs now consist of fourteen stone steps, the same width as the doorway, and turn to the right in half a circle. The new wooden floor above covers the top of the stairs, and so they are at present useless as a means of access to the first floor. It is noticeable, in the ground floor chamber, that the wall to the left of this doorway is thicker, for about 7 ft. up from the ground level, than the rest, but the top of the projection is very irregular. This I think is the back of the large recess seen while in the barn.

It is from this room that the window with the iron bar looks out on the north side. The ground outside it is now the garden, and in it several cannon balls were found, which are believed to be at present in the possession of Colonel Forster of Swords.

I am entirely indebted to Mr. Thomas Richardson, of St. Doulough's, for the materials for this article. He very kindly visited the place twice, and was most willingly allowed full access to examine it by the steward, Mr. John MacCann, who is much interested in the history of the place.

D'Alton and Lewis but briefly allude to this Castle. Lewis adds that Drynan, a neighbouring house, was built by the Russell family in 1627.

Seatown was probably built by the Russell family, and it is of much interest to note that, in the National Museum in Kildare-street, is exhibited the original certificate of Richard Carney, the then Ulster King-of-Arms of All Ireland, dated 4th August, 1683, by which he certifies that "Bartholomew Russell, of Seatown, in the County of Dublin, son and heir of Christopher Russell, son of Bartholomew, son of Christopher, son of Bartholomew, son of Patrick, who was the son of John Russell of Seatown aforesaid" (whom he found to be "the chief and ancientest house and family of that surname in Ireland," as appeared to him by several records remaining in his office), was entitled to bear the arms of the Russell Family, whose present head is the Duke of Bedford.

Allowing 30 years for each generation (which is rather a low estimate), this would put back the Russell Family as occupying Seatown to at least 1500. This helps us to arrive at some idea of the age of this Castle, which has survived so many vicissitudes, and withstood several attacks, and yet part of which remains strong and firm to this day.

It also appears from the note added by the Museum authorities, that this Bartholomew Russell, who thus received the right to use the arms of the Russell Family, was brother of Christopher Russell, then Archbishop of Dublin.

Considerable alterations and additions are proposed to be made to the parish church of Magheragall, Co. Armagh. The architect is Mr. Blount, Belfast.

## HISTORIC MEMORIALS OF LEIX.

(Continued from page 196, vol. xxxviii.)

THE action of Sir Henry Sydney and of the Parliament in Dublin against the independence of the Irish chieftains, with the pronounced confiscations of whole territories to the English Crown, together with the avowed purpose of advancing the Reformed religion throughout Ireland, created universal alarm among not only the native clans but many of the Anglo-Irish settlers. Among the latter, James Fitz-Maurice, brother to the Earl of Desmond, had organized a confederacy of resistance in the province of Munster, and endeavoured to engage other chieftains to espouse his cause, while he sent messengers to the Courts of Rome and Spain to obtain assistance towards the efforts making to throw off the English yoke. For want of cohesion and timely co-operation, he failed in those attempts. In 1571, Sir Henry Sydney was succeeded as Lord Deputy by his brother, Sir William Fitz-William. During the Desmond commotions, the O'Mores of Leix and the O'Conors of Offaly were in arms, when their partisans burned the houses and devastated the property of the English colonizers so far as the River Shannon. Afterwards, they formed a junction with the Desmond insurgents, and were opposed by Sir John Perrot, President of Munster, to whom they were obliged to submit.\*

During the second term of Sir Henry Sydney's administration of Irish affairs, which commenced in the autumn of 1575, he adopted a policy of conciliation and repression, in relation to the Irish and English residents. Especially is it related,† that he effected a reconciliation between the race of Rossa Failghe and the descendants of Conall Cearnach.‡ This seems to have been accomplished, through the restoration of certain lands to their rightful owners;|| or more probably, by some sort of arbitration between rival claimants, in reference to their respective possessions.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "THE KILKENNY MUSEUM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I recently read, while abroad, in *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* an extract from THE IRISH BUILDER, under the above heading, stating:—(1) That it had been proposed to "divert" from charitable purposes the small Elizabethan building known as *The Shee Alms House*, for the purpose of housing therein the Kilkenny Archaeological Collection. (2) That the building was in bad repair, dark, and otherwise unfitted for such purpose.

As its owner, and a thirty-seven years' member of the Society and of its predecessors, I beg permission to reply. (1) It was never proposed either by myself or by the Museum Committee—well-known gentlemen of Kilkenny County and City, under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Ormonde (styled by your contributor "some local persons"),—to divert that building from charitable uses. It was, when in ruins, about twenty years ago, newly rebuilt (all but the walls) by me. It was then given, at

\* See Jacobi Augusti Thnani "Historiarum sui Temporis," tomus iii., lib. iv., sect. xx., p. 246.

† See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. vi., pp. 1682, 1683.

‡ The O'Conors of Offaly and their correlatives.

§ The O'Mores.

|| The following are the words of De Thín, at A.D. 1575:—"O'Conors item et O'Mores seditiōnibus ciendis in Lagenia natus familia, quæ bona avita in Leisa et Ophalia judiciis auctoritate sibi adempta vi occupaverant, ad quietis consilia adegit."—"Historiarum sui Temporis," tomus iii., lib. ix., sect. ix., p. 403.

a nominal rent of one shilling a-year, for the use of the *Lay Ladies' Charitable Association*, and for the employment in it of distressed needlewomen. In 1885, the management was changed; about the same time the workwomen ceased to be employed, and thenceforth the building (two empty rooms, each 44 ft. by 22 ft.) was left unused, except a portion of one room, for the occasional meetings of some three or four of the Committee. The roof and walls were allowed to be damaged; blown-off slates were not replaced; walls were allowed to be saturated by choked valley gutters, uncleaned for years, &c. The owner (living forty miles away) now required the new managers to take out the shilling a-year lease, and to keep in repair. They refused; demanded proofs of legal title; asked for proofs that rent had ever been paid, and, finally, locked the owner out of the house. Legal proceedings promptly caused their unconditional surrender, May, 1896. Some months later it was proposed to the (innocent) ladies, that they should re-occupy the building on condition of housing therein the Archaeological Collection, while retaining in the building sufficient room for their Committee meetings, and receiving from the Museum Committee a contribution in money for their charity; the Museum Committee undertaking, besides, all charges for insurance, keeping in repair, &c. This offer being declined, the Ladies were (Decr. 1896) formally offered the sole use of the building, under a new management. This offer was not accepted; and then, and then only, it was agreed to let the rooms (always subject to the above-named charitable contribution) to the Museum Committee; a project still under the consideration of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. With respect to the internal arrangement of the house (for which the owner was responsible in a pecuniary sense, only), the upper room, having a coved wood-sheeted roof, 18 ft. high, is well lighted by six windows in the gable walls. This room, 12 ft. above the ground floor, is what your contributor has styled "*the attic story*." The ground floor room is dark, but can be abundantly lighted by breaking three or more windows in its external side wall. This is about to be done. The outcome of the controversy you, Mr. Editor, mention, is this: The house has been closed for sixteen months, the sole cause being a claim by the late management to dictate the terms of re-occupation by the Ladies. That claim has now been allowed to lapse. The Ladies have asked to resume occupation on the terms not accepted by them last December; agreeing to insure, to keep in repair, and to pay to lay trustees, to be nominated by owner, a rent equivalent to that offered to them, by the Museum Committee; which amount is to be distributed in charity, as the owner may direct. Should the Ladies, however, find no use for these deserted work-rooms except as a meeting place for a few Committee members, they will do well to consider, that at a meeting of the Kilkenny Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, 15th April, 1897, it was unanimously agreed that, with the trifling alteration now about to be made, the building was well suited for housing the Kilkenny Antiquarian Collection. That meeting was attended by clergy (of both denominations) as well as by gentlemen representing antiquarian literature, architecture, and the fine arts.—I am Sir, &c.,

THE OWNER.

### DUNDRUM CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I have to thank your correspondent, Mr. F. Elrington Ball, for his too kind reference to my supposed greater ability to describe old Castles than his own. However, taking the suggestion, which coming from him had much weight with me, I paid a visit to the remains of this old Castle, and was astonished to find how considerable they are even still. With the assistance of my friend, Mr. W. R. Brown, who took great pains in

making some small sketches, and assisted me in taking measurements, &c., I hope to be able to write one or two articles describing this Castle, which does not at all appear to have received the attention it deserves from anyone save Mr. Ball. Miss Hume's gardener, Williams, most courteously showed us everything, and I hope to pay a further visit before long to complete my notes.—Yours, &c.,

E. R. McC. DIX.

#### DUNDALK WORKHOUSE SEWER— THE GUARDIANS AND THEIR CONTRACTORS.

We cull from the local *Democrat*, a few extracts from its reports of meetings of the Dundalk Board of Guardians during the past month, at which the claim of the contractors for balance of their account, £174, and also for "extras," amounting to £559 14s. 9d. was fully discussed. The latter demand is likely to be a topic for debate at many future meetings of the board.

Messrs. Hodges and Son, contractors for the new sewer for drainage of the Workhouse, wrote:—

"We beg to inform you that our contract is now practically finished, and will be handed over during the week. We enclose our account herewith, which, we presume, will be referred to the engineer and the sewer committee. We would respectfully ask you in the meantime to have a cheque drawn at your meeting for a payment on account of same—say £250 or £300,—drawing your attention to the fact that we have had no money since December last, and that, as you are aware, we are standing out of this considerable sum (cash out of pocket) for wages and materials, &c., so that our request is not an unreasonable one, and we look for your favourable consideration to same."

Messrs. Hodges sent in an account for balance of contract, and also for extras. The amount of contract was £1,198 16s. 6d., of which they had received £1,024, leaving a balance due of £174. Their claim for extras amounts to £559 14s. 9d.

Mr. Williams (a representative of Hodges and Son) attended with reference to this matter.

Chairman—I would be inclined to agree with the first part of the letter, that we should refer the matter to the engineer and the sewer committee; but I don't see how we could draw a cheque for a sum like £250, or any sum, when we have not a certificate from the engineer.

Mr. B. Hamill—The amount of the contract is £1,198 16s. They have been paid £1,024, so that they have been paid all but a sum of £174. I think you need not complain of not getting money on account. I propose that the matter be referred to the engineer, no payment to be made to-day.

Chairman—We could not draw a cheque without having a certificate from the engineer.

Mr. M. Hamill—There appear to be items in that account that are outside of the thing altogether. For instance, they claim for the gravelling of the road, which they were bound to keep in order; yet we are charged for that.

Mr. Williams—At the time we started, the road was not in the order that we left it in. It wanted gravelling badly.

Mr. M. Hamill—You also undermined a wall, and had to replace it. You charge the guardians for that also.

Mr. Williams—A great many of the extras were done with the sanction of the board—for instance, the substitution of iron pipes for earthenware in certain portions of the work, and that class of thing. That was all gone into in the correspondence at the time. I would not ask you for a cheque for the full amount, only for something on account.

Chairman—It could not be done without a certificate from the engineer.

Mr. Williams—I think you would be perfectly safe in issuing a cheque that would not exceed the amount for extras that we had the sanction of the board to.

Chairman—We are not in a position to say whether they are extras or not.

Mr. Kinahan—I remember Mr. Quirke saying here that they would not ask for any more money until the work was finished.

Mr. Williams—It is practically finished—we will be handing it over this week.

Chairman—The drainage committee will meet some day during the week.

Mr. Williams—It will take some time before they report. It would oblige us very much if you would issue a cheque for any amount you consider reasonable.

The matter was referred to the drainage committee, with the engineer, to report to the board.

Mr. M. Comerford (town clerk) wrote on this subject:—

"I am directed to request that the Guardians of the Dundalk Union will acquaint my Commissioners before any of the sewage from Workhouse is admitted into new sewer, so that our surveyor may inspect the sewer, with a view of ascertaining that the work has been carried out in accordance with the plans deposited here."

At a subsequent meeting of the guardians, the following was read:—

"Further to our communication before your board last Monday. We presume your committee and engineer who had the account under consideration will give the required authorisation for drawing of cheques for £300 asked for, and we write to request the favour of your board's attention to the matter, at Monday's meeting without further adjournment, and also to assure the guardians that they can pass this payment to us without prejudice to any points in the account that they may think require a mutual settlement.—Yours,  
HODGES AND SON."

The committee who were engaged considering Messrs Hodges' bill for extras, reported as follows:—

"The committee appointed to consider the bill of extras, &c., furnished by Messrs. Hodges and Son in connection with the Workhouse sewer, met at 10 a.m. on the 15th inst., and again on the 20th inst. They have gone through the detailed estimate, but think it is not desirable to lay their final report before the board till the contractors are in a position to furnish a report from the board's engineer stating that the works are completed and they are able to apply for the balance due on their contract.  
HERCULES MACDONNELL,  
BERNARD HAMILL."

Mr. Hughes—Quite right. When the work is certified for, it is time enough to see about extras.

On the motion of Mr. Neary, seconded by Mr. Hughes, the report was adopted, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to Messrs. Hodges and Son, by way of reply to their letter.

The weekly report of the clerk of works was read, recording the progress during the past week.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

A stained glass window in memory of Oliver Goldsmith, has been erected in the parish church of Forgney, County Meath, the birthplace of the poet. It is from the works of Messrs. Watson and Co., Youghal.

The erection of a new central police station will shortly be commenced in Chichester-street and Town Hall-street, Belfast, the plans for which have been prepared by the City Surveyor.

The Guardians of Tullamore Union are about to carry out works of drainage, building, plumbing, and sewage disposal at the workhouse; under the superintendence of Mr. W. Kaye Parry, M.A., C.E.

The Congested Districts Board for Ireland have in contemplation the extension of the existing pier at Ballyness, County Donegal. Timber will be the material employed, and the works will be carried out under the directions of Mr. A. M'C. Stewart, M.I.C.E., Londonderry.

#### THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

A LETTER appearing in the *Times* with reference to the funds and financial position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, charges that society with being virtually insolvent, and that, masquerading as a friendly society and collecting contributions as such, it must sooner or later fail to meet its liabilities. The interference which the correspondent draws is that it is preposterous to make a loan to an association in such a plight, and that it is culpable for this society to have plunged the whole country into an industrial war. All members for a period of 25 years are promised on attaining 55 years of age a pension ranging from 7s. to 10s. a week, relief in sickness, allowances for funeral expenses, and a sum of £100 in the event of their being permanently disabled by accident. Apart from "donation benefits"—i.e., allowances to members on strike or out of work—it is estimated that an annual contribution of £3 5s. net per member would be required to keep up the promised expenditure in the form of these benefits. The actual yearly revenue is £3 18s. per head, leaving a margin of 13s. for expenses of management and "donation benefit." If the working expenses be estimated at 15 per cent., only 3s. 3d. is available annually for "donation benefit." The actual amount of this branch of expenditure during the quarter ended June, 1897—a time of comparative peace—was no less than 3s. 4½d. per member, or, to take it annually, 13s. 2d. per annum; "so the society, even in times of peace, appear to be spending a sum of £4 7s. 1½d. per head on its members and receiving to pay it the sum of £3 18s." If our correspondent's calculations are at all correct, this is not the worst. The "donation benefits" have been for an average of the six years beginning with 1888, not 3s. 3d. a member, but £1 10s. How has the deficit been met in the past, and how must it be met in the future? By placing it on the superannuation fund. "So long as the annuity is not due the practice of the Society appears to be not to invest the money at all, but to use the greater part of it as income for donation benefit, *à lais* strike purposes, and to trust with sanguine confidence for something to turn up against the time when the unfortunate workman who has intrusted his savings to its care shall be entitled to the results of his hard-earned economies." In old days, for reasons then perfectly intelligible, trade unions did not invest their funds. They have somewhat altered their practice in this respect; but, on the ground that their resources must be available for instant use, they keep much in hand and use it indiscriminately for strike and other purposes. "It is" (says the *Times*) "no answer to say that there is no limit to the calls which can be made on an emergency; if the calculations set out by our correspondent are correct, a levy of no less than £19 17s. would have been required last June in order to make the society solvent. What likelihood there is of such a call being possible appears from the fact that the average income per head of the metal engineering and shipbuilding unions in 1894 and 1895 was £2 17s. 4d. and £3 1s. 5½d. It is often admitted by the friends of unions that their calculations are liable to be defeated by an unusually long period of strikes. But the point of the criticism which we publish to-day is that the Amalgamated Engineers have enjoyed almost unbroken peace, and that they have been able to boast of a great falling-off in the payment of 'dispute benefit.' They have become insolvent in fair weather times; what will be their fate at the end of a protracted struggle, and what is the outlook for those who have paid their contributions in the hope of obtaining superannuation or pensions? In view of the facts published by the Employers' Federation as to the wages and hours abroad—for example, in Saxony, 16s. to 18s. for a week of 64 hours, in respect of employment for which here the workman gets for a

week of 54 hours 34s.—it is already difficult to compete with the German producer. The loss of wages is already enormous. Scarcely less serious will be the disappointment of thousands of contributors, who will find that they have paid no inconsiderable portion of their wages in the hope of obtaining benefits which have disappeared in a ruinous struggle, kept up, it is alleged, by throwing the weekly expenses on the reserve fund."

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

A GENERAL meeting of above Society was held on Tuesday evening last, in the New Lecture Theatre, Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street.

The following is a list of the Papers read:—

"On the Handles of Ancient Implements," by Dr. Frazer.

"A Note on the Meath Oghams," by Robert Cochrane.

"A Note on the Place-names and Folklore in the *Dind Senchus*," by T. J. Westropp.

"The Fitz Gerald's of Ballykenaly, Co. Cork," by R. G. Fitz Gerald Uniacke.

"Dean Swift and his Annotations in Marsh's Library," by Rev. Dr. Stokes.

"Stillorgan Park and its History," by F. Elrington Ball.

"Notes on 'Oc,'" by the Rev. J. F. Lynch.

The elections, recommended by the Council, were confirmed by the members:—

*Fellow*—Thomas Costly, Manchester.

*Members*—Frank Atkinson, Monkstown, Co. Dublin; Samuel Baker, Howth; Col. Middleton Biddulph, Tullamore; Rev. George Chamberlain, Carrickfergus; Robert Daniell, Co. Westmeath; Henry Frazer, Lishurn; Rev. E. J. Goldsmith, Monkstown, Connty Dublin; Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, Co. Cork; James McCann, Donnybrook; James McConnell, Dublin; E. McNally, Tullow; Rev. Daniel Monahan, Moate; George Enraght Moony, Athlone; Rev. James Penny, Lincolnshire; Ambrose William Bushe Power, Lismore; Rev. George Bell Shaw, Cookstown; George T. B. Vanston, Rathgar.

On the two days following, excursions were made to various places of interest in North County Dublin, and the weather being favorable, the outings were much enjoyed by the members.

#### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, RATHMINES.

THIS church, which has recently undergone sundry structural alterations, will be reopened on Sunday next, by the Archbishop of Dublin. The entire decoration of the chancel has been carried out by Mr. J. Clarke, North Frederick-street. The mural decorations of the chancel are treated in decorative ashlar, with deep frieze and string-course of bold design. The lower portions of the walls are in decorative arcading in rich colour, to correspond with marble reeded. The panels of the arcades are treated in a conventional style of imitation drapery, which harmonizes with the surrounding work. The dado is in a deep shade of bronze green, surmounted with a bold and effective border on an old gold-coloured ground. The ceiling is in panels, filled with a rich floral design on cream-coloured ground, having medallions, with emblems and monograms, in the centre of each panel. The mouldings are picked out in rich colours and gold. The marble panelling which traverses the chancel behind the Communion table has been carried out in the early pointed Gothic style. The bottom plinth is of St. Anne's marble, the base course on same being of Rouge Rozal richly moulded. On this sits a range of panelling,

the styles or framing being of Sicilian marble, tinted a Sienna colour, and the spaces are filled with Galway green marble. The string-course is of moulded alabaster. The upper stage consists of arcading in alabaster supported on pillars of Galway green and Sienna marbles alternately, with moulded bases and foliated capitals in white Sicilian marble, having a background of Rouge Jaspe marble enclosed in a moulded and cusped Sicilian frame; a richly-moulded cornice in alabaster surmounts the whole. The stained glass window in the east has been designed in the fifteenth century English period, and consists of three lights, the centre one being 20 ft. by 3 ft., and the two side openings 17 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. The subject selected is "The Ascension," the figures of the Apostles and Our Lord are beautifully conceived, and the drawing and execution of the work reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Clarke. The window has a rich pictorial effect without in the least interfering with the brilliancy of the glass, which is so much prized, and which places so high a value on ancient work of this class. The glass used is antique and pot metals from the best makers, and bears evidence of careful selection. Mr. Charles J. Tegart, of the Bank of Ireland, has very generously presented a stained glass window for the southern transept. The window consists of four lights, 13 ft. high, with diamond-shaped tracery above. The lights contain nearly life-sized figures of the Evangelists, in very rich and brilliant colours, the faces especially being masterpieces of the glass-stainer's art. The upper portions of the lights are filled with canopy-work, while in the bases are introduced the emblems of the Evangelists. In the tracery is a dove in the centre, and angels on either side, and at the bottom of the glass is the simple inscription, "To the Glory of God, 1897."

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT NOTES.

##### DUBLIN.

THE report of the Electric Lighting Committee, which has just been issued, means, when divested of all surplusage, that the electric lighting system has utterly broken down, and that it will require an expenditure of £120,000 to place it on a permanent footing. The cables, it appears, have practically all turned out bad. The insulation is imperfect, and they must be relaid at an expenditure of £20,000. A new station which will afford means for lighting the whole city is proposed to be built at an expense of £100,000, and special borrowing powers must be got for this purpose. This great expenditure is recommended on the ground that it will be "self-supporting." But the present system has never been self-supporting. It has never in any year been worked without a large sum being required from the rates to supplement its earnings. There is little reason to suppose that the earnings in future will be increased in proportion. The chief revenue is from the sale of electricity for domestic purposes. But for these purposes the private installation is becoming more and more popular, and we should not be surprised to hear that many who first used the public supply now make their own electricity by means of small dynamos and cheap oil engines. The proposal of the committee may in the end be justified. But before this large sum is added to the city debt, there ought to be deep and careful consideration of the prospects before the scheme.—*Telegraph*.

##### BATH.

At a meeting of the Urban Sanitary Authority held last week, a long discussion took place upon the minutes of the Electric Light Committee, the adoption of which was moved by Alderman Sturges. The Alderman, in the course of his speech, mentioned that an Engineering Clerk of Works had been appointed. Alderman Jolly, in seconding, said the minds of the Committee had been exercised a great deal during the last four or five

weeks by the delay that had occurred through—(he could not exactly call them accidents) which had arisen. In order that the thing might work satisfactorily, and that no responsibility might be upon the Committee, Mr. Hammond had sent down his engineering clerk of works. They had had another clerk of works for some time, but the gentleman who had now come down he supposed was a competent engineer. Considerable delay had arisen in connection with the contractor, through somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mr. Hammond, to his own regret, and to the regret of the Committee, undertook structural work which should have been done by a properly-qualified person. He admitted he had no knowledge of the work, and he was obliged to employ somebody else not directly responsible to the Committee, and that somebody else had been taking a month's holiday in Switzerland. In the meantime there was no one on the spot to see that the work was carried on properly.—Alderman Ricketts said he had heard it stated that a considerable portion of the new work in Dorchester-street had to be pulled down, because it was not strong enough. He should like to know whether that was true, and if the citizens would have to pay twice over?—Alderman Jolly said Alderman Ricketts was perfectly right, but the cost would not fall on the Council; the contractor had to do the work in a satisfactory way, and it would be renewed at his expense.

Commenting on this discussion, the local *Journal* says:—

"When Alderman Sturges moved the adoption of the Electric Light Committee's report, it was at once evident that the Council were approaching a matter of a very debatable character. Such a thing as a vote of censure on a committee, or an official, is, if we mistake not, altogether unknown in the history of the Bath Town Council, but somebody must be to blame for the mistakes made in taking over the Electric Lighting Works, and a multiplication of highly-paid officials adds to the outlay upon what appears to be of the nature of a costly experiment. In face of the apologies which have all along accompanied the disclosures of the Committee since the Works came into their possession, we venture to think that but little comfort will be derived from Alderman Sturges' latest assurance that 'everything now is in proper order.' Time alone can show if his aspiration is well-founded. At present, too, the outlay is increased owing to the employment of an unusual number of experts. Two architects and three clerks of the works seem sufficient for a far larger undertaking than our electric light business. The thing, however, was begun badly, and for a season, at least, the city must expect to be out of pocket in consequence. The fatal blunder all through the business has been the taking everything for granted. Alderman Sturges on Tuesday, excusing the increased outlay upon the buildings wherein the machinery is located, said they (the Committee) 'thought' the walls were in a substantial condition, and he inferred that any blame must rest upon the shoulders of the Government valuer who 'put the price upon them.' But the Committee had their own valuer first, and it is passing strange that not until the price had been agreed upon and the money was paid, were the serious structural faults in the building discovered. Now, as Alderman Sturges humorously puts it, 'there remains the unpleasant duty of paying the bills.' The duty of paying bills for work done in not unpleasant if the labour was well-advised and is profitable, but in the case of the Electric Light Committee we are paying for their over-confidence, and paying heavily too."

The Bristol Town Council have resolved to extend the dock accommodation of the port, so as to provide for ocean steamers of the largest types. The scheme proposed will cost from a million to a million and a-half.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 183.)

ARTICLE NO. XXVII.

(26.) *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery,  
Cork-street—(continued.)**Reduction of Government Grants to Dublin  
Hospitals; Cork-street Hospital in  
danger of being closed.*

1851. In this year the Parliamentary grants which have been continued annually to Cork-street Fever Hospital since its opening in 1804, are threatened to be withdrawn. The total amount granted from 1804 to 1842, amounted to £156,633, being an average annual grant of £4,122. For the ten years from 1843 to 1852 the grant was fixed at £3,800 per annum, exclusive of the sum of £8,847 voted in the year 1847 for the erection of the Fever Sheds already noticed. In 1853 the grant was reduced from £3,800 to £2,260; with a notification that no future grants were to be given.

The Hospitals in Dublin which were then wholly or in part supported by Parliamentary grants were seven in number, viz.:—(1) the Cork-street Fever; (2) the Westmorland Lock; (3) the Lying-in; (4) Steevens's; (5) Meath; (6) Incurable, and (7) House of Industry Hospitals. The average annual Parliamentary grant to the Hospitals since 1800 amounted to about £25,000; but the sum proposed to be voted this year (1851) was about £12,900. This great reduction in the Parliamentary grant naturally caused great indignation amongst the citizens of Dublin, especially as it was known that the contributions to the Customs and Excise by the Dublin district the previous year, left a surplus of more than £100,000 over all allowance to Ireland out of the Consolidated Fund; and the new Income tax from the City of Dublin alone, which was to take effect in the following years, was estimated to amount to another £100,000, and yet, to increase this surplus, the Hospitals were doomed as a sacrifice.

## *Inquiries by Government.*

The Hospitals in Dublin have, from time to time, been made the subject of inquiry both by Parliament and Government.

In 1809, Messrs. John David La Tonche, William and George Renny were appointed Commissioners by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Duke of Richmond), to enquire into "certain charitable institutions in the City of Dublin which receive aid from Parliament."

In 1828, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain Charitable Institutions in Dublin, in their report upon Cork-street Hospital (after referring to the Act, 58 Geo. III., cap. 47, by which Grand Juries were empowered to present sums for the support, &c., of Fever Hospitals in Ireland), stated that "they saw no reason why the County and the County of the City of Dublin should for the time to come be exempted from a charge which is enforced on other counties."

In 1829, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates reported on each of these institutions, but did not recommend any reduction in the grants.

In 1842, the Lord Lieutenant (Earl de Grey) appointed Colonel David Charles La Touche, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, and Mr. John Bouche, commissioners to enquire into these Hospitals. They personally inspected each (with the exception of the House of Industry Hospitals, which were inspected and reported on by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Phelan, Poor-Law Commissioners), and strongly recommended a continuance of the grants.

In 1848, the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates noticed the grants in their Report, and recommended that they should be gradually diminished, and ultimately be extinguished; but as that decision was arrived at without sufficient in-

vestigation, no witnesses connected with those Hospitals having been examined by the Committee, the continuance of the grants for the purposes of medical education had been recommended by two successive Lord Lieutenants—Earl of Clarendon (1847-52), and Earl of St. Germans (1852-55).

In 1851, the sum proposed to be voted by Parliament was about £12,900; the object of making this reduction being that the grant to Cork-street Fever Hospital was to be abolished. This rumour caused considerable alarm to the citizens of Dublin; two petitions were presented to Parliament against the withdrawal of the grants from the Dublin Hospitals—one from the Royal College of Physicians, and the other from the Corporation of Dublin.

## *Action of Dublin Corporation.*

On the 31st of March, 1851, at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation held at the City Assembly House, William-street, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—

"Resolved. That a Committee of this Council be appointed to co-operate with the Governors of the different Hospitals in this City on such proceedings as may be necessary to resist the withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grants from those most valuable Institutions.

"That the Committee consist of seven: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [Benjamin Lee Guinness], Aldermen Kinahan and Moylan, Councillors Jameson, Vickers, Hutton, and Crosthwaite."

The committee met on the 4th of April, 1851, the Lord Mayor in the chair, when they passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved. That this Committee prepare a Petition against the withdrawal of the Grants from the Hospitals of Dublin, and that the Governors of each of the Hospitals be requested to furnish to this Committee such information as they shall deem necessary.

"That application be made to the Governors of each Hospital which would be effected by the withdrawal of the grants, to intimate to this Committee, the name—at least one—of the non-professional Governors, who would accompany a Deputation from this Council to proceed to London, and take such steps as in their united discretion shall think desirable, to prevent the proposed withdrawal."

The petition was drawn up as follows:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The Humble Petition of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin,—

Humble Sheweth,

"That your petitioners have heard with regret and alarm that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the most urgent remonstrances to the contrary, to persevere in recommending the gradual withdrawal from certain Hospitals in the city of the Parliamentary Grants which they have for a considerable period enjoyed, and by which they have been mainly supported.

"That these grants were principally secured by the Act of Union for a period of twenty years, and were subsequently continued under various administrations, in the belief that these institutions were essential, as well for the relief of disease in a poor and crowded metropolis, as for the creation and support of national schools for medical education, and in the hope that the increased prosperity of this city expected to result from a union with the more wealthy part of the empire would enable our citizens to support them from their own resources; but your Petitioners deeply regret to assure your Honourable House that these anticipations have been hitherto sadly disappointed, for that, owing to the constant and heavy drains by absentees; by the withdrawal of our great public offices to London; and by the baneful system of centralization which has heretofore prevailed; as well as by reason of the recent calamities with which it has pleased the Great Disposer of all events to visit this country, our city is now by many degrees less capable than at any period since the Union to support these valuable national institutions.

"That to withhold, or persevere in diminishing these grants, would therefore occasion serious injury to these Hospitals as dispensers of local relief to our own citizens, to the numerous sailors who frequent our port, and to the multitude of poor from all parts of Ireland who flock to the metropolis in hope of employment, or of that medical or surgical relief which, in case of unusual disease, can only be

obtained from the most eminent metropolitan practitioners; and that, by depreciating the character of medical education, it would inflict on the entire island the manifest evil of diminishing the means of contending with disease, unhappily perennial, in a country the constant victim of poverty and wretchedness.

"That it has always been the wise policy of every enlightened Government to encourage and foster great national schools of medical education; that accordingly we find that some of the noblest institutions of this character are attached to hospitals in London, supported by magnificent endowments from the State.

"That no attempt has ever been made, nor do we believe any attempt would be tolerated, to retract these most just and provident endowments; and your petitioners most humbly submit that to wrest from the Hospitals of drained and impoverished Dublin the almost puerile assistance that these grants afford, while those of great and wealthy London, the emporium of the trade and the focus of the riches of the world, are most properly sustained by the prudent benevolence of the State, would indicate a spirit inimical to the rights and interests of Ireland, to the peace and union of this empire, and, as your petitioners sincerely believe, to the wishes and feelings of your Honourable House.

"That the immediate result of such a proceeding would be a further and most pernicious achievement of centralization; for your petitioners submit that if the great schools of medicine in Dublin which have now obtained a European reputation be destroyed or materially injured, students will be forced to resort to London for education; for your petitioners are prepared to prove if necessary at the Bar of your Honourable House that Hospitals of poor-houses cannot be made schools for clinical instruction.

"That the only pretext which has ever been suggested for the withdrawal of these grants, is a recommendation in the Report of a Committee of your Honourable House, which sat in 1848; and that the only evidence to support the recommendation of the Committee was given by one George Mathews, whose real name has since been discovered to be Chisholm, and whose entire career, as since developed to the public, discredits his evidence to attention.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House will not further sanction the recommendations in the Report of the Committee of your Honourable House on Miscellaneous Expenditure, made in the year 1848, so far as same relate to the Dublin Charities, but will take such steps as will secure the national schools of medicine fostered by the maintenance of those institutions.

"And your Petitioners, &c.

(Signed) "Benjn. Lee Guinness."

On the 11th April the petition was forwarded to London to be laid before Parliament by the City Members,—Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Grogan, and Mr. John Reynolds; and on the 7th May following Mr. William Ford, Town Clerk, received the following letter from Mr. Grogan, M.P.:—

"Carlton Club, May 6th, 1851.

"SIR,—Owing to accidental circumstances the Petition referred to in your letter of the 11th April, ult., did not reach my hands until yesterday. I presented it to the House this day, and intend to move that it be printed with the Votes. Lord J. Russell has agreed to receive Sir Lucius O'Brien and such Irish M.P.s as shall accompany him to-morrow, on the subject of the withdrawal of the grants from the Dublin Hospitals. I am, &c.

Edwd. Grogan."

On the 8th of May, Mr. Grogan again writes:—

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Petition from the Corporation of Dublin relative to the withdrawal of the Grants from our Hospitals has been returned to me as informal, in consequence of the prayer for a grant of Public money contained therein.

"If it be the pleasure of the Corporation, the prayer can be easily amended by the omission of the last sentence, and the Petition presented afresh. I am, &c.

"Edwd. Grogan."

Accordingly, the Corporation Special Committee met again for the purpose of striking out the last paragraph, when it was put from the chair and carried,—"That the Petition be re-engrossed with the amended prayer, the City Seal affixed thereto, and forwarded to Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons."

The petition in its amended form was a second time laid before Parliament, but no action was taken till the 23rd of February, 1854, when it was "Ordered that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and Report upon the Expediency of the Grants made from the Public Funds to the Hospitals in the City of Dublin, and how far the circumstances of these Institutions, and their utility as a Medical School, require the continuance of such grants."

The committee nominated by Parliament was constituted of the following:—

Edward Grogan, M.P., City of Dublin.

Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., Bor. of Brighton, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Lord Naas,\* M.P., Bor. of Coleraine (Chairman of the Committee.)

Sir Thos. Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P., Bor. New Radnor, Wales.

Jocelin W. Percy, M.P., Bor. Launceston, Cornwall.

John Brady, M.D., M.P. for Co. Leitrim.

Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P., Co. Flint.

Charles Aaron Moody, M.P., Co. Somerset.

James MacGregor, M.P., Bor. of Sandwich.

William Digby Seymour, B.L., M.P., Bor. of Sunderland, Durham.

James Kershaw, M.P., Bor. of Stockport.

E. P. Shirley, M.P., Warwick (Cinque Ports).

Henry Whitmore, M.P., Bor. Bridgnorth, Salop.

John Ball, M.P., County Carlow.

George H. C. Byng, M.P., Tavistock, Co. Devon.

On the 8th May, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P. for County Galway, was appointed in the place of Mr. John Ball, and General Sir George H. F. Buckley, K.C.B., M.P. for Devonshire, in the place of Mr. Byng.

The committee held their first meeting in one of the committee rooms in the House of Commons, and after electing Lord Naas to be their chairman, and other preliminary business, adjourned to 2nd May following. They sat eleven days, and examined 29 witnesses.

#### *Witnesses examined on behalf of Cork-street Hospital.*

The first witness examined was Thomas Brady, M.D., who gave the particulars of the origin and establishment of the institution; extent of accommodation, and the expediency of increasing the available accommodation and receiving more patients from the two Dublin Union Workhouses; on the medical staff and other officials. Dr. [Sir] George B. Owens gave evidence of fever patients sent from South Dublin Union. Colonel David Charles La Touche, a governor of the Hospital since 1829, gave evidence on the claim of the Dublin Hospitals to a continuation of the Parliamentary grants; the great importance

of properly keeping up this Hospital; evils resulting from the abolition of the carriage for conveying patients to Cork-street; defective sanitary condition of Dublin; reductions made in the Hospital on the reduction of the grant; greater necessity for the grants at present than in 1842, on account of the greater depreciation in trade; that if the grant be withdrawn, it was in contemplation by the governors of the Hospital, after it had been closed for three years, to sell it, and appropriate the funds to any other similar institution; that the Hospitals of Dublin could never be supported by voluntary subscriptions or by local rates; circumstances of a few monster establishments now monopolising those profits, which were formerly divided among several small traders, &c.

#### *Colonel La Touche's Evidence.*

In reply to Qu. 2,243: "Do you consider that if the Parliamentary grants were withdrawn these Hospitals could possibly be supported, either by voluntary subscriptions or by a rate placed upon the inhabitants of the city?" Mr. La Touche said:—"I should take each case by itself. The Cork-street Fever Hospital, it is quite clear, could not be supported by voluntary subscriptions, for even from the beginning, when Dublin was in a prosperous state, it had an annual grant from the Parliament,—not the Irish Parliament, the Imperial Parliament. Cork-street Hospital was not one of those institutions that was spoken of at the Union; it was established after the Union, in the beginning of 1801; it was opened in 1804. It was the great necessity for such a Hospital that caused the inhabitants of Dublin to make such an exertion to build this Hospital; but Dublin was not so full of poor people as it is now. The Cork-street Fever Hospital could not be supported by private voluntary subscriptions, and it would be very unfair to support it by rates, for a great proportion of the patients, as I can state from personal knowledge, do not come from Dublin. I go through the wards every week, and I have of late, particularly since this Committee has been instituted, ascertained by personal inquiry from each of the convalescent patients, where they came from, and I found that the majority of them were not natives of Dublin originally; they were persons who, finding themselves in distress in the country, flocked into Dublin, and they had been, some a shorter time and some a longer time, residents there. The last day I went through the Hospital—last Thursday—there were two or three in the convalescent wards who were Englishmen. There was one entire family English—a man and his wife and four children. Then there were Scotch people also, and country people, so that it would be a very unfair thing to put the support of that Hospital upon the ratepayers of Dublin, who, at the present time [1854] pay a very heavy burden of rates. I have a return here from the Registrar of Taxes. There is an office in Dublin where all the local taxation is paid, and I requested the registrar to give me an official return of the rates paid in Dublin upon assessable property. In South Dublin Union they amounted to 58. 9d., and in North Dublin Union to 6s. 10d., independently of pipe-water rent, which ranges from 5s. to 30s. each house. The ministers' money is still a tax, but that is very small. Then we have income tax besides, so that you find that the property of Dublin pays a very heavy rate as it is; and I am quite sure they would consider it unreasonable, and that they would be incapable of supporting even this Hospital, which is the one, of all others, that they might be most reasonably called upon to support, because it saves them from infection; but still the persons received in it being in a great measure strangers, I am sure the inhabitants of Dublin would feel it a great hardship to be taxed for the support of that institution."

And in reply to Qu. 2,241:—"Do you think that the disproportion between the wealthy and the poor classes in the community has rather increased than diminished?"

nished?", the Colonel answered:—"It has. I can tell the Committee a fact which came to my knowledge the other day. In the parish in which I live, St. Werburgh's, which is the parish in which the Castle is situated, I went to attend a parish sermon for local charities. The preacher, in his sermon, stated openly before the Lord Lieutenant [Earl of St. Germans], that in consequence of the continually increasing poverty of the parish, it was with the greatest difficulty they could keep open their parish schools, or any of their other institutions. He stated that it was year by year getting worse and worse. I happened to be at this Charity Sermon; but I am sure it would be found to be the case in almost every parish in Dublin. There are 10 or 12 shops in Castle-street, where our banking-house is situated, now empty, which had flourishing trades. The great monster establishments, as they are called in Dublin, have run away with the profits; they are sustained, I believe, very much by manufacturers in England and elsewhere, who send over and sell in retail the produce of their manufactories, and they have injured the local shop-keepers most amazingly. It is a great convenience to the public; but it has injured the local shop-keepers."

Qu. 2,229. "You stated that the time Cork-street Hospital was founded there were a number of large and rich manufacturers, who had their warehouses in the Liberties of Dublin; are they there now?"—Col C. D. La Touche: "There are some few poplin manufacturers, and some few tanners in Cork-street; but the greater proportion of those houses are pulled down, and the ground waste . . . Lord Meath, who is the head landlord of the Liberty, has now upon his hands great vacant spaces where there were formerly thriving manufactories and well-built houses; the houses have fallen down; he had no control over it; they were let by the tenure of a lease renewable for ever, at a nominal rent to him; his tenants have not controlled their sub-tenants, and the old houses have disappeared."

Among the other witnesses examined on behalf of Cork-street Hospital were, Sir William R. Wilde, M.D., who gave evidence on the ancient Hospitals and monastic institutions in Ireland, and the suppression of the Priory of St. John, in Thomas-street, Dublin, &c.; Sir Dominick J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D.; William Stokes, M.D.; Alfred Power, Esq. Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws in Ireland; and Mr. Charles Mathews, Registrar of Cork-street Fever Hospital.

#### *Report of Select Committee.*

The evidence being closed on the 18th of May, 1854, the Select Committee made their report on the 29th June same year, from which we take the following extracts relative to CORK-STREET HOSPITAL:—

"The Hospitals in Dublin which are wholly or in part supported by Parliamentary Grant are seven in number, namely, the Westmorland Lock, the Cork-street Fever, the Lying-In [Britain-street], Stevens's, Meath, Incurable, and House of Industry Hospitals.

"The sum proposed to be voted for the present year [1854] is about £12,900.

#### *"CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL*

"Was opened in 1804. £1,954 12s. 11d. was contributed by Parliament towards its erection. The Lord Lieutenant and his Secretary subscribed £500, and the remainder of its cost, amounting to a sum of £8,864 1s., was raised by voluntary subscriptions among the citizens of Dublin. It has since 1808 received yearly grants from Parliament of sums varying from £5,577 to £1,900, the vote proposed in the present year. The income received from other sources amounted last year to £1,255. It is managed by a Committee of 21, of whom 15 are trustees, and the remaining six are elected annually by the Governors. This Hospital is devoted exclusively to the relief of poor persons suffering from contagious fevers. All are admitted who are brought to the door in fever. Pupils do not attend for instruction.

"The number of patients has been reduced from 240 to 120, in consequence of the reduction of the grant from £3,800 to £1,900; but there is accommodation available to the extent of 426 beds. A

\* Lord Naas: Richard Southwell Bourke, a distinguished statesman, eldest son of Robert, 5th Earl of Mayo, born in Dublin 21st February, 1822, and educated at T.C.D. He sat in the House of Commons for County Kildare, 1847 to 1852; for Borough of Coleraine, 1852 to 1857; and for Borough of Cockermouth, 1857 till 1867. He filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1852, again in 1858, and a third time from June 1866 till the death of his father, 12th Aug., 1867, when he succeeded to the title as 6th Earl of Mayo. In 1863 his lordship was appointed Governor-General of India, and in the same year, created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. On the 8th of February, 1872, he was assassinated, while on a tour of inspection at Fort Blair, in the Andaman Islands, by a convict named Shere Ali. His remains were brought over from India to Dublin on board the Admiralty Paddle Yacht *Enchantress*, which, after encountering very heavy weather, arrived at Kingstown on the evening of Wednesday, 24th of April following, and left there next day for the Custom House quay, North Wall, where it arrived about noon. Soon after the large sombre bulk of the coffin, weighing about two tons, showed above the deck railing. The coffin, which appeared to have the outer shell of teak, was covered with plain black cloth, without ornamentation. A silver metal shield on its foot bore this inscription:—"RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO, Viscount Mayo, Baron Naas, Viceroy, Governor-General of India, Born February 21st, 1822, Died February 8th, 1872." The great coffin having been wrapped in a huge Union Jack was placed on a gun-carriage in charge of a large military escort, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Spencer), and followed by a great number of nobility, gentry, and citizens of Dublin. The cortege proceeded slowly along Eden-quay, over Carlisle-bridge, Westmorland-street, College-green, Dame-street, Parliament-street, over Essex-bridge, along the north line of quays, Parkgate-street, Conyngham-road, over Sarah-bridge to Kilmihilin, and so along the Naas road, arriving at Palmerston House, near Naas, County Kildare, about 7.15 in the evening. The coffin lay in state in Palmerston House until next day (Friday, 26th April), when the remains were laid in the family vault in the demesne. His lordship was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, DERMOT ROBERT-WYNDHAM, 7th and present EARL OF MAYO.

system of visitation by the physician at the houses of the sick poor, and a hospital carriage for conveyance of patients, which were most useful, have been discontinued from want of funds. The medical staff now consists of two permanent physicians, who receive a salary of £100 a-year each, and two temporary physicians, who receive nothing. It appears that the City of Dublin has from time to time been visited with violent epidemics. This Hospital is the only establishment in the city sufficiently large to contend with such a visitation. There are four acres of ground attached to the Hospital, and in addition to 500 patients, which could be admitted to the building, the erection of sheds and tents could provide for an almost unlimited number. In June, 1847, there were 951 patients in the buildings and sheds. This Hospital must inevitably be closed if the Parliamentary Grant is discontinued. It has been shown that either a great loss of life or a great waste of public money must occur if epidemic breaks out and sufficient accommodation for patients is not ready at a moment's warning.

"Your Committee are therefore of opinion that it is unwise to abolish an institution where everything that is necessary for the suppression of fever is ready at hand; that £3,000 a-year is necessary for its maintenance; that the system now practised of admitting fever patients from the Dublin Unions upon payment by the guardians of their necessary expenses, should be continued, and that the governors should afford every inducement to medical students to attend the Hospital for purposes of instruction."

After making similar recommendations of the other Hospitals as fit institutions for receiving Parliamentary aid, the Select Committee conclude their report with the following reference to the [Royal] Hospital for Incurables:—

"In consideration of the length of time that this Institution has been assisted by Parliamentary Grant, its charitable and excellent management, Your Committee are of opinion that the Hospital for Incurables should be maintained in an efficient state, and that the attention of the Lord Lieutenant should be directed as to whether a small portion of the Concordatum Fund might not be appropriated for this purpose."

"The total sum required annually, if Parliament determines to maintain all these establishments, will be (exclusive of the Incurable Hospital) about £16,000."

"In this case your Committee recommend that the Lord Lieutenant should appoint an unpaid Commission, somewhat similar in its constitution to that of 1842, to enquire into and report annually to his Excellency as to the general state and efficiency of these institutions. This report should be presented to Parliament. The said Commission should also further inquire into and report how far it would be possible to consolidate some of these institutions."

"Your Committee earnestly recommend these institutions to the consideration of Parliament, on the following general grounds:

\* See the history of this Hospital (which was the first of our series on "Old Dublin Hospitals"), in *IRISH BUILDER*, vol. xxxviii., pp. 167-204.

† The late Sir William R. Wilde, M.D., in his evidence before this Select Committee, in reply to Qn. 2966 by Mr. Edwd. Grogan—"Have your enquiries led you in any way to trace the foundations of these great Hospitals in London, whose lands, you say, were re-granted to them by the Kings of England? Answered—"Yes; I have a note here taken from 'Lowe's Charities of London,' where it says, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, founded in 1102,—by Rapere, the minstrel of King Henry I. At the suppression of monasteries in 1537, the Priory and Hospital, with their revenues, came into the possession of Henry VIII., who, in 1547, re-founded the Hospital by Royal Charter.' From this, its second foundation, St. Bartholomew's Hospital has increased in 300 years to more than five times its original extent. And here is an extract from another work, which I will read with the permission of the committee: 'When the Parliament assembled in 1553, the King [Edward VI.] who was languishing under the decline which soon put a period to his life, ordered the two Houses to attend him at Whitehall, when Bishop Ridley preached before him, recommending with such energy the duties of benevolence and charity, that his Majesty sent for him to enquire how he could best put in practice the duties which he had so well and so strongly enforced; and the result of this sermon and conference was a determination in the King to found or incorporate anew and endow with ample revenues, those noble institutions, Christ's Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals.' Under those two grants, those large institutions still continue to have the means of supplying most extensive medical relief."

"Qn. 2967. Mr. Grogan—Do you know anything about their funds derived from those re-endowments?"

"Dr. W. R. Wilde—I have the printed accounts of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also of St. Thomas's Hospital, another institution originally a religious house; the income of St. Bartholomew's Hospital upon the account for 1852 was £21,972 ss. 5d.; and that of St. Thomas's £29,910 0s. 8d., from lands and funded monies, and the ordinary management of the estates."

(Minutes of evidence before the Select Committee on Dublin Hospitals, 1854, pp. 180, 181.)

"From the year 1188 till the Reformation, a large amount of medical relief was afforded to the poor of Dublin, through the medium of Monastic Institutions, particularly through that of the Priory of St. John's in Thomas-street." When religious houses were generally suppressed, the property belonging to the Dublin monasteries was sold, while that of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, in London, was re-granted by the Crown, and now forms the ample endowment of those noble institutions.†

"The City of Dublin is in a position peculiar to itself, as compared with other towns of the empire. It is a metropolis for the poor, but not for the rich. The value of its property has, within the last 14 years, decreased, while local taxation, population, and pauperism have increased. It has been shown that the ability of Dublin to support charitable institutions is less than it was when the Commissioners reported in 1842. Almost every witness has stated that it would be impossible to raise a sufficient sum to preserve the Hospitals in an efficient state, either by voluntary subscription or local taxation; a withdrawal of the grant would, therefore, have the effect of entirely closing some, and of impairing materially the efficiency of all, these valuable institutions."

"A medical school of the highest repute has been established in Dublin, which is almost entirely dependent on the indirect mode of support by Parliamentary Grant to these Hospitals. The system of instruction pursued appears to possess many advantages. Sir Benjamin Brodie has stated in his evidence, that its continuance is, 'as a national object,' very important. The most eminent physicians and surgeons in Dublin devote a great portion of their time to instruction and Hospital attendance. Separate schools are attached to the different Hospitals, which has the salutary effect of creating emulation. Museums, founded at great expense, and admirably adapted for their purpose, exist. Except in a very few cases the salaries of the medical officers are not derived from the funds of the institutions. Their emoluments arise from pupils' fees. This system, thus nearly self-supporting, has hitherto been most successful. Ireland has been furnished from Dublin, even in its remote districts, with medical men of sound education. 968 Dispensaries have now to be supplied with properly-qualified attendants: the withdrawal of those Hospital Grants would, in the opinion of your Committee, occasion the ruin of this great educational system; and at a time when Parliament has shown so munificent a disposition towards the diffusion of knowledge, and the encouragement of science and art, your Committee hope that it will not hesitate to provide an adequate sum for the development of that science which is most beneficial to mankind."

#### *Memorandum from Governors of Cork-street Fever Hospital.*

The Governors of Cork-street Fever Hospital drew up a document, which they laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, showing the chief circumstances to sustain the claim of that Hospital to a Parliamentary Grant for its support. It was as follows:—

1. "As the statement is constantly made by those opposed to the Grants, that the public money would never have been voted to the Dublin Hospitals, except to fulfil the contract contained in the Act of Union, and that this is now at an end, it may be well to show that this does not apply to Cork-street, which was founded some years after the Union, and supported from its origin by the British Parliament."

2. "Cork-street Hospital being applied to the treatment of contagious diseases attended with fever exclusively, its claims to a Parliamentary Grant is peculiar, because, as this class of diseases cannot be treated in the dwellings of the poor without risk of spreading the infection, and endangering the safety of the family and neighbours, an institution provided for the reception of such patients should be regarded as essentially a sanitary provision against the development of disease, in the maintenance of which the Government of the country may fairly be expected to take a part."

3. "The utility of a great Hospital for contagious diseases is also strikingly manifested on occasion of sudden and unexpected epidemics of such diseases, when, if there were not such an institution as Cork-street to encounter the epidemic invasion at its commencement, the city would be over-run with fever, and before any arrangement could be made to check its progress, as was plainly proved so lately as the epidemic 1847-48."

4. "The Cork-street Hospital may be considered as much a national as a metropolitan Hospital, as patients from the country, and sailors from England and Scotland, and foreign

countries, when bring fever with them into this city, constantly find an asylum within its walls; it also largely extends medical assistance to poor but decent room-keepers, who would not be suitable recipients of workhouse relief."

5. "The appropriateness of the buildings for the use for which they are designed, the advantages of its situation, the excellence of its arrangements and internal economy, the accommodation it can provide, and the facilities that exist for extending that accommodation in case of emergency, are all good reasons for not allowing so valuable an institution to be extinguished."

"By Order of the Managing Committee,

Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Jan. 1854.

(Signed) "Charles Mathews, Register."

(To be continued.)

#### A SUGGESTED HOSPITAL AT THE PIGEON HOUSE FORT.

A JOINT committee of the guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions having waited on the Corporation for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the submarine station at the Pigeon House Fort as a site for a hospital for infectious diseases, and the Corporation having pointed out to the committee that the Main Drainage Works would pass under the fort to the sea, and owing to that arrangement and the fact that the whole of the fort premises had not been handed over by the War Office authorities to the Corporation, that body was not in a position to hand over the submarine station to the committee; it was resolved at the last meeting of the guardians of the South Dublin Union that Sir Robert Sexton, chairman of the board, be requested to "examine the plans of the Main Drainage Works, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the sewer in regard to the building at the Pigeon House Fort, particularly in respect to the submarine station."

#### SIR ROBERT SEXTON'S REPORT.

Mr. Harty, City Engineer, being absent on leave, I applied to his assistant, Mr. Hellens, for the purpose of their inspection (i.e., that is the inspection of the plans). Mr. Hellens informed me he had received instructions from the Town Clerk not to exhibit the plans, and could not do so unless he obtained his assent. He accompanied me to the Town Clerk's office, when the Town Clerk informed me that the objection was not to me personally, but that the chairman and other members of the committee had been in consultation, and considered that no outside body had authority to make so mandatory an order to examine the works for the purpose of entering into a controversy respecting their disposal; and had it been left to me as one of that body, no objection would have been made, but they considered that a peremptory order such as that passed by the board of guardians, and published in the newspapers, should not be recognised. I explained that, as a member of the Corporation and Main Drainage Committee, I was entitled to inspect them as a right, but, as I did not wish to compromise the Town Clerk, I, on his suggestion, asked him to call a special meeting of the committee, which he did, for yesterday, the 15th inst., when the plans were produced for my inspection. The original plan did not pass through any portion of the grounds of the Pigeon House Fort or the submarine station, but were carried outside along the shore on the south side, without any contact or interference with the Government property. After the arrangements for the purchase of the Fort, a deviation has been made by the engineer, diverting the sewer from the strand, and carrying it on a level through the grounds attached to the submarine station, without interfering with the buildings, by which a considerable saving is effected. This change would not prevent the submarine station being available for the projected hospital, but the engineer considers this could not be done till the drainage works at this portion are completed; consequently he could not advise the committee to dispose of this ground at present. Although I have been a constant attendant at the committee meetings, I was not aware of this deviation in the plans, as these matters are altogether in the hands of the engineers, and not necessarily brought before the committee. I remember, when in treaty for the Fort, Mr. Harty stating that if it was acquired by the Corporation he could effect a saving of £18,000 by shortening the distance to the point of discharge, but I was not aware on what portion this saving would be effected. In the report made to Council recommending the purchase of the Pigeon House Fort, the committee

suggested, on the opinion of the Borough Surveyor and which the Council passed, that sufficient accommodation could be found for both an infectious and convalescent hospital. This, with the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health of the suitability of the site, justified the action of the guardians in pressing the matter upon the Municipal Council.

Mr. Byrne thought their duty was to wait, and meanwhile to make more temporary provision to cope with any epidemic that might arise, until the Main Drainage scheme was completed. It was quite plain that, when the work was finished, these buildings would be of no use to the Corporation, and might be given to the guardians at a reasonable rate. He moved that the report be inserted on the minutes.

Mr. Kinsella seconded the motion.

Mr. Crozier said he thought the best thanks of the board were due to the chairman for the interest he had shown in the matter.

### GLASGOW ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUM.\*

THE buildings [the memorial stone of which was recently laid by the Duke of York], which run east and west, are oblong and four-sided, and the principal elevation is to the north, fronting the University on Gilmorehill. They occupy an area of 8,888 square yards, the block measuring 400 ft. in length by 200 ft. in depth. The style is a free treatment of Jacobean. The main feature is the grand central hall, which crosses the structure at the middle, north, and south, and is 125 ft. long by 58 ft. broad, with a highly-pitched roof of circular form. Flanking the top of this hall to the north, and facing the park, are two well-proportioned towers, rising to a height of 150 ft. On the north side the main entrance is approached by two staircases, and there is a carriage porch on the Sandyford-street side. Including the basement, in which it was intended to locate the School of Art, but which will now be otherwise utilised, the block has three stories. Both at the main entrance on the north side and the Sandyford-street entrance there are spacious vestibules, and from these there is easy access into the galleries, which extend all round the building on the two principal flats. An arcaded gallery or balcony and promenade is carried right round the hall, so that when music is being performed it will be heard in any part of the galleries.

The great hall occupies an absolutely central position, being planned on the bisecting lines of the site from north to south and east to west. From this hall the great courts open, surrounded by suits of galleries. Apart from this, provision is made for using either hall or one of the gallery wings separately from the rest of the building. A balcony and promenade have been added on to the upper floor. Ample means of communication and exit are provided both for ordinary and special occasions. Two hydraulic lifts rise from the receiving and packing department to the various galleries. The refreshment department occupies a convenient central position, and though quite distinct from the museums and galleries, is readily accessible from them. The office requirements have been carefully studied. The buildings will be fireproof throughout. It is proposed to adopt a system of combined heating and ventilation throughout the building, fresh air being introduced in basement ducts, warmed over batteries of steam pipes, and injected by means of a fan into the various galleries and rooms—the downward extraction being provided for the vitiated air, which will pass away by the main extraction shaft.

The buildings are of brick, the exterior and some parts of the interior being faced with stone. The walls of the museum galleries will be plainly finished in plaster, and those of the picture galleries boarded. The floors will be principally in granolithic or

mosaic. The interior has been treated as an astylar composition on severely Classic lines, but with free Renaissance treatment in detail. The central hall will cover an area of from 10,000 to 12,000 square feet. There will be six galleries for art exhibits, two of them 94 ft. 7 in. by 25 ft., and the remainder 93 ft. by 28 ft.; four pavilion galleries of 33 ft. square, and four cabinet galleries 14 ft. square. As regards the museum, the east and the west court will be identical in size—namely, 105 ft. by 64 ft. The west gallery and east gallery will be 94 ft. by 37, and the other galleries—four in number—will be 93 ft. by 28. There will be four pavilions of 35 ft. square, and galleries will run round the east and west courts. Provision has also been made for four offices, a library, a house of five rooms and kitchen for the resident attendant, manager's room, service rooms, larders, store rooms, sculleries and pantries.

### A NEGLECTED CONCERT HALL.

At a late meeting of the Dundalk Town Board, the Surveyor having read his usual report, a commissioner remarked that there was no reference in it to the unsightly state of their public hall.

Surveyor—No. There is no need for me to bring it under your notice; everybody that goes in there can see it.

Mr. Hamill—It ought to come up on your report.

Surveyor—It came up time after time, and nothing was done to it.

Mr. Hamill—Make an order now to get a couple of men to brush the cobwebs off the walls!

Surveyor—They are doing that to-day!

Several commissioners (in amazement)—Do you say that?

Surveyor—Yes; but where is the use of brushing the cobwebs away?

No further suggestion for improving the Hall was made.

A few evenings previously, Mr. Ludwig, the celebrated baritone, gave a grand concert in the hall. The following comment upon it appeared in the local *Democrat*:—

"It was noticeable at first that the stage and Hall were presented to the public in all their naked deformity. The Town Commissioners, though often reminded that the Hall is about the only professing concert-hall in these kingdoms where there are not the most elementary stage fittings, continue to disregard the fact. They charge people £2 12s. 6d. a-night for the bare Hall; and the tenants have to seat it, to dress up the stage, and provide footlights and everything else, out of their own pockets. Mr. Ludwig very properly declined to do it, and let the townspeople have an excellent view of the dingy, dusty, and broken ere wall of the Hall, and of the battered old platform which is called the stage. It looked horrible at first; but, when the programme was begun, nobody minded how it looked. It is to be hoped, however, that the Town Commissioners, if there were any of them present, will have taken the object lesson to heart."

### ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—

Connected with this continuity between Pagan and Christian traditions, there is another noteworthy feature about Irish mediæval buildings—the sequence of clearly marked types which they present. The approximate dates of individual examples may be as difficult to fix as in the case of any other phase of architecture, but the chronological relation of type to type is fairly clear, so that when we find Christian structures agreeing closely in type with those of the Pagan origin, we may with confidence ascribe them to an early period. A building connected by tradition with the name of an early Irish saint, that is constructed entirely on native principles, and shows no sign of Roman features or technique, may be ascribed with some probability to the sixth or seventh century, while those that exhibit Roman forms and a greater conformity to Continental patterns, or have features which, like that of the tower, belonged to mediæval rather than early Christian times, are proportionately later. Here, again, the student of Irish architecture is exceptionally favoured. Elsewhere in Europe it is not easy to find representative works of the ninth

and tenth centuries. Such must doubtless exist, especially in Italy, but they are not easily identified. Their scarcity is, in certain regions, often accounted for by the invasions of the Northmen, which are held to have checked building operations within the sphere of their devastating influence. In Ireland, however, there is a whole class of structures that belong to this very period, and represent an architecture not crushed but stimulated by these very invasions. The reference is, of course, to the round towers, the earliest of which, according to the view now generally accepted, were built as refuges and places of safeguard for lives and treasure in these times of danger. The round towers are always found in connexion with other ecclesiastical structures, with which they afford valuable points of comparison, and we may thus claim that in Ireland we have not only early Christian but also early Mediæval architecture illustrated by abundant and interesting monuments.—*Builder*.

Killeagh Church, Diocese of Meath, was re-opened on Sunday last. It had been closed for several weeks for extensive alterations. The system of heating by hot water has been introduced, the interior re-painted and decorated, the chancel greatly improved by the addition of a handsome panelling of pitch pine, French polished and carved, and the aisle tiled with a pretty design of encaustic tiles, thus completing the tiling of the entire floor surface of the church. All this work has been satisfactorily completed by Messrs. Brooks, Thomas, and Co., mainly through the efforts and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rotheram, Crossdrum. A silver flagon has been presented by Mrs. Edward Rotheram, who a short time since also gave a handsome brass lectern.

TRADE GUILDS IN CHINA.—Consul Charles, of Chinkiang, says, in his last report, that though labour is cheap in Chinkiang, the workmen seem able to dictate their own terms. Neither masons nor carpenters begin work in winter much before 9 a.m.; in summer they knock off work for a long two hours' siesta in the middle of the day, and at all seasons of the year smoke, drink tea, and rest whenever it suits them. According to the regulations of the Builders' Guild, wages, if the men find their own food, are 180 cash (about 5½d.) per diem. These wages are supplemented in the case of skilled labourers by their apprentices' wages, which are paid at the same rate. Apprentices are bound for three years, and as evidence of the scarcity of skilled labour it may be mentioned that no many works at least half the men are apprentices. As accidents are frequent in the trade, and especially among unskilled hands, the parent of the apprentice has to give an engagement in writing, holding the boy's master free from all liability for loss of life or for injury incurred during the term of apprenticeship, but a present is expected in case of an accident. No interference is permitted, under the rules of the Builders' Guild, with a customer engaging any builder preferred by him. Touting for employment is punishable by a fine, to be fixed in public meeting. No outside firm is allowed to work until it has joined the guild, and received a certificate, the fee for which varies. Assistants or foremen who endeavour to obtain business on their own account from persons for whom their masters work are liable to a heavy fine. Masters have to pay the guild at the rate of about one-twentieth of a penny per diem for every man employed by them, to form a fund to meet subscriptions for canal works, &c. A similar tax is levied on assistants to meet the cost of festivals, illuminations, &c. If trouble occurs between a builder and his employees and work is stopped, no other labour can be engaged until all outstanding accounts are settled. Breaches of the rule are punishable by fine levied in public meeting. Attendance is obligatory at meetings called to fix the quota to be paid towards subscription funds. Disputes between masters and men are not allowed in the guild house. They must be arranged in the tea houses or opium shops. The building trade has been spoken of as a guild, but there are really only five trades in Chinkiang which are recognised as important guilds. These are the silk and piece-goods, the hanks, the sugar, the rice, and general dealers. Members of these guilds are taxed in proportion to their business, to meet the various subscriptions required from the guilds towards canal works, festivals, &c. The funds of these guilds are also devoted towards the relief of widows and orphan children of former members. There is no fixed rule as to the amounts given in such cases, but they are left to the discretion of the managing committee. There are many other small guilds of the same status as the Builders' Guild, but the power

\* From the *British Architect*.

of such bodies over their members is imperfect, and even in the five larger guilds the sugar trade is the only one which is looked upon as thoroughly capable of enforcing its decision by complete combination among its members. The general dealers are not unfrequently able to dictate their own terms to steamer companies, but the other guilds are weakened by having too many members to secure unanimity. The whole power of trade in China rests in combination and monopoly. This has been weakened by foreign influence, but every attempt at developing new branches of trade leads to an attempt to return to the old principles by seeking government protection against competition.—*Jour. Soc. Arts.*

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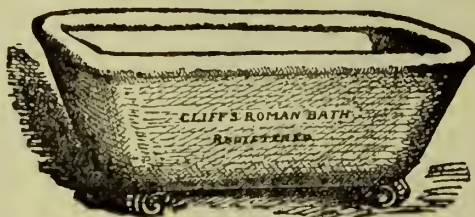
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R. FINLAY HERON, Secretary.

Town Hall, Blackrock, Co. Dublin,  
7th October, 1897.

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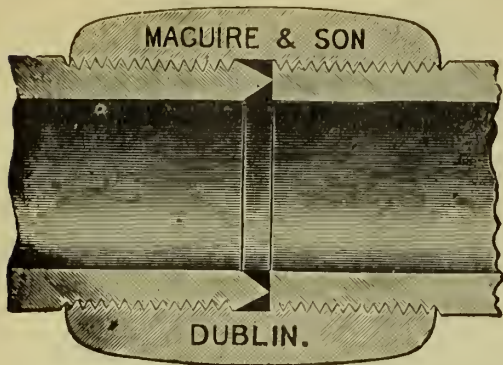
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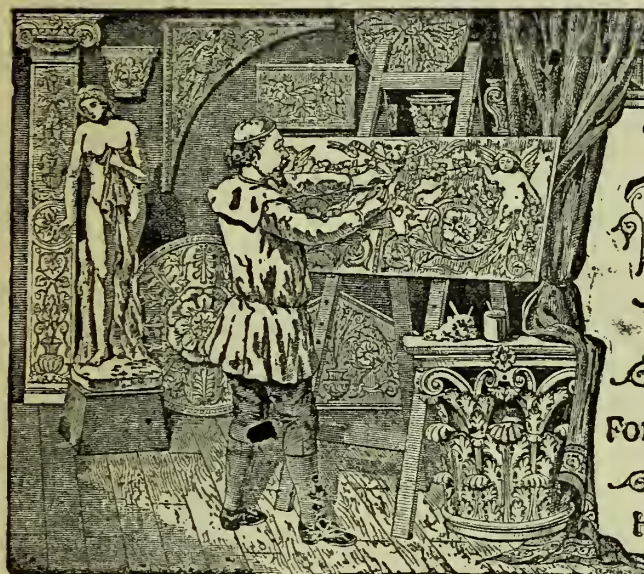
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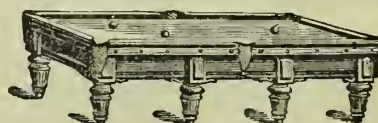
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 908.

CAN THE ARIGNA IRON WORKS  
BE REVIVED?

THE subject of making another effort to revive the Arigna iron ore industry being again before the public, we here reproduce particulars of the earliest attempts to promote this Irish industry, and which may not heretofore have come under the notice of many of our readers.

In his "Statistical Survey of the County Roscommon," published in 1832, Mr. Isaac Weld, in the chapter on Collieries, Iron-works, &c., informs us that:—

"The first great era in the mining history of this district, was the establishment of the ironworks at Arigna by three brothers of the name of O'Reilly about the year 1788. Iron, indeed, had long before been made at the opposite side of Lough Allen, at the base of the range of Slieve-a-neeran, literally, in Irish, signifying the iron mountains, whilst the forests continued to afford supplies of wood for charcoal; but with the destruction of the woods, there, as well as in the many other parts of Ireland in which the smelting of iron ore had been commonly effected, the works were abandoned. The use of pit coal in the smelting of iron was comparatively of recent introduction in England, and was totally unknown or unpractised in Ireland, until the O'Reillys had the spirit and holdness to venture on the attempt. Of iron ore there was no deficiency; its quality was known of old to be excellent, and the iron which was produced at Arigna by the O'Reillys, both in castings and in bars, obtained the highest reputation in Dublin, and in every place to which it was sent. In my first visit to this country, I observed in several houses specimens of their castings; and in particular, a water-trough in a smith's forge, which appeared to be extremely well made, and which, although light and thin, had stood out hard and constant use.

"It was supposed that the O'Reillys had committed an error in commencing the manufacture of bar as well as pig iron, the process for the first being attended with difficulty, and requiring considerable capital; and had they confined themselves merely to pig iron and to castings, perhaps their business might have gone on successfully. Be that as it may; or, whether it was owing to any of the sudden alterations in the money market, and the consequent vicissitudes of trade; whether to the want of capital at the outset; or to the real unproductiveness of the concern altogether; the undertakers found themselves involved in pecuniary difficulties. In the expectation of obtaining assistance, they procured an introduction to the wealthy and respectable house of Messrs. La Touche, bankers, and their wants were submitted to the firm. It has been represented, that the Messrs. La Touche were startled at the extent of the accommodation which was required; yet they made a moderate, and what might have appeared a reasonable, if not liberal advance to the applicants. This accommodation, however, so much below the actual wants of the O'Reillys, afforded in reality very little relief; and when the time came round for the payment of the bills which had been passed, there was an utter inability to meet their engagements. Under such circumstances, fresh accommodation was afforded by the bank, but with a similar result. Alarm naturally followed: the Messrs. O'Reilly to secure the debt, mortgaged their works and premises, which finally were brought to sale under the Court of Chancery; and one of the partners of the bank, hurried away with the opinion that money alone was wanting to render the concern most profitable, himself became the purchaser, and determined to have the works at Arigna carried on for his own account.

"I well recollect taking a ride with that excellent and kind-hearted man, at a venerable period of his life, and on stopping before a large iron gate, in his beautiful park of Bellevue, being asked, whether I had ever before seen so costly a piece of workmanship? The gate was a spacious and a goodly one, but there was nothing extraordinary in its appearance. 'I see you are hesitating, sir,'

said the good old gentleman; 'and yet, I can venture to assert, that you never before saw a gate which cost the owner so much. That gate, sir, cost me £80,000; for it is the only thing I ever got out of the Arigna iron works, in return for all my money expended there.' [The price paid for the works at the sale in Chancery was £25,000.]"

The works, after a great outlay and the trial of many years, were abandoned on the part of M. La Touche, as a hopeless and profitless concern. The suspension of the works took place about the year 1808—twenty years after their commencement by the O'Reillys.

In the appendix to this volume Mr. Weld gives a detailed account of the strange doings in connection with the works at Arigna, and which is well worthy of perusal. "Amongst the histories of the Joint Stock Companies which arose in the year 1824—that year, so fertile in speculative projects as to have been significantly called *the bubble year*—no one, perhaps, affords particulars of a more extraordinary nature than that of the "Arigna Iron and Coal Company."

In the year 1824, a company, with the Marquis of Conyngham as Patron, was formed in London, with Trustees and a Board of Directors, and the following grand prospectus issued:—

## "ARIGNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Capital £300,000, in Shares of £50 each.

"This company has been established for the purpose of pursuing, upon a grand scale, the coal and iron works which occupy a field of many thousand acres, on both sides of the river Arigna, and of Lough-Allen, in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, abounding in excellent coal, iron ore, and other minerals; limestone, clay of various kinds; and everything requisite for carrying on to the greatest extent, the manufacture of pig and bar iron, and cast and wrought iron wares of every description. The works were commenced several years since, by authorities derived under two Acts of Parliament made in the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and a large capital has been employed in the mines and erections, most of which are available to the continued uses of the company. The bad state of the roads, and the absence of water carriage, were severely felt by the former proprietors; but these inconveniences have been overcome by the recent construction of excellent public roads, and the completion of the river and canal navigations, by order of his Majesty's Government. These, passing into and through the premises, have opened communication by water to Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and other sea-ports, and to the inland towns of Ireland, and have reduced the rates of freight and carriage from the former price of £4, to the comparatively trifling cost of 12s. per ton.

"This undertaking, the only iron smelting works in Ireland, has become an object of national importance, by reason of the great field it affords for the employment of vast numbers of the people, in the beneficial application of an extensive capital. The premises, and their products, coals, iron ores, and other minerals, have been examined by several eminent metallurgists, smelters, engineers, and miners, well acquainted with such business; and the quantity of minerals pronounced to be almost inexhaustible, whilst the quality is equal to any in the United Kingdom, for the purposes desired (*vide* Report ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st June, 1824, No. 445, and a Report made to the Dublin Society, in 1814), and labour is cheap in proportion. Upon these considerations, the present company has been constituted, with a capital of £300,000, in shares of £50 each, on which shares, a first payment of £5 each is made at the time of subscribing, and the remainder is to be paid to the treasurer in several proportions, as the same might be called for by the directors, and the progress of the works may require, thereby assuring from such aggregate fund the easy continuance and success of the undertaking, conducted as a great public work, which in the hands of an individual was found too unwieldy and inconvenient to be accomplished; and it is presumed that the several shareholders will reap an ample profit, if not a very large interest, on their money advanced, which cannot be doubted, when the rapidly increasing demand for cast and wrought iron wares of all sorts, and the generally flourishing state of the

iron trade is considered; pig iron being upwards of £9 per ton, and which (as appears from the Reports before alluded to) may be made at Arigna, and delivered on board ship, at or about £5 per ton, and other articles and wares in proportion.

"The company hold the premises under the authority of the said Acts of Parliament, for lives renewable for ever, at the option of the company, on the payment of 1d. for each renewal; and the property may therefore be considered equal in value to a freehold estate, as it is subject only to a quit rent, and small toll dues.

"The affairs of the company are to be managed by the chairman and directors, until a deed of regulation has been prepared for the purpose, under an Act of Parliament, shall be passed for the government of the whole concern; which Act will be applied for forthwith, and it is presumed will be obtained, Parliament having already passed two Acts relating to this property: and application having been successfully made to his Majesty's Government for the promotion of these works, and the improvement of the country around them, and good roads and canals and river navigations accomplished in consequence. The Corporation of Dublin have remitted their dues, as a further encouragement, and all requisite arrangements are in progress for adding to, and putting the machinery and premises into a state of order for pursuing the business upon an extended scale of operations, tending to a speedy return of profit."

Mr. Griffith, in his account of the Arigna Iron Works, detailed in his report on the Connaught Coal District, says:—

"Perhaps the frequent change of managers, more than any other cause, tended to accelerate the failure of the undertaking, for the plans of each new master (that is, of each new agent or manager of the works), were generally at variance with those of his predecessor, and the destruction of the old and the erection of new works caused very great additional expense. Some were undertaken which sound judgement would have disapproved; and others, most injudiciously destroyed."

This gentleman (Mr. Griffith) was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1824, respecting the coal in Lough Allen district, and he stated as his opinion that were still remaining 8,000 English acres of good three feet coal, particularly exempt from water, which would yield upwards of 30,000,000 tons.

Before the end of 1825, the Arigna Coal and Iron Company, the Irish Mining Company, and the Hibernian Mining Company, all joint stock concerns, had entered the field, with large capitals and most intelligent and enterprising agents, and the district on the confines of Lough Allen became again the scene of industry. The Arigna Company obtained possession of the old works and the coaleries attached to them, on the south side of the river; and two other companies began their operations in the mountains on the north side of the river. Although these companies caused vast improvement of the district, they did not succeed, and the quantity of pig iron made at Arigna works, between November 1825 and May 1826, only amounted to little more than 230 tons, and no more iron was manufactured up to 1832. As to the situation of the Arigna works, it may be stated that they are near the mouth of the valley watered by the river so called, on its southern side. The mountain, which rises almost at the verge of the works, is said to be the most important in the district, containing several coal-pits. The nearest, called the River Coalery, is about half a mile from the works, and the Aughabehy Coalery is three miles distant.

Under present more favorable circumstances, and with new and improved methods of working the mines, a further trial might be made by a number of practical men, assisted with funds by the "Irish Industrial League," or by a few wealthy capitalists in Ireland.

## NEW TOWN HALL, RATHMINES.

At the monthly meeting of the Commissioners, on the 6th inst., Mr. Beckett stated that a committee had gone into the cost of the new Town Hall up to the present, and they found that the expenditure involved the following items:—The original contract was £11,200, and there were extras certified amounting to £1,500—in all £12,700; then there were the following additional contracts:—Grundy, for heating, £293 14s.; Fletcher and Phillipson, for plumbing, £109 5s.; do. for electric lighting, £359 18s.; Dohson and Curtis, plant, £225; Crossley Bros., £23; Maguire and Gatchell, board-room mantel, £75; total, £1,058. Expenditure by Commissioners:—Sewers, roads, footpaths, advertisements, &c., £153 1s. 1d.; law expenses, £66 10s. 4d.; rent of temporary premises, £124 11s. 1d.; clerk of works' wages to 1st September, £292 10s.; fees paid building surveyor, £163 7s. 6d.; do. £75; architect to date, £634; total, £1,504. Further contracts:—Millar and Beatty, furniture, £577; Keatinge, painting, £320; Byrne, bells, £257 14s. 2d.; Chancellor and Son, clock, £130; Fletcher and Phillipson, telephones, £25; do., bells, £15; in all, £1,324 14s. 2d. Putting all these items of expenditure together they amounted to £16,619 11s. 2d. The total cost of completing the building, furnishing it, &c., was estimated at £18,000, which would represent only a halfpenny in the pound on the valuation of the township—a small sum, he considered, for such a valuable improvement.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN-HALL, CLONTARF.

THE Town Commissioners of Clontarf having determined upon making certain additions to their new Town Hall, and having made an application to the Local Government Board for sanction to a loan of £800 for that purpose, an inquiry has been held by Mr. L. E. H. Deane, Engineering Inspector, Local Government Board, as to the expediency of granting the loan, and the necessity for the proposed works. Mr. W. G. Perrott, Secretary and Engineer to the township, exhibited plans of the additions which it was proposed to make to the existing building. These include a board-room, with offices, a committee-room, and a large room to be used as a public reading-room, under the Libraries Act. There had been a tender accepted for the work at £698, excluding the cost of grates and gas-fittings, which was pretty close to the estimate made by him. If there was any balance left, the Commissioners proposed, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, to apply it towards increasing the shed accommodation at the rear of the hall.

There had not been any objections received as to the loan, and there being none offered at the inquiry, the Inspector intimated that he would so report to the Local Government Board.

## EXAMINATION OF SANITARY OFFICERS FOR THE CITY.

At the monthly meeting of the Corporation held on the 4th instant, the Lord Mayor said there was a matter which he wished to bring under their notice, and that was in connection with the Sanitary Department of the City of Dublin. As he was sure a number of the members of the Corporation were not aware of what Sir Charles Cameron had succeeded in bringing about in securing properly-qualified men to look after the sanitary condition of the city, he would briefly read an account of what had taken place. It was decided that an examination should be held, in order to select from the gentlemen who offered themselves as candidates for the position of sanitary officers, there being certain subjects which they had to pass in order that they might be entitled to discharge the duties of this onerous and

important position. This examination was held on the 7th and 9th of July last by the Irish branch of the Royal Institute of Public Health. The subjects of examination consisted of handwriting, orthography, simple arithmetical questions, and English composition, and elementary knowledge of the Public Health Acts, and bye-laws framed in connection therewith, hygiene, and sanitary science. Out of the nine sanitary sub-officers who presented themselves for examination, eight obtained certificates, and out of the twelve outside candidates four obtained certificates. He thought that was most creditable, and that a step in the right direction had been taken.

His Lordship then handed their certificates to the successful candidates.

## THE NEW CHURCH AT PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE.

THE work of erecting the new Church of St. Andrews' has been so long in progress that the dedication thereof, on the 6th instant, did not attract that amount of public attention it would probably otherwise have done. An iron church was put up a good many years ago, and now the permanent new church, designed by Messrs. Fulford, Tait and Harvey, of Exeter, is a matter of earnest reality. The site in Sands-road is an excellent one, and is enclosed by a low wall, and the church itself has been built in stages. The entire cost has been about £8,000, almost the exact sum mentioned originally as its probable cost.

Built in freely-treated French Gothic of the 14th century style, the edifice is designed to seat 400 worshippers. It is constructed of red brick burnt from clay in the parish, with dressings of Ham Hill and Bath stones. The shafts supporting the fine arcades that divide nave and aisles, are of Purbeck marble, and the clerestory windows have pillars of the same material. The roofs are hammer-beam ones, of massive timber covered in with red tiles. The tracery of the windows is of Flamboyant character. The floors of nave and aisles are of wood blocking, with red tiles in all the avenues and approaches. The chancel floor is of mosaic, and that of the sanctuary polished Devonshire marble. The roofs of the chancel and chapel are of oak, and that of the tower has groined stone vaulting. The stalls are of carved oak. Light is obtained by wrought iron and copper gas-burners with incandescent burners, and the heating of the edifice is on the high-pressure system.

The most imposing feature in the new building is the splendid inlaid and sculptured marble pulpit, a votive offering made by a lady in the parish, which stands upon the north side. It is of Byzantine character, and in the main is made of rare and inlaid Devonshire marbles, although yellow magnesian limestone is also introduced, especially in the approach. The body of the rostrum is supported by a group of polished marble columns, and the canopies are of inlaid marbles. At each angle are canopied niches in solid marble, having golden tesserae inlaid backgrounds. These niches contain sculptured statuettes in white Castellino marble representing respectively St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Boniface, once of Crediton, but afterwards the Apostle of Germany; Bishop Lacey of Exeter; St. Columba, the Apostle of the Northern Picts; and last, but perhaps not least of all these, Frederick Temple, the present Archbishop of Canterbury. In the panel immediately beneath the preacher's desk is a carved representation of the crucified Christ, also in pure white marble. The splendid pulpit is the handiwork of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, of Exeter.

But interesting as the pulpit is from a strictly artistic point of view, the old font has the greatest claim upon all lovers of antiquity and of the historical associations of our English Church. The old bowl is early Norman (not Saxon as some have foolishly

defined it) wrought by some cunning hand in Paignton red sandstone during the latter days of the reign of King William the Conqueror. It is circular, richly carved, and ornamented by cable moulds, and that intricate kind of strap ornament which borders so near upon Celtic art. It had in the dark days that are passed been shamefully used, and at last found a resting-place in a neighbouring garden, but last year it was restored to its original home—the fine parish church of Paignton. With, we venture to think, some questionable taste, it has now been removed from there to the daughter church just dedicated. Before this was done at Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons studios at Exeter, the broken fragments were cleansed and judiciously put together, and the whole placed upon two octagonal steps of polished Devonshire marble, whilst the actual bowl is supported thereon upon a central and clustered shaft of Purbeck marble. It may be remembered, the pulpit described above was the object of mutilation by some fanatic some months ago, whilst in course of construction in Messrs. Hems and Sons' studios, when during the night the beautiful crucifix was smashed into twenty pieces.

The first portion of the church was built by Mr. E. P. Bovey, of Torquay, and the final part by Messrs. Stephens and Son, contractors, of Exeter.

## WOOD FIBRE, FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Mr. James P. Pile, of the Brunswick Saw Mills, Great Brunswick-street, is at present manufacturing a product of Wood, which is being very largely used for Horse and Dog Bedding, as it lasts longer than straw, and is consequently cheaper. A finer quality is being used for packing all kinds of perishable articles, such as fruit, eggs, and butter. While a still finer material is being manufactured for bedding upholstery. We are glad to find that the machines are kept in full swing by the general support which these products have received.

## DRAINAGE OF LOW-LYING LANDS AT PORTRANE ASYLUM.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, held on the 5th inst., Dr. Conolly Norman submitted a report from the Secretary of the Board of Control referring to a report from the Visiting Committee, which stated, amongst other matters, "the drainage of the low lands is in progress, but difficulty is experienced in consequence of the slipping of portion of the banks of the deep cutting, which renders piling necessary."

The Lord Mayor said that so far as the drainage work was concerned, it had been a failure, for each day's work was destroyed by the falling in of the sides of the drains, and the question was, who was to pay for all this. It appeared that, as a matter of fact there would be no outlet for the drainage they wanted to remove from the low-lying lands. To use an old Irish expression, whatever happened it seemed that they would have to "pay the piper."

Mr. Buckley said it was just like the effort to bale out the Atlantic!

The Lord Mayor said the Board of Control should put them in possession of what exactly had been done and was being done.

Col. Lindsay thought whoever had a contract for this work should see that it was properly done.

Dr. Eustace moved a resolution to the effect that the Board of Control be requested to furnish plans and specifications with regard to the Portrane low-lying lands, and such other information regarding same as in their power.

Mr. Tallon seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE  
CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-THIRD ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

MURPHYSTOWN CASTLE.

THE mere fragment of this Castle which now remains is situated close to the entrance of the handsome residence of Mr. Justice Murphy, about one and a-half miles from Stillorgaa railway station. It is hidden from the avenue by the shrubs and trees which line the avenue, and against which the face of one of the walls is turned. The other side, towards a field, is open. The remains indeed are very small. They consist of what appears to be a wall of one side of the Castle, and a portion of the adjoining wall at one angle. Except to a very small extent on the side partly hidden by the trees, all the cut-stone facing of the walls has been stripped off, showing that the wall was made of a very rough rubble, chiefly granite blocks, held together by the marvellously strong mortar. Though not able to measure the exact width of the wall without the facing, it suffices to show how strong this Castle was originally, when it is stated that the existing wall unfaced on either side measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width. This was probably an outer wall, and extends for a length of 25 ft. 2 in. measured on the inner side. The short portion of the other wall which joins this wall at an angle is also unfaced, and measures only 3 ft. 8 in. in width; and its extent from the angle internally is only 9 ft. 10 in. The exact height of the walls I could not define, as they are heavily over-topped with ivy. In the longer wall there is an aperture filled up with loose stones, but I doubt if this was either a door or window. It seems rather a mere breach made in the wall. On the inner side of the walls, at a height of about 6 ft., are a few projecting stones which might possibly have been corbels or rests for the ends of beams or joists, but more probably indicate that here was the spring of a barrel vaulted stone ceiling. Along the face of the walls inside is a kind of ledge formed of stones and earth, but now largely covered with grass, running round the foot of the walls. I think, however, that this is a piece of modern work made for the purpose of a seat or rest. It might, however, indicate the original thickness of the walls. The remains of this Castle are not far from Kilgobbin. They are not referred to by D'Alton, so far as I can find, and of its history I know nothing. I hope, however, Mr. F. Elrington Ball may enlighten us on the subject.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT—DISPOSAL OF  
REFUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—This day the question of borrowing a large sum of money will be considered at a special meeting of the Corporation, to put up plant for manufacturing electricity for lighting Dublin, which plant will, to a certainty, in a few years be obsolete. At the present moment, in two districts of London—St. Pancras and Shoreditch—by utilising the heat given off by the destructor when consuming the contents of the dust-bins, they are able to supply electric current at 2d. per unit, and make a considerable profit. Here, the Corporation profess to supply it at 7d., but, as a matter of fact, it is very considerably in excess of this, for they charge as

well for transformers at least £2 a-year, and £1 for measuring the current. But this is not all; they make the householders pay what they are pleased to call "a minimum rate." Thus, in summer, if a house is shut up, and no light at all is used, the owner must pay the Corporation £1 15s. This was fair enough when the light was first supplied, but, now as there are as many customers as they can supply, this unjust demand should not be charged. The question of utilising the contents of our dust-bins is well worthy of the attention of our city fathers. Eighteen months ago, St. Pancras Vestry, in London, first determined to put the matter to a practical test. They purchased a destructor plant, and coupled it with an electric generating station, and about 100 tons of refuse was thus disposed of daily, and the heat generated utilised in the electric department. Other portions of London have now followed this example, with the result, namely, that not only can the electric light be supplied at one-fourth of the rate elsewhere, but there is £1,000 a-year saved by the disposal of the refuse. All these matters are well worthy of careful consideration before the outlay of £120,000 is sanctioned, and several thousand more in the purchase of new barges, to carry the refuse out to sea.—Yours, &c.,

AUSTIN MELDON.

15 Merrion-square,  
Oct. 8th, 1897.ARCHBISHOP MARSH'S LIBRARY,  
ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN.

THE 187th annual visitation of Primate Marsh's Library was held on Wednesday, in the Reading-room of the Library, at the hour of 1 o'clock, when there attended the following Governors:—The Dean of St. Patrick's (in the chair), and the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College. The Librarian, Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., and the Assistant-Librarian, Rev. J. M. Dudgeon, were also present. The bills for the past year were inspected, and ordered for payment. The following report, telling of the work and progress of the institution, was read by the Librarian:—

The Library, founded by Primate Marsh, has been steadily attended during the year by an increasing number of readers and students devoted to original research, especially in the region of Irish history, civil and ecclesiastical, and of the history of physical science in the middle ages. It is the librarian's usual custom to call attention to any finds or special points of interest in connection with the library which may have come under his notice during the previous year, in order that the governors may understand the true value of the institution entrusted to their care. During the Christmas holidays, Dr. Stokes chanced to be looking through some of Bishop Stillingfleet's books, which contain a large number of liturgies and liturgical works of the ancient Sarum and other uses, when he by chance lighted upon one into which had been pasted, nearly 400 years ago, a copy of an original indulgence issued by Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Campeggio about that year, 1520. Cardinal Campeggio was the legate sent from the Papal Court for the trial of the cause, King Henry VIII. v. Queen Catherine, in the matter of the divorce. This indulgence belongs, however, to a previous visit paid by the Cardinal, and was issued for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a portion of Hereford Cathedral, which up till the present time has never been completed. The librarian described this MS. in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy last spring, a copy of which he begs to submit to the governors. "Finds" in matters pertaining to Dean Swift should naturally be expected in this library, as the Dean seems to have regularly frequented the library for the purpose of study. His annotations in lead upon Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," are an abiding

memorial of this, which every visitor examines with much interest. Mr. Mason, optician, of Dame-street, has photographed some of the most curious of these annotations, a specimen of which the librarian begs to submit to the governors. Within the last fortnight, another curious relic of Dean Swift has come to light. The first work which Swift avowedly published under his own name was the "Life and Letters of Sir William Temple," his patron. Dr. Barrett, in his work on the early years of Swift, published in 1808, mentioned that there was a copy of that life and letters with a presentation inscription from Swift to Primate Marsh, which he had himself seen, but he does not mention where that copy was. About ten days ago, Dr. Stokes found this very copy which Dr. Barrett mentioned, in Marsh's Library, among Archbishop Marsh's own books. There are also among the manuscripts in the library a considerable number of tracts, pamphlets, broad-sheets, &c., the evident product of Swift's pen. Several of these relate to a project started about the year 1720 to found a Bank of Ireland. Swift turned all his powers of ridicule upon this bank, in three pamphlets—viz. (2) "A Letter to the King-at-Arms from a reputed Esquire, one of the Subscribers to the Bank"; (2) "Subscribers to the Bank placed according to their order and quality"; (3) "The last speech and dying words of the Bank of Ireland." In these pamphlets, now among our MSS., Swift implies that this project of a bank is chiefly supported by the native Irish; the reputed esquire is a native of Iar-Connaught or Connemara, whence he writes; or else by the Huguenot traders with whom Dublin then swarmed. These last Swift seemed to have intensely disliked. Their number in Dublin at that time can best be estimated by another pamphlet in this same collection, giving the names of the original subscribers to this Bank of Ireland. In this list the Huguenot traders abound beyond all other. Dr. Stokes has brought the resources of modern science to bear on the manuscript possessions of the library in another direction. It possesses the MS. Diary of Archbishop Marsh himself, between the year 1638 and 1694, including his own account of his Provostship in Trinity College. It contains much interesting and valuable information, written, however, in a hand so cramped and ink so faded as to be almost illegible. There are, indeed, several copies of this diary in private hands, while large extracts from it have been printed within the last 60 or 70 years in journals like the *Christian Examiner* and the *British Critic*. Dr. Stokes has caused a type-written copy to be made, and presented it to the library. That copy will be found much more useful to the ordinary student, who does not wish to imperil his eyesight, than that hitherto in use. Dr. Stokes purchased during the year some relics of Archbishop Marsh and of his times, from a lady in Cornwall. One is an undoubted relic of the founder. It is a receipt in his handwriting acknowledging a collection of £50 made by the officers of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, for the poor Episcopal clergy of Scotland, who had been lately ejected from their livings. The date of that document is A.D. 1700. That receipt is now framed, and displayed in the reading-room. The other is a small county atlas of Ireland, dated 1720. It is interesting as showing the face of the country, the leading towns, roads, &c., about Primate Marsh's time. It begins with a descriptive or historical geography of Ireland. Then follow a general map of Ireland, maps of the four provinces, and maps of each county, divided into baronies. In these days of cycling, it might lend suggestions to persons desirous of striking out a new route. It seems to mark places which no longer exist. Thus, it marks a village between Donnybrook and Stillorgan, called Mundressin or Mundrestin, which is not wholly unknown. As in previous years, Dr. Stokes called attention in his report to the great want of Irish county maps made in the 18th century, he thinks it well to mention

this acquisition, as it gives the names of previous makers of Irish maps. These brief notices will serve to show that many interesting literary finds may yet remain to be discovered in the large and valuable collection of books left by Archbishop Marsh. Dr. Stokes was to acknowledge the gift to the Library during last year, by Rev. Dr. Groves, of an important collection of episcopal charges and other similar documents extending over the last half century. Some of the documents thus given are of rare occurrences, and possess even a certain amount of historical interest. There are few kinds of books which would be more useful to the library than similar-bound volumes and collections of tracts and documents, though such ephemeral productions are for the most part lightly esteemed by their owner.

### DUNDALK WORKHOUSE SEWER— THE GUARDIANS AND THEIR CONTRACTORS.

(Continued.)

At the meeting of the Guardians on the 27th ult., the following was read:—

SIR,—We understand that, though the Workhouse sewer is now connected with the main, yet it has not been officially opened, and, in consequence, Messrs. Macardie, Moore and Co. cannot complete their connection. The delay in making this latter connection prevents us resuming work at our distillery, and we shall feel much obliged if you will kindly expedite matters with the least possible delay.

MALCOLM BROWN AND CO.

Chairman—The drainage committee are dealing with the matter now. They are going to test the sewer by letting some thousands of gallons of pure water into it.

Surgeon Morrison—What about the Town Commissioners? Did they not write here that no sewage was to be allowed into the sewer before it was examined by their surveyor?

Chairman—We are not going to let any sewage into it.

Surgeon Morrison—That won't get you out of it. Even if you let nothing into it but the purest water, you are going against the special orders of the Commissioners.

Mr. Byrne—There will be a meeting of the Town Board to-morrow. They will be as anxious as anybody that the sewer should be in working order.

The Town Clerk wrote:—

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., our surveyor has reported that he visited the Workhouse sewer, in course of construction, on the 20th inst., and states that it is not ready for final inspection. Under these circumstances, I wish to inform you that on no account is the Workhouse sewerage to be admitted to same until such final inspection is made and approved of by my Commissioners.

M. COMBERFORD, Town Clerk.

Mr. O'Meara said he thought that Surgeon Morrison was correct. They had no right to let anything into the sewer, in the face of that letter.

Surgeon Morrison—It is entirely illegal, and you will be leaving yourselves responsible to the Town Commissioners. I will not come here Monday after Monday, and allow anyone to monopolise the entire Board, and take on themselves to do things in that way.

The following is an abstract of what took place on the 4th inst., taken from last Saturday's *Democrat*:—

[Messrs. Quirke and Williams (representatives of Hodges and Son, contractors) were in attendance.]

The Clerk of Works' report for the week was as follows:—

"Resumed levelling and sodding over pipe-track with one man, and continued same to this date. Flushed sewer on 27th inst., in presence of Dr. MacDonnell and Mr. Logan, with about 6,000 gallons of water. The test was a complete success, there being a very strong flow into Town Commissioners' sewer in Hill-street, leaving our pipes almost dry. There has been nothing done during the week in connection with the items mentioned in my last report."

Mr. O'Meara—This is really no test at all. Everyone who has any idea of what is called hydraulics knows that water can be forced often up hill and down hollows, provided the origin of the water is higher than where it comes from. Will that occur with sewage matter? Certainly not. Therefore the water test is no test at all. It is most ridiculous to say you could test a sewer with water, because the water, if coming from a higher level, will actually force water up a hill. Can you force sewage up a hill?

Mr. Williams—There is no hill in it.

Mr. O'Meara—Will it test whether there is or not? There may not be, but the water test won't find if there is a hill in it. Water can be forced up a hill if the level from which the water comes is higher than the hill. That is a principle of hydraulics. Water is no test. Therefore I warn you not to pay any money on that test.

Surgeon Morrison—I don't think the contractors look upon that as a test.

Mr. Williams—Well, you can have another test, if you like, at any time. We are not a bit afraid of it. We wanted to have the test. Dr. MacDonnell suggested it, in order to get this account through.

(Dr. MacDonnell was not present during the discussion.)

Surgeon Morrison—Did a member of the board suggest that to you?

Mr. Quirke—It was suggested by the engineer.

Mr. Williams—There was a meeting of the committee.

Mr. Quirke—There is just this to be looked at: that sewage matter, supposing you test it with sewage, will be liquefied by the motion and friction in the pipes in its passage, and there will never be solids going into the main sewer.

Surgeon Morrison—I never took it that the contractors meant that as a test. I looked upon it merely as a matter of clearing out the pipes.

Mr. Quirke—Of course it effected the two purposes. We wanted to gauge the flow, to see how it acted.

Mr. Kinahan—Is the sewer completed?

Chairman—We have no certificate from the engineer, and that ends the matter. When we get a certificate we will act on it.

Mr. Quirke—The engineer won't issue a certificate without instructions from the board to do so. What position do we find ourselves in?

Mr. Hughes—Is the sewer completed?

Mr. Quirke—There's a manhole not completed, which we are willing to build or give credit for. The other things are outside the estimate altogether.

Chairman—It is with the engineer we must deal. On his certificate we will pay the contractors.

Mr. Williams—Mr. Cahill wants permission from the board to issue a certificate.

Chairman—We can't prevent him issuing a certificate, and we can't give permission therefore. If the work is done, he will give the certificate.

Mr. Williams—We are between the two. The engineer won't do anything without the board, and the board won't do anything without the engineer.

Chairman—The matter is altogether in his hands.

Mr. O'Meara—Another matter. The Town Commissioners won't allow us to test the sewer in the way it should be tested.

Mr. Williams—Is that fair to the contractors? Supposing they won't allow it till next year—

Chairman—All they want is to have it inspected by their own engineer first.

Mr. Quirke—These things that are to be done outside the contract, we need not do at all.

Chairman—We can do nothing without the engineer's certificate.

Surgeon Morrison—Was there any report about the test from the guardians or the engineer?

Chairman—No.

Surgeon Morrison—It is very unfair to the

contractors. They never asked the liberty of the board to make that test, and didn't think it worth their while to make a report. If my opinion was asked, I would not allow any test. Those that have got the consent of the chairman alone should think it worth while to put in a report—on behalf of the contractors.

Chairman—There is no report in reference to the matter at all.

Mr. Kinahan—I don't see what's the use of meeting at all.

The matter dropped here: but subsequently,

Mr. Kinahan moved that the engineer be instructed to report on the matter.

Surgeon Morrison—I second that. The contractors only want a small cheque on account.

Mr. Kinahan—I would not give them any cheque on account, but we should have a report.

Chairman—Why should you call on him for a report. The works are in his charge.

Surgeon Morrison—These two gentlemen have been brought down from Dublin for the past three weeks —

Chairman—We didn't bring them here!

Mr. Hughes—Why don't they finish the sewer, and have none of this work?

Chairman—I suppose we may ask Mr. Cahill for a report as to the state of the sewer.

This was agreed to.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE opening meeting of the winter term will be held in the Grosvenor Hotel, Westland-row, on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 8 p.m., when Mr. J. Howard Pentland, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Open Roofs," dealing with the period up till the Middle Ages. We trust there will be a good attendance of members on the occasion, as we are assured the lecture will be most instructive and interesting to students of architecture.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO A STATUE.—To-day (Tuesday) the Rev. George Rundell Prynne, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Peter's, Plymouth, celebrates his entrance into his jubilee in the parish. Unfortunately, a disappointing and disastrous accident has just occurred, which will rob one feature in the ceremony of much anticipated interest. We refer to the dedication and unveiling of a new colossal statue of our Lord, which was to stand within a richly-carved niche, just erected for that purpose, in the limestone wall facing the main entrance to the sacred edifice by the south-west porch. The new work—a costly votive offering by a lady in the neighbourhood—has been designed, thoroughly in keeping with its immediate surroundings, by Mr. Geo. Fellowes-Prynne, F.R.I.B.A., son of the Vicar, and architect of St. Peter's Church, and during the past week members of the staff of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, of Longbrook-street, Exeter, in whose studios the sculpture and its accessories were carried out, have been engaged in its erection. On Saturday, however, on opening, in the church, the large case containing the statue, it was found that, in transit over the railway, it had come to hopeless grief, being broken in twain, the damage being quite past remedy. A new statue—a replica—will have to be made, representing a labour and serious delay of several months. The damaged statue was a powerful example of the sculptor's craft, and was greatly admired by many visitors prior to leaving Exeter, three days ago, on its ill-starred journey. It represented a figure of our Lord, some 8 ft. high, carved, like the niche, &c., in finely-grained Caen stone, from the far-famed quarries in Normandy. The shameful stigma are shown upon His sacred hands and feet, and with His left hand He points to His wounded side. Upon the base below, in letters that even he who runs may read, is carved:—"Come unto Me all that are heavy laden, and I will refresh you." The shattered remains were carefully photographed prior to being returned to Exeter. In the meanwhile, the new niche must remain vacant until Messrs. Hems and Sons can carve a new statue.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 193.)

ARTICLE NO. XXVIII.

## (26.) *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork-street—(continued.)*

IN 1855, a Commission was appointed by his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Select Committee, viz.:—

### "COMMISSION

"By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland,

CARLISLE.

"TO JAMES, BARON TALBOT DE MALAHIDE; JOHN FLINT SOUTH, Esquire, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of the Council and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and WILLIAM HENRY STEPHENSON, Esquire.

"These are to require and authorize you, or any two of you, to make inquiry into the Conditions and regulations of Medical Institutions in the City of Dublin, with reference to grants of pecuniary assistance from the public funds, in aid of their support, and to Report to Us your views and recommendations with respect thereto; and We are hereby pleased to appoint DENIS PHELAN, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to be your Secretary.

"Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this Ninth day of May, 1855. By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) "THOMAS A. LARCOM."

This Commission is generally known as "Dr. South's Commission," by which name it shall be called in all future references we may have occasion to make in the course of these articles.

## *Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery.*

Although the Select Committee were of opinion that £3,000 a-year was necessary for the maintenance of this Hospital, and that the Governors should afford every inducement to medical students to attend the Hospital for purposes of instruction, yet Dr. South's Commission considered that a sum of £2,500 a-year (the amount of the present grant) would be sufficient, and made no recommendation upon the subject of medical instruction. In their report they say:—

"This Hospital has received from us very careful and anxious consideration, involving, as it does, the important question whether it should be retained for the special reception and treatment of fever cases, or whether those cases might not be introduced into the Medical or General Hospitals, and distributed amongst the other patients (as in the case in England and elsewhere), and the Cork-street Hospital, as a special Hospital for this purpose, given up. Although many circumstances would have induced us to incline to the opinion that the distribution of fever patients amongst General Hospitals is desirable, yet, on the grounds we have before adverted to, and looking to the decided opinion expressed in evidence before the House of Commons Committee by some of the ablest physicians in Dublin on this point; and seeing that the general feeling of the public mind in Dublin is so strongly in favour of a special Hospital for fever cases in that city, we have not thought ourselves justified in recommending any change of system in this respect.

"There is one point on which we think it our duty to make some special observations; and that is, the practice, which appears to have been for some time pursued, of funding any excess of income over expenditure which may occur in a particular year.

"We beg leave to state our opinion that a sum of £2,500, added to its other sources of income, would, under proper management, be sufficient to enable this Hospital to maintain its present number of beds, and to keep the whole of the buildings in such a state of repair as to be available for any sudden outbreak of fever such as has occurred in former years; and we accordingly recommend that that sum be allocated to this Hospital, out of the Parliamentary Grant."

Of the other Hospitals which claimed a participation in the Parliamentary Grants, and of which Dr. South's Commission noticed

in their Report, were Sir Patrick Dun's, and the Incurable.

### "Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

"This Hospital, the next most noble foundation after Stevens's and like it endowed with the property of a physician, by Act of the Irish Parliament, but *contrary to his directions*, is seemingly the only Hospital supported by its own resources. Such, however, is not the case; for at the present time it receives, in addition, money from the pupils, and payments from private patients at the rate of 12s. 6d. a-week. And though it does not now receive any Parliamentary assistance for its support, yet it did in the early part of its existence, as shown by Dr. Cleghorn's Report to the Commissioners of 1809."

### *Hospital for Incurables.*

The Parliamentary Grant to this Hospital which had been decreased in 1849 from £500 to £250, the amount granted in that year, which was the last to be given it; but the Select Committee recommended that

"In consideration of the length of time that this Institution has been assisted by Parliamentary Grant, its charitable character and excellent management, your Committee are of opinion that the Hospital for Incurables should be maintained in an efficient state, and that the attention of the Lord Lieutenant should be directed as to whether a small portion of the Concordatum Fund might not be appropriated for this purpose."

And Dr. South's Commission, in their Report, say:—

"Although this Hospital is well worthy of support as a charitable institution, yet from its peculiar nature it is not adapted for education purposes, nor is it indeed a Hospital at all, in the sense in which that word is generally understood. It is in fact an asylum for the reception of that unhappy class of persons whose cases, being beyond the hope of cure, are considered as no longer fit subjects for a Hospital, and who are merely placed in this Institution to receive such relief as their helpless state of suffering will admit of.

"Having recommended that the Concordatum Fund should be relieved from the charge now placed upon it for the Meath Hospital, we venture to suggest to your Excellency that the present annual grant of £250 to this Hospital should be provided out of that fund.

"The general financial result of our recommendations is as follows, viz:—

	per annum.
"The Lock Hospital . . .	£2,600
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital . .	700
Coombe Lying-in Hospital . .	200
House of Industry Hospitals . .	7,600
Cork-street Fever Hospital . .	2,500
Steevens's Hospital . . .	1,300
Meath Hospital . . .	600
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital .	100

Total £15,600"

After carefully revising the evidence laid before them relating to the other Hospitals, the Commissioners closed their Report as follows:—

### *A Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to be Appointed.*

"We have now concluded the observations which we think it necessary to offer to your Excellency on the condition and regulations of the Hospitals of Dublin; but, before closing our Report, we venture to recall the attention of your Excellency to the recommendations which have been made, on several occasions, with reference to the appointment of a permanent Commission to supervise the conduct of these institutions.

"We would very respectfully impress upon your Excellency the advantage which would be derived, even by the Hospitals themselves, from the appointment of such a Commission.

"We do not presume to define the manner in which this body should be constituted; but we cannot for a moment doubt that, in such a city as Dublin, individuals will be found ready to obey any invitation from your Excellency for the purpose, and to devote a small portion of their time to an object which would be attended with so much benefit to the community of which they are members.

"It would, we think, be desirable to attach to this Commission, whose services would, of course be gratuitous, a salaried officer, to be appointed by your Excellency, who should act in the capacity of Secretary to the Commission, and whose chief duty it should be to inspect all these Hospitals not less than twice in the year, or whenever directed

by the Commissioners, and to report to them the result of such inspections.

"It would be desirable that the Commissioners themselves should make an annual report to your Excellency on the state of the Hospitals, and that their report should be laid before Parliament on the presentation of the Estimates for the year. . . .

"In conclusion, we feel bound to acknowledge the ready assistance which we have experienced from all parties in Dublin whom we had occasion to confer with in the course of our inquiries, and, in particular, the valuable aid which has been afforded to us by our Secretary, Mr. Phelan, whose intimate acquaintance with these institutions has been of the greatest service to us.

"TALBOT DE MALAHIDE

JOHN F. SOUTH

W. H. STEPHENSON."

"December 4th, 1855."

The statements which accompanied the Report, referred to in the second last paragraph, form an appendix, consisting of thirty pages, including a special prepared map of the City of Dublin showing the relative positions of all those several Hospitals.

In 1858, the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, and consisted of the following persons:—

Lord Talbot de Malahide (*Chairman*).

Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.

Richard Kelly, Esq.

Jonathan Pim, Esq.

Francis W. Brady, Esq.

Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.

William Stokes, M.D.

Charles Johnson, M.D.

Denis Phelan, Esq., Secretary.

Office, 35 Dawson-street.

The Board made their first annual Report in June, 1859.

The Board of Superintendence for the present year consists of:—

VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT (*Chairman*).

Sir Francis Brady, Bart.

Lord Ardilaun.

Samuel Gordon, M.D.

John E. Barry, Esq.

Joseph Woodlock, Esq.

Sir Percy Grace, Bart.

Sir John Banks, Knt., K.C.B.

Lambert H. Ormsby, M.D.

Charles E. Lambkin, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Thomas A. Dickson, P.C.

Henry FitzGibbon, M.D.

William J. Martin, Esq., Secretary.

In their thirty-ninth annual Report on the Dublin Hospitals receiving Parliamentary aid, for the year ending 31st March, 1897, the Board made the following very favourable report on

### "CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL.

"We are glad to report that this Hospital is fulfilling in an eminent degree the purpose for which it was established, and that it continues to call for and to merit the hearty sympathy and support of the public. Everything that was seen gave evidence that the wants of the patients are carefully attended to, and that they are kindly and skilfully treated. We found the samples of food of good quality, and the kitchen accommodation and cooking arrangements sufficient.

"From the returns furnished to us, it appears that many patients admitted during the year were not suffering from infectious fever, and therefore not fit for a special fever Hospital, but would more properly be subjects for treatment in a general Hospital. This may be explained by the difficulty which is sometimes experienced in discriminating, in the early stages, cases of true fever, small-pox, scarlatina, &c., from those diseases which resemble them.

"By transferring patients to the Convalescent Home [Beneavin, near Glasnevin] recently established in connection with this Hospital, a number of beds in the wards will be set free, and more extended accommodation will be available for the admission of acute cases."

### *Annals of Cork-street Fever Hospital, Continued.*

1853. Number of patients admitted, 1,389; died, 101.

1854. The number of patients admitted, 2,065; died 166.

1856. Typhus has not been very prevalent in the Hospital during the past year. The great majority of the fever cases were of the synchoid form. The few cases of measles and scarlatina were of a favourable form.

The number of patients admitted was 1,926; and 112 died.

1857. Number of patients admitted, 1,308; died, 75.

1858. Number of patients admitted, 1,295; died, 70.

1859. Number of patients admitted, 1,310; died, 82.

1860. July and August were remarkable for great heat and drought. The number of patients admitted was, 1,616; and 84 died.

1861. This year was unmarked by any form of epidemic fever. The total admissions during the year was 1,478; of these there died 78. The number of cases of pure typhus fever this year was considerably smaller than in either the previous two years.

1862. The number of patients admitted this year was 1,845; died 94. This increase of sickness in the past year cannot be accounted for by any unusual prevalence of the zymotic diseases; in the latter part of the year scarlatina and typhoid fever assumed, for a time, a very threatening aspect; but must be referred to the more ordinary causes of disease, the harsh wet, ungenial autumn and winter, the dearth of provisions, a dearth of employment, and other unhealthy influences which press with peculiar severity on the poorer classes.

1863. Number admitted, 1,747; died, 95.

1864. Number admitted, 1,829; died, 152.

1865. Number admitted, 1,686; died, 105.

1866. During the autumn of 1865, there was a larger number of cases of typhoid, marked by the same forms of the disease. A large number of cases of small-pox were admitted into the Hospital during the summer of 1865. To such an extent were the admissions, that a separate ward had to be set apart for them.

The total number of patients admitted into the Hospital this year was 2,151; and the deaths, 152.

1867. Number of patients admitted this year, 1,098; died 99.

1868. Number of admissions, 17,441; deaths, 162.

Colonel David Charles La Touche, who had been a Governor of Cork-street Hospital since 1829, resigned his seat at the Board in consequence of ill health.

1870. The serious epidemic of small-pox which prevails this year has been the chief strain on the resources of Cork-street Fever Hospital during the year. The total admissions into Hospital was 936; and the deaths, 89. Total of small-pox cases during the year, 135.

1871. Number of admissions, 1,357; deaths, 118.

Colonel La Touche, a Governor and Trustee of Cork-street Fever Hospital for 40 years, died on the 11th of August this year. The announcement of his death thus appears in a Dublin morning newspaper:—

"1872. Died on the 11th Aug., at Lavelle, Bray, David Charles La Touche, Esq., D.L., Colonel of the City of Dublin Militia, in the 73rd year of his age.

"It is with much regret we announce the death of Colonel David Charles La Touche, D.L., which occurred yesterday morning at his residence near Bray. The deceased was the head of the ancient Banking House of La Touche and Company, established by his Huguenot ancestors, and for many years took an active and prominent part in the affairs of this city, the representation of which he contested unsuccessfully on two occasions. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the City of Dublin Militia, and commanded that Regiment during its embodiment at the time of the Crimean War. He was a leading member of many of the public Boards of Dublin, and took a special interest in our metropolitan Hospitals, of several of which he was a governor. The deceased gentleman was universally respected for his many sterling qualities, not the least among them being his benevolence and charity. He was in his 73rd year, and during the last two or three years had been in a feeble state of health."

1873. Number of patients admitted, 1,080; died, 111.

1874. The most remarkable feature in the Hospital history of the year 1872-3 was the continuance of the small-pox epidemic. In 1873 the epidemic disappeared, and the small-pox wards were closed after being open for ten years. Admissions during the year 817; and 66 died.

1875. Number of patients admitted, 858; died, 90.

1876. Admissions, 651; died, 56.

1877. Admissions, 666; died, 65.

1878. Admissions, 936; died, 89.

1879. The total admissions in this year was 2,151; and deaths, 447.

The increase in the death rate was chiefly attributed to the malignity and fatality of the epidemic of small-pox, the brunt of which appear to have fallen on this Hospital.

1880. At the conclusion of the preceding year the small-pox epidemic, which had prevailed so extensively in the City of Dublin and the adjacent townships, had considerably decreased. Total number of admissions, 1,083; deaths, 186.

The Institution received some valuable legacies this year, viz.:—£1,000 from Patrick Whitty; £300 from Mrs. Roe; £10 from William Harvey Pim; and £10 from Mr. Wardell.

1881. Admitted 1,250; died, 187. The great increase in the admissions of fever cases was wholly due to an epidemic of typhus which became severe in the middle of October, and continued prevalent during the following three months. In the first quarter of 1880, 57 cases of typhus were admitted into the Hospital; and of these no fewer than 40 came from the female division of the North Dublin Union Workhouse.

The Committee availed themselves of the advantage of telephonic communication, with the central exchange; and the Hospital is the first institution of its kind in Dublin to avail itself of the use of the telephone.

1882. Small-pox has completely disappeared from the City and neighbouring districts in the past year; and although typhus fever has continued to prevail to a greater extent than for some years previously, abated. Total admissions, 471; deaths, 48.

The Committee have to report, with feelings of sincere sorrow, that have lost two of their colleagues, by death—William Digges La Touche, J.P., D.L., who died on the 22nd Sept. 1882, in the 70th year of his age, and who had occupied a seat on the Board for the past forty three years. His loss has been extensively felt in his native city, but particularly to this Hospital, as the Committee can bear testimony to the valuable assistance and counsel he was ever willing to afford in every emergency. Also of Mr. Henry Perrin, who had for twelve years been a member of the Managing Committee, and ever evinced a warm interest in the institution.

The hand of death has also deprived them of a valued member of the Medical Staff. On the 28th of December, Dr. Reuben J. Harvey succumbed to an attack of typhus fever, contracted in the discharge of his duty.

The vacancy in the Medical Staff caused by the death of Dr. Harvey has been filled up by the election of Dr. William Stoker to the post of permanent Physician.

The following legacies were received during the year, viz., £283 0s. 7d. as a final instalment on account of the bequest of Mr. Thomas Whitty; £50 from the late Mr. C. McGauran, and £21 16s. 3d. from Mr. P. Coleman's representatives.

Many useful improvements have been effected this year. A new mortuary house, with the necessary appurtenances, has been erected in the rear of the grounds; a back gate has been erected adjacent thereto, opening into Brown-street, so that all funeral arrangements can now be conducted with greater privacy and out of view of the patients. The surroundings of the Hospital have been improved by planting, cultivating, and levelling some pieces of waste ground.

1883. Typhus fever has continued to prevail in the city and suburbs to a greater extent than in the average of later years; the Hospital, however, exhibits a greater increase than would have appeared if the South Dublin Union had not closed its Fever Hospital at Kilmainham, the space occupied thereby being needed for the accommodation of healthy inmates. In order to enable the Union to carry out this arrangement, the Managing Committee thought it right, in the public interest, to meet the requirements of the Union by receiving all their patients at a charge equal to about cost price.

The number of patients admitted this year was 562; died 46.

1884. Admitted, 888; died, 118.

The Committee have made great improvements during the past year, by reconstructing the old House of Recovery—a large detached four-story building (connected with the fever Hospital, into a Convalescent Department. It was originally divided into a series of small rooms, nine on each floor, with a long corridor running through the centre. A great deal of space was wasted by the existence of thick cross walls, chimney stacks, and staircase. These have all more or less been removed, and on the two upper floors six large wards have been provided, four of them being 34 ft. by 31 ft., and two 24 ft. by 15 ft.

The ground floor is occupied by five wards, about 19 ft. by 16 ft. each, with nurses' rooms, and hall; the last-named leading to a large easy flight of stone stairs, which together with the lavatory accommodation, is provided for in a new block of building erected outside the main structure. On each of the floors there are bath-rooms and closets on either side of the staircase, and in close proximity to the wards, though completely separated from them by a wide passage having large windows at each end. These windows are formed like sash doors, which can open right down to the floor, and have iron bars outside, so when they are open the passages to all intents are open air corridors.

The basement is occupied by the kitchen, scullery, store-rooms, &c. Hot water and cold water are laid on the baths and apartments requiring same; the soil pipes from closets are outside the building, having ample ventilating pipes running to top of house.

The wards have ventilators on Tobin's principle; also ventilating shafts running to apex of roof, with Boyle's patent air extracting cowls on top. The windows are all of a new description, the lower portion being casement and upper portion sashes which are pivot hung, so that complete ventilation of each ward can be secured. The floors are laid with boards in narrow widths ( $\frac{1}{2}$  in.), and doweled so that no nail shows, and the whole is laid like the deck of a ship. The corridors, bath-rooms, and water-closets on upper floors are laid in concrete; those on ground floor, together with hall, are laid with encaustic tiles. The fireplaces in each ward are surrounded by hot air chambers, thus securing a large amount of heat, which also is evenly distributed. The plastering of walls is done in Kean's cement, which is very hard and has an even surface, and can be washed down.

The alterations have been carried out at considerable expense, as the cutting away of so many walls and the introduction of heavy iron girders, was a troublesome undertaking; also the plumber's work was on a large scale. In fact the old building was completely gutted—new floors, roof, &c., being requisite. The architects were Messrs. Millar and Symes, 197 Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; and the work was executed by Mr. C. Jolly, of Blackrock, County Dublin, the total cost being about £2,800.

1885. Admitted, 864; died, 96.

1886. Typhus fever has been less frequent than for many years past; and, except for the existence of a normal amount of scarlatina and measles amongst children, the work done by the Hospital would have been but small as compared with the average of years.

The total cases admitted this year was 608; and 70 died.

The remodelling of the whole sewerage system of the Institution has been completed. It was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Kaye Parry, C.E.

The large chimney of the laundry having been blown down during one of last winter's gales, was rebuilt.

1887. Scarletina epidemic slightly on the increase this year. Total admission, 664; died, 59.

The Managing Committee have to record the loss of two of their members, by death, this year—Mr. William Henry Bewley, who died in July, 1886, and Sir John Barrington, died 2nd May, 1887. Sir John Barrington was for upwards twenty years a member of the Civic Council, and filled the office of Lord Mayor in 1865, and a second time in 1878. He was knighted in 1868.

1888. The small-pox epidemic made its appearance again in the city this year; twenty cases were admitted into this Hospital. Measles of the ordinary type, as well as the kindred disease of rōtheln, popularly known as German measles, have been very prevalent.

Messrs. J. J. Digges La Touche, L.L.D., and Marcus Goodbody, J.P., were elected as members of the Managing Committee, at the Annual Meeting of Governors, in November this year.

Number of patients admitted, 951; died, 74.

1889. There have been an unusual number of admissions of enteric fever during the past year; the other forms of fever usually treated in this Hospital have been under the average in number. The total number of admissions was 571; and 76 died.

The Managing Committee have during the past year provided a residence for their nurses in a building separate from the Hospital, consisting of comfortable and airy bedrooms, bath accommodation, and a day-room for their use at dinner time and during their off-duty hours.

1890. Typhoid fever began to show itself in a sporadic form in the earlier months of the year, and eventually reached epidemic proportions. The number of admissions from this form of continued fever was largely in excess of that of the previous year. Many causes have been assigned for the epidemic prevalence of the disease, but probably the want of rain in the early summer months of the preceding year, followed by a wet August, together with defective sanitation, will be sufficient to account for the outbreak. Towards the end of November scattered cases of influenza were observed, and during the during the months of December and January there was an alarming increase in the number of those attacked by this strange disease, which must be held responsible for the largely increased death-rate during these months.

The number of admissions during the year was 738; and deaths 64.

1891. There has been no special outbreak of any epidemic in fever to mark the past year, so that the daily number of patients in the Hospital has been low. The total number admitted during the year was 469; and 41 died.

1892. A widespread epidemic of typhoid fever visited the City of Dublin during the late autumn months of 1891; the number of patients admitted to Hospital suffering from this form of continued fever were less numerous than in the epidemic of the year 1889, and the death-rate was not so high.

The total number admitted was 823; and the deaths, 65.

1893. The number of cases admitted this year was 1,309; and the deaths, 119, being the largest for several years; the increase was chiefly caused by an epidemic of measles, of which disease 314 cases were treated in this Hospital.

A new detached Epidemic Hospital for fever and small-pox patients, containing 26 beds, was opened for the reception of patients in October this year. The new Hospital

stands upon the site of the old Fever Sheds, about 50 yards south of the principal buildings. It was built by Messrs. H. and J. Martin, of Grand Canal-street; the plumbing, by Messrs. Baird and Co., the gas-fitting by Mr. John MacManus; and the heating by Messrs. Grundy and Son; Mr. Wm. M. Mitchell, R.H.A., being the architect. These contracts amounted to £4,269 8s. 7d.; together with the cost of furniture, amounted to £4,778 4s. 4d.

1894. Typhoid and measles cases were of a severe type, and there was an increase of 79 over the previous year. The total number of cases admitted during the past year amounted to 1,656; and the number of deaths was 146.

1895. Typhus still shows an increase; the extreme mildness of the summer and autumn kept the number of cases of diarrhoea much below the average. Variola made its appearance in the north side of the city in the summer of 1894. The first cases were admitted into Cork-street Hospital in June. Total admissions, 1,661; deaths, 158.

1896. Epidemics on the decrease this year, small-pox having almost disappeared. Admissions this year were only 1,190; and 97 deaths.

1897. The Managing Committee of the Cork-street Fever Hospital in presenting their Report for the year ending 31st March, 1897, had hoped that on the cessation of the small-pox epidemic of the previous years, they would have been able to report a year of comparative rest, but the contrary has been the case. Last year was one of great pressure on the resources of the Hospital, the number of admissions having been 2,632, which was 1,442 more than in 1895-6, and 1,647 more than the average; the number of deaths was 282. The death-rate for the year was 10.71 per cent. The increase is attributed to the large number of cases of measles occurring in children of feeble constitution, to the increase of typhus, and to the enteric fever having been of a severer type. The most remarkable feature of the year's work was the co-existence of several epidemics.

#### *A New Epidemic Convalescent Home,*

But if the Managing Committee had to report much sickness, they had also the pleasure to report a great gift towards supplying a want long needed and often pointed out, viz., a Convalescent Home in connection with their Institution. Miss Prior, Mr. Archibald Robinson, and Colonel Hepenstal Dopping, as executors of the late Miss H. J. Wolfe, being in possession of a certain sum of money for charitable purposes, have bought a place called Beneavin, with a house and some twenty acres of land, near Glasnevin, and have presented it to be worked in connection with the Hospital as an Epidemic Convalescent Home.

This site is admirably situated for the purpose required; it faces south-west, has good pleasure grounds, garden, offices, and greenhouses, is about three miles from the City, and is in a quiet and sparsely inhabited neighbourhood; and although there is only room at present for from 24 to 30 Convalescents, it is admirably suited for additional buildings.

With a view to complete the cost of the house and place, and to repair and furnish it properly, the Committee issued an appeal to the public, to which a fair response was given; but there is still some thousand pounds required, which it is to be hoped will be collected within a short time.

Beneavin was opened on the 22nd November, 1896, for scarlatina convalescents, and besides those admitted from Cork-street Hospital, pay patients have been admitted on reasonable terms, which has proved a great boon to many poor families.

It is the only Convalescent Home in Ireland for infectious cases, and is believed to be the second in the United Kingdom not supported by rates.

The total admissions into the Beneavin Home during the year 1896-7, was 120; and 1 died.

#### *Extracts from the 39th Report of the Board of Dublin Hospitals.*

##### *Cork-street Fever Hospital.*

"We are glad to report that this Hospital is fulfilling in an eminent degree the purposes for which it was established, and that it continues to call for and to merit the hearty sympathy and support of the public. Everything that was seen gave evidence that the wants of the patients are carefully attended to, and that they are kindly and skilfully treated. We found the supplies of food of good quality, and the kitchen accommodation and cooking arrangements sufficient. . . .

"By transferring patients to the Convalescent Home recently established in connection with this Hospital, a number of beds in the wards will be set free, and more extended accommodation will be available for the admission of acute cases."

The total number of patients admitted into Cork-street Hospital since it was opened, 1st May, 1804, to 31st March, 1896, was 221,387, and died, 16,770.

The total number of beds in the Hospital, 220; the average daily number occupied during the last year was 193.48.

##### *Income and Expenditure.*

The income of the Hospital is derived from the following sources:—

Parliamentary Grant	-	-	£2,500	0	0
Dividend and Interest on invested funds	-	-	1,073	7	5
Rents on houses	-	-	214	14	9
Dublin Corporation Grant	-	-	300	0	0
Rathmines and Rathgar Township, do.	-	-	75	0	0
Pembroke Township, do.	-	-	50	0	0
Hospital Sunday Fund	-	-	162	8	5
N. D. U. payment for patients	-	-	197	13	6
S. D. U. do.	-	-	2,000	0	0
Beneavin pay patients	-	-	23	0	0
Legacies received during 1896	-	-	1,703	13	0
Subscriptions and Donations	-	-	1,351	2	8
Incidental receipts	-	-	187	13	7
Annuities	-	-	41	6	3
			£2,880	17	9

Total expenditure £7,205 18 5

Purchase and furnishing Beneavin Home

- - - 3,053 18 2

£10,259 15 7

*Managing Committee*—\*George Drury, \*E. J. Figgis, \*J. D. Fisher, S. E. Geoghegan, C.E.; \*Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; \*Thomas P. Hogg, \*Alderman M. Kernan, \*J. J. Digges La Touche, \*Nicholas Lynch, \*Wm. Perrin, Archibald Robinson, \*Abraham Shackleton, \*John D. Wardell, W. R. Wigham (those marked \* being trustees).

*Consulting Physicians*—Thomas W. Grimshaw, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; John William Moore, M.D., M.C.H. Dublin University, F.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.

*Physicians*—St. George Ashe, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.; E. MacDowel Cosgrave, M.D., M.C.H. Dub. Univ., F.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.

*Temporary Physicians*—H. C. Drury, M.D.; M. McHugh, M.B.

*Surgeon*—William Stoker, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Registrar and Resident Medical Officer*—John Marshall Day, M.B., &c.

*Assistant Medical Officer*—S. Robb, L.R.C.P.

*Lady Superintendent*—Miss M. M. Hampson.

*Assistant Lady Superintendent*—Miss C. Rae.

(To be continued.)

HOW A FORTUNE WAS LOST.—A story of how a fortune was lost, is told by a contributor to the *City Press*. A friend of his, who is an electrician, recently invented an apparatus calculated to greatly simplify a certain process of manufacture. This he perfected in his own factory and provisionally patented. Other interests then occupied his attention, and by some mischance he forfeited his right to complete the patent. Illness afterwards intervened, and in his absence the apparatus went wrong, and a workman was called in to put matters right. He realised the value of the invention, thoroughly mastered the intricacies of the apparatus, and straightway drew up a specification and obtained letters patent. Almost at once he disposed of the right to use the apparatus to a certain number of firms, and found himself in a moment the richer by close upon £100,000. Meanwhile the actual inventor merely enjoys the right to use the apparatus in his own works.

## THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Friday last, in the City Hall.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided.

The Lord Mayor said it occurred to him that the wisest course for them to adopt in connection with the special business of the day was to resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house. There were several matters into which they ought to go as a committee and then make public if they chose to do so afterwards. But he was quite satisfied that the proper course was the one he suggested, and he believed that many points that at present seemed a source of trouble would thus be removed or set at rest.

On the motion of Alderman John Reilly, seconded by Mr. Jones, the Council resolved itself into committee of the whole house to report immediately afterwards.

The original recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

With the object of securing in the future an electrical supply which can be safely depended on for public and private purposes, we beg leave to make the following recommendations:—(1) That a new station, equipped on such a scale as will enable the Corporation by degrees to light the city, be provided at the Pigeon House Fort. (2) That a system of sub-transformer stations be adopted, as such will ultimately prove a saving to the Corporation. (These transformer stations have been contemplated since the initiation of the present electrical station). (3) That the entire system of cables or mains, so far as it may be found necessary by the Borough Surveyor, be altered or renewed. (4) That for the purpose of such renewal the sum of £20,000 be provided, and fitting up a new station at the Pigeon House Fort be also provided. (6) That, as the total of these amounts would exceed the present borrowing powers of the Corporation, a provisional order be promoted to enable the Corporation to borrow the sums in question outside their borrowing powers, having regard to the fact that the undertaking will be self-supporting, and that the provisional order would furthermore be required to enable the Corporation to open streets and roads outside the city boundary. (7) That, in order to make the suggested undertaking a success, the services of a first-class consulting electrical engineer be obtained, with a view to having his advice on all matters connected with the proposed changes and alterations. (8) That your Committee be authorised to have the statutable notices published, in order that the necessary powers may be secured to enable the Corporation to proceed with the proposed works. (9) That your Committee be empowered to apply to the Local Government Board for a Provisional Order, and for the sanction of the board to a loan of £120,000, the Law Agent and the Town Clerk to take whatever legal steps are essential to attain these ends. (10) And that your Committee be given leave to incur any expenditure which the carrying out of the foregoing recommendations may entail.

The Council resumed the open session at 3.25 p.m.

The Lord Mayor called on the Town Clerk to read the report which had just been agreed to by the committee of the whole house;—

The committee of the whole house, in reporting to the Council on the recommendations contained in the report No. 145 of the Electric Lighting Committee, beg to state that the recommendations Nos. 1 and 5 suggested by the Electric Lighting Committee on page 432 of their report, being the entire question of the proposed new station at the Pigeon House Fort, be referred to the best experts obtainable for their advice, and that such experts be asked to report, in conjunction with the Borough Surveyor and Mr. Ruddle, on the practical and financial features of the scheme, and what advantages would accrue to the Corporation by the adoption of it; that a system of sub-transformer stations be adopted, as such will ultimately prove a saving to the Corporation; that the entire system of cables and mains, so far as it may be found necessary, be altered or renewed; that for the purposes of such renewal the sum of £20,000 be provided, but that no portion of this amount be expended or orders given until the description of cable be reported on by the Consulting Engineer with the Borough Surveyor to a committee of the whole house to be called for that purpose, and approved of by them; that the services of a first-class electrical consulting engineer or engineers be obtained, with a view to having his or their advice on all

matters connected with the proposed changes and alterations; that the Electric Lighting Committee be empowered to apply to the Local Government Board for their sanction to a loan of £20,000, the Law Agent and Town Clerk to take whatever steps are essential for this purpose; and that the Electric Lighting Committee be given leave to incur any expenditure which the carrying out of the foregoing recommendations may entail. All of which this committee beg to submit as their report this 8th day of October, 1897.

RICHARD F. MC'COY, Chairman.

Mr. Little—You give the Electric Lighting Committee power to expend all moneys necessary to be expended. I thought such expenditure should come before the Committee of the whole House.

The Town Clerk said the power referred to only related to the carrying out of any application to the Local Government Board or any preliminary expenditure that was necessary.

The Lord Mayor—Any money that we require to keep us going.

Mr. Toole—But if a breakdown occurs?

The Lord Mayor moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole house, and in doing so said he thought they had come to a very wise conclusion, and one that would be most satisfactory to the public outside.

Alderman Pile seconded the motion.

Mr. Macnie said that if financial arrangements had already been made for the renewing of the cables, there was very little use in the present meeting. He had already expressed his opinion in the committee, and would not repeat them, save to say that he entirely dissented from the conclusion arrived at on the report.

The Lord Mayor—I hope my remarks have not been misconstrued by Mr. Macnie or anybody else. It was under discussion that pending the sanction of the Local Government Board to the loan of £20,000, the Finance and Leases Committee would come to the rescue of the Electric Lighting Committee and advance us a few thousands if required.

Mr. Jones—No such thing, my Lord Mayor. We have not the remotest intention of doing anything except through the forms of the house.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and

The meeting separated.

## NOTES OF WORKS.

Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., has presented a handsome brass pulpit book-desk to Gilford Parish Church, together with four hymn number boards.

The plans, &c., submitted by Mr. Carter Draper, C.E., for the main drainage of Greystones, County Wicklow, have been adopted by the Guardians of the Rathdrum Union. The estimated cost is £4,000.

The Clergy Daughters' School, Casterton, Kirby, Lonsdale, is being warmed and ventilated by means of Shorland's patent Manchester grates, the same being supplied by Messrs. E. H. Shorland and Brother, of Manchester.

The Blackrock Township Commissioners have resolved to erect ten two-storey houses on Temple-road, Blackrock, and invite tenders for same. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Millar and Symes, architects, Gt. Brunswick-street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ACETYLENE GAS.—The Explosives Department of the Home Office has recently had under consideration the question of the restrictions to be applied to the manufacture and keeping of acetylene gas, and has conducted various experiments with the object of gaining information on this matter. The results show conclusively that acetylene gas *per se*, when under a pressure of something less than two atmospheres, is violently explosive; whereas at a pressure of less than one and a-half atmospheres it appears to be reasonably free from liability to explosion, provided it is not ad-

mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air. For commercial and practical purposes it is considered sufficient to allow a pressure of 20 in. of water above that of the atmosphere (i.e., about 1 1-20th atmospheres), and it is accordingly proposed to draw the safety line at this point, and to declare acetylene when subject to a higher pressure to be an "explosive" within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875. In France and Germany the authorities have fixed the limit of danger at 1½ and 1 1-10th atmospheres respectively, and have imposed prohibitions or restrictions on the keeping or manufacture of the gas when it is at a higher pressure.

ALUMINIUM FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.—Aluminium is already supplanting copper in trolley line wires for electric traction. When trolley wires of this metal are used, fewer poles are necessary, and, in respect of lightness, strength, and ability to resist corrosion, they have the advantage over copper wires. We think that aluminium wire might very well be used instead of bare copper wire wherever the latter is used in telegraphic or telephonic work. It is as pliable and easy to work. Its mass conductivity is about 60 per cent. that of copper, but as it is three and a-half times lighter it has the better weight conductivity. For interior wiring it would be more expensive, as its greater bulk makes it require a heavier insulation; but even for this purpose it would have some advantages over copper wire. At the discussion on electric wiring at the Institution of Electrical Engineers a year or two ago, several of the speakers related cases where the copper wires in damp places had corroded and made the installation dangerous from a fire risk point of view. The danger would be greatly lessened if aluminium wires were used.—*Builder*.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE ARTISANS.—The annual meeting of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. was held in Newcastle last week, Sir Andrew Noble (in the absence of Lord Armstrong through illness) presiding. A letter was read from his lordship, in which he referred to the satisfactory amount of work on hand, and added that he much regretted the dispute which was going on in the Engineering trade; but it was fortunate for the company that they had the well-organised and effective establishment in Italy, which was rendering them useful aid on the present occasion, and which aid was capable of being developed to almost any extent, though the need of such expedients was much to be deplored. The chairman, after congratulating the shareholders on the result of the year's working, went on to deal with the Engineering dispute, and said they had no wish in any way to interfere with the unions, but he must say that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, almost ever since it came under its present management, had submitted the whole of the employers to most vexatious and constant demands, frequently unreasonable, but which put the employers to very great expense and very great trouble. The employers were firmly convinced that to concede the 48 hours would mean almost ruin to a great many employers, and they were determined to resist it. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 13½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, and 4 per cent. on the preference shares of the company.

## TENDERS.

For re-roofing and re-ceiling of Ballygowan Presbyterian church, Mr. A. H. D. Wind C.E., Comber, architect:—

A. McRoberts, Belfast ..	£521	0	0
D. McCune, Kavarra ..	518	0	0
J. Gordon, Newtownards ..	350	0	0
T. Morrow, Ballygowan (accepted)	349	0	0

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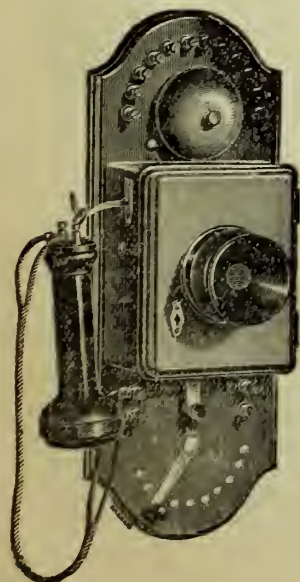
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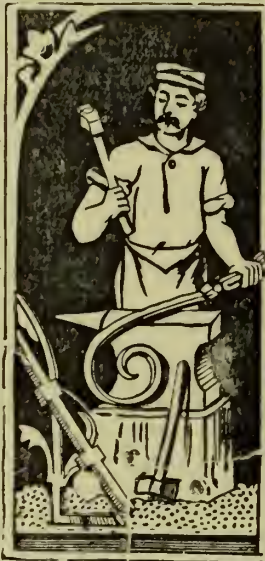
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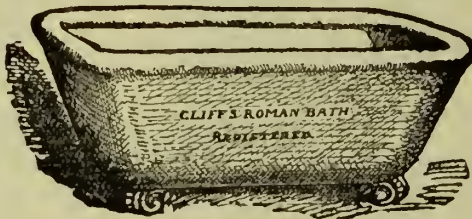
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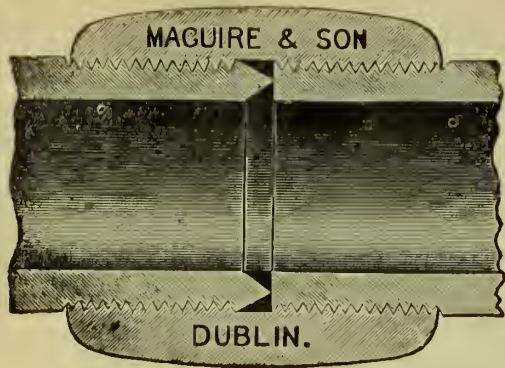
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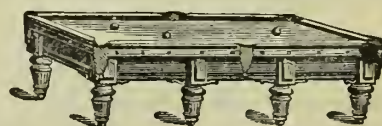
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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 909.

## STILLORGAN PARK AND ITS HISTORY.\*

A STRANGER would little think to-day, on seeing Stillorgan Park for the first time, intersected as it is by public roads, and dotted over with villas either completed or in course of erection, that it had been once the site of a large and handsome mansion, the home of distinguished politicians and statesmen, and still less would he imagine—looking at the places by which it is surrounded—that it had at one time formed only part of a demesne of much greater extent. Yet, such is the case. Where Park House, the residence of Henry J. Monahan, Esq., now stands, there was formerly a stately dwelling, known as Stillorgan House, the owners of which, in the eighteenth century, played no unimportant part in the public affairs of their time; and this house originally stood in a park which covered a vast tract of country, stretching on the south to Newtown Park-avenue, on the east to Blackrock, and on the north to Merrion-avenue. Of this house and park I hope to be able to tell something, but I could wish their history had formed the subject of a paper from the pen of Dr. Stokes, who can make the dry bones to speak, and who has already touched briefly—only too briefly—upon their past glories.

Stillorgan, which is a corruption of the Irish words *Stígh-Lorcáin*, or the house of Laurence, has probably been the site of a human habitation from a remote period; and, as was proved by the discovery there of an ancient and remarkable tomb, was chosen in very early times as the burying-place of some great Irish or Danish chief. A church, which was dedicated to St. Brigid, and which occupied the ground on which the present church is built, existed there at the time of the Norman Invasion, and this church, together with the lands of "Stachlorcan," subsequently came into the possession of Raymond Carew, one of the early English settlers.

During portion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, members of the Hacket family appear to have been tenants of the lands, which, however, prior to the year 1390, became the property of John Cruise, Justice of Ireland. He was a magnate of importance both in Dublin and Meath, who distinguished himself in diplomatic as well as in military expeditions, and received the honour of knighthood for his services. During his lifetime he gave the lands of Stillorgan, or some portion of them, to a certain John Derpatrick and his wife, who was probably Cruise's daughter; but, on their son being declared an outlaw, the estate reverted to the Cruise family. About the middle of the fifteenth century, through the marriage of Sir Thomas Plunkett, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to the only daughter of Sir Christopher Cruise, the lands and manor of Stillorgan—for such it was—passed to the Plunketts of Rathmore, from whom the noble families of Dunsany, Killeen, and Louth are descended. Whether the Cruises or the Plunketts ever resided at Stillorgan, is uncertain. All that the documents relating to the place from the twelfth to the seventeenth century tell us is, that there was a mill within the manor and a wood near the church; but, though it is not likely that there was a strongly-fortified Anglo-Norman Castle there, such as existed at Bullock, there probably was a less-pretentious dwelling.

During the reign of Elizabeth, a lease of the manor and lands was given by the Plunketts to Jacques Wingfield, the Master of the Ordnance in the Queen's Irish Army. He was an officer who discharged his duties very far from efficiently, and at one period of his career he owed the retention of his office more to the soundness of his patent than to personal bravery. He died in 1587, and the Plunketts then gave a lease of the lands to a Mr. James Wolverston, who was living in the neighbourhood at "Ballenyloor," now known as Leopardstown. His father, Mr. George Wolverston, who was probably a cadet of the ancient English family of that name now seated in Staffordshire, had resided at Stillorgan for some time, and had been appointed a captain of the O'Byrnes' country. James Wolverston had himself also served in the army, under Wingfield, and he was probably the Lieutenant Wolverston whose horse was slain under him in action, and who was recommended in 1592 for favourable consideration, after seventeen years' service. His worldly circumstances prospered, and he died in 1609 possessed of much land in the County Dublin and in the County Wicklow, of herds of "garrens," of cows, and of swine, of flocks of sheep, of a stud of horses at Glencullen, and another at Frainestown, besides great store of corn, much household stuff and plate.

His eldest son, Mr. William Wolverston, succeeded to the lands of Stillorgan, and we find him residing there in 1641, when the Great Rebellion broke out. The Wolverstons had intermarried with the Irish and with the early English settlers; and, although regard for his life and property may have prevented Mr. Wolverston taking an active part with the rebels, his sympathies were with them none the less. Thus, when in that awful winter, his neighbours seized the wife of the curate of Kill-of-the-Grange, and brought her to his house, although he commanded them not to hang her on his land, he did not take any steps to prevent them carrying their threats into execution some miles off, near Powerscourt. His eldest son, who had married a daughter of the reigning Kavanagh of Borris, died before him, and on Mr. Wolverston's death in 1644, his estates passed to his grandson, then a minor, residing with his mother at Ballenyloor.

Whatever question there may be as to the existence of a castle on the lands of Stillorgan prior to the Wolverstons' occupation of them, there is no doubt that in their time a dwelling larger than any in the adjacent country, with the exception of Monkstown Castle, was to be found there. It stood with its extensive slated out-offices in the midst of a garden, while a little way off an orchard and grove of ash trees concealed from view the mill, which was still in good working order, on the river.

During the minority of Mr. Wolverston's grandson, the Marquis of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was appointed by the Crown guardian of the Wolverston property; but, occupied as the Marquis was at that time with the unhappy affairs of his Royal Master, Stillorgan can hardly have received any attention from him. Probably the castle and lands were derelict when seized by a certain Henry Jones, who we find occupying them under the Protectorate. Soon after the Restoration, Jones was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a plot to restore the Commonwealth, but his arrest only anticipated his eviction from Stillorgan, as Mr. Wolverston's grandson had obtained a decree of innocence from the commissioners under the Act of Settlement, who, fortunately for him held that his grandfather had always lived inoffensively, and ordered that the Wolverston Estates should be restored to him. His mother, during the Commonwealth, had got into serious trouble with the authorities for harbouring on her premises at "Ballenyloor" a girl, who was afterwards sentenced to be hanged, and she was ordered off to Connaught in the general order for transplantation; but whether

she managed to evade the order altogether, or whether her son accompanied her, I have been unable to ascertain. He lived for only three years after the recovery of his property, and died at the early age of thirty-six years, leaving a widow and two children. His widow, who was a sister of the tenth Lord Dunsany, soon after Wolverston's death, married Mr. Bryan O'Neill of Upper Claneboys, who succeeded to the baronetcy, which had been conferred upon his father by Charles the First, in consideration of his gallant conduct at the battle of Edge Hill, and who was appointed one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench by James the Second.

The O'Neills appear to have resided at Stillorgan for some time; but about the year 1680 they sold the estate to Sir Joshua Allen, of Dublin, from whom the present proprietor, the Earl of Carysfort, is descended in the female line. Sir Joshua Allen was the eldest son of Mr. John Allen, whose ancestors (originally of English extraction) had settled in Holland, and who came over from that country to Dublin, at the close of Elizabeth's reign. John Allen, in his will modestly describes himself as a brick-layer, but he was really a master builder, and Lodge quaintly tells us that "being very handsome in his person, and of great skill in architecture, he was much esteemed and consulted by the most eminent of the nobility and gentry in their buildings, particularly by the Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his large intended edifice near Naas." He died in 1641, enjoining his wife to be a loving careful mother to his children, and to bring them up "in the fear of God, in the Protestant religion then established." His son Joshua was a man of great mercantile ability. He soon acquired an ample fortune, and took a leading place among the citizens. He was elected successively Sheriff, Alderman, and Mayor of Dublin, and during his tenure of the latter office,—probably when presenting the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to the Earl of Essex,—he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Joshua, Lord Clarendon says, was as wise a man as you could meet with of his profession, and of as clear a reputation as anyone in this kingdom, and soon after James the Second had ascended the throne, he foresaw the coming troubles; and though then extensively engaged in business, he began to entertain some idea of removing to England. Clarendon, after his recall from the Lord Lieutenancy, before he set sail, sent for Allen amongst others, and in words, which cannot have had the ring of sincerity, assured them that so long as they continued dutiful to the King he would be gracious to them, and begged them to lay aside gloomy apprehension, and not to think of leaving Ireland. In spite of these fair words, Allen sought refuge in Chester, where we find him in 1689 acting as "l'homme d'affaires" in shipping off William's forces. He came back to Dublin after the Battle of the Boyne, but did not live to enjoy the fruits of that victory, as his death took place within twelve months from his return.

Sir Joshua was succeeded by his only surviving son, John Allen, who had served as a Captain in King William's Army. He was a man of no ordinary type of character, and displayed through life a rigid adherence to the principles which had actuated his conduct in early days. Having regained possession of the Stillorgan estate, which had been confiscated by James, Colonel Allen, as he had become, took up his residence there and soon was recognised as one of the leading men in the country, for which he was returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire. He now became immersed in politics. For twenty-five years he occupied a seat in the Irish House of Commons,—during three Parliaments as member for the Metropolitan County; during one as member for the County Carlow; and during another as member for the County Wicklow. He largely increased his father's property by the purchase of the Arklow Estate, and of lands at

\* By F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A. Read at an adjourned meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, held in the Theatre, Royal Dublin Society, on the 27th ult.

Bullock and Dalkey, now owned by Lord Carysfort. Besides the influence derived from his territorial possessions, he had formed an alliance with one of the most powerful families of the day, by his marriage to the sister of Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, and we find his illustrious brother-in-law staying with Allen at Stillorgan, when appointed one of the Lords Justices, on the accession of George the First. Allen had strenuously exerted himself to secure in Ireland the peaceful succession of the House of Hanover. He had been one of the principal witnesses against the Rev. Francis Higgins, who has been called the "Irish Sacheverel," and steadfastly set his face against the Jacobite tendencies of the Queen's Ministers. At the general election of 1713, he had used his wealth and influence to secure the return to Parliament of members sharing his own views. His eldest son, had then been elected for the County Kildare, and his second son for the Borough of Carysfort; while, by the return, in 1715, of his youngest son for the Borough of Athy, the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of four members of one family all sitting at the same time in Parliament, and which was even more remarkable, all returned without opposition. A Privy Councillorship was Allen's immediate reward, and three years later a peerage was conferred upon him as Baron Allen of Stillorgan, and Viscount Allen of Kildare.

It was by him, immediately after he came into possession of the Stillorgan Estate, that the house of which the remains have only disappeared within the last twenty years, was erected. It was, as Dr. Stokes tells us, built in a style much in vogue in the early part of the last century, with wings, containing on one side a miniature theatre, and on the other the stables, and enclosing in the centre a large courtyard. Mrs. Delany, in describing a visit she paid to Stillorgan, compares the house in appearance to one made of cards. The gardens, which were so extensive as to cover thirteen acres, were laid out in the old-fashioned style, probably by an Englishman called Bullein, who was the principal rural artist in Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, and abounded in straight avenues and alleys with curious edgings of box, carefully clipped yew trees, knots of flowers, topiary work and grassy slopes, and possibly there may have been, as in Bullein's nursery, the representation of a boar hunt, or a hare chase, cut out in box. Everything was made on a strictly rectangular line, even to the artificial fish-ponds, with three of which the pleasure-grounds were furnished. Though rapidly being filled with rubbish, two of these are still to be seen. They lay to the south of the house, on the other side of an eminence in the undulating surface of the park, and the approach to them was by means of a curious passage and tunnel, now amongst the few remaining relics of the residence of the Allens, cut through the mound. The walls of the passage and tunnel were built of red brick, and were decorated with niches, tablets and sculptured figures, evidently designed on some classic model. It was probably here, when making the necessary excavations for this structure, that the tomb which I have mentioned, and which was found in 1716, was discovered: The ground now occupied by Obelisk Park, Carysfort House, and Newtown Park Village, then formed an extensive deer-park, the wall of which is still to be seen stretching behind the first-named place. The Stillorgan venison was famous, and the Allens were so generously disposed that even the great Archbishop King did not hesitate to apply to them for the side of "a barren doe," when about to entertain his friends on the occasion of the visitation of Marsh's Library.

Joshua, the second Viscount Allen, succeeded to Stillorgan on the death of his father, and resided there constantly. He has gained an unenviable immortality as the subject of some of Swift's severest satires. The Dean does not allow him the possession

of a single good quality; but, while he had not his father's wisdom or stability of mind, he must have been a man of ability, and Lodge says that he demonstrated it and his learning, on more than one occasion, by his speeches in Parliament for the benefit of his country. He was sent abroad at an early age, to complete his education, and two letters of his, written at this time to Joshua Dawson, the Irish Secretary of State, breathe the spirit of patriotism in the passionate wish he expresses to be amongst his Dublin friends "in a little hole about ye round church," and show that, however easily led he may have been, he was not without inherent discretion. The first of these letters is in reply to one of Dawson's, warning him against making an unsuitable match, and, curiously enough, it is said that his marriage was due to a trick played upon him by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, and that at first he refused to acknowledge the lady as his wife. After a time, however, she inserted a notice in the newspapers of the day, saying she had succeeded to a large fortune, and he then became as desirous to prove the marriage, as he had been to disown it, and before he found the report was without foundation, the lady had gained complete ascendancy over him.

It was probably by the second Lord Allen, during the famine of 1727, that the obelisk,—still the pride of the neighbourhood and the most conspicuous object in the surrounding country,—was erected. It is traditionally reported to have been designed by Sir Edward Lovat Pearce, the architect of the Irish Houses of Parliament, and this report is more or less confirmed by the fact that Pearce appears to have been a friend of the Allens, and came to reside, some years later, at a small house within their park, then and until lately known as the Grove. The obelisk resembles in its massive style, and in its excellent state of preservation, the great work of Pearce's life. It is more than 100 ft. high, of cut granite stone, and rises from a rustic base, formed of huge uncut rocks, containing a large vaulted chamber, and having on each side a double staircase leading to a platform, from which four doorways, of Egyptian design, furnish the entrance to a small room in the bottom of the obelisk.

The second Lord Allen and his wife were prominent figures in the Dublin society of their day, and Stillorgan was no doubt in their time the scene of many festive gatherings, where shone Irish beauty, wit, and fashion. There rode the good Archbishop King, in the hope he might secure Lord Allen's interest for a friend who sought a seat in Parliament. There was welcomed the witty Dean, whose friendship Lord Allen at first "caressed, and courted, and solicited," but whose enmity he was rash enough subsequently to incur, "by rattling him bitterly, under various injurious appellations." There went Mrs. Clayton in her great coach drawn by six flouncing Flanders mares, which outlooked everyone else's. And there came, to stay for some weeks with Lord Allen, that gallant soldier and brilliant diplomatist, the second Earl of Stair, escorted from Donaghadee, where he landed, by many persons of great quality and distinction.

By a Will of a few lines, the second Lord Allen bequeathed all his property, real as well as personal, to his wife, and, on his death in 1742, she succeeded, under this Will, to Stillorgan Park. He left a son and two daughters. His son John, third Viscount Allen, only survived his father three years, and on his death the title passed to his cousin. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married, eight years after her father's death, Sir John Proby, who subsequently became the first Baron Carysfort, and on her marriage her mother settled on her the Stillorgan and Arklow Estates. His second daughter, Frances, married, eight years later, Sir William Mayne, who also was raised to the peerage as Baron Newhaven.

Lady Allen went to reside in London after her husband's death, and in 1754 Stillorgan House and the surrounding grounds were let

to Mr. Philip Tisdall, then Solicitor-General and Judge of the Prerogative Court, and subsequently Attorney-General and Secretary of State, and for twenty-three years, until his death, it continued to be the country residence of that remarkable lawyer and statesman. "He was a man of first-rate talents, and one of the greatest lawyers of his time," writes his rival, Prime Sergeant and Provost Hutchinson, "and in the Courts of Justice, the Senate, the Privy Council, and the Cabinet, maintained to the time of his death the reputation of a man of great knowledge and ability." Tisdall, we are told, understood so well the farce and fallacy of life, that he went through the world with a constant sunshine of soul, and an inexorable gravity of feature, viewing the world as if it had been a scenic representation, and he was in some respects one of the most singular, as he was undoubtedly one of the most able Irish Statesmen of the eighteenth century. He lived in a style of the greatest splendour and magnificence, and, during his occupation of Stillorgan House, it was the centre for that unbounded hospitality in which he delighted. We see him entertaining there the Lords Lieutenant of the day—in 1755, the Marquis of Hartington; in 1765, the Earl of Hertford; and, during his Viceroyalty, the Marquis of Townshend, who appreciated Tisdall's well-known cook and the company of an "eight-bottle man," such as Tisdall is said to have been, was a frequent guest at his Attorney-General's table. There also met a small circle of political friends—"the cabal at Stillorgan"—whom Tisdall was said to attract round him by his profusion and whose meetings were regarded with suspicion by his rivals. And there, as his guest, Angelica Kauffman, during her visit to Ireland, exercised her great talents.

After Tisdall's death, which occurred in 1777, the second Baron Carysfort, who was an able, active politician as well as a diplomatist and author, and who was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, resided for some time at Stillorgan. Then the place was again let to the Lord Chancellor of the day, Lord Lifford, who had previously rented Santry Court as his country residence. Lord Lifford was an Englishman, and occupied a seat on the English Bench when sent to this country, but by his able and expeditious discharge of the business of his court, he had gained the respect of the public, and through his amiable and upright disposition he had become very popular in private life. With the assistance of a young and handsome wife, he dispensed at Stillorgan such hospitality as became his position, and, though no doubt his entertainments lacked the brilliancy of Tisdall's, they were probably even more frequently honoured by the presence of the Viceroys.

The outlying portions of the park began to be let as building sites after the second Lord Allen's death, and Carysfort-avenue was made, and Stillorgan Castle, Carysfort House, and a number of other houses were built upon it before the end of the eighteenth century. After Lord Lifford's death in 1789, Stillorgan House was leased to a Mr. Nicholas le Fevre, a Lottery-office keeper in Dublin, whose advertisements fill no small portion of the newspapers of his day. In his time, the Park is stated to have lost all its former splendour; the only thing worthy of notice being a new approach, which appeared useless, so much had the place deteriorated. Le Fevre came to financial grief, and the mortgagees, in 1803, sold the house and lands to Mr. John Verschoyle, brother of the Right Rev. James Verschoyle, Bishop of Killala, and father of the Right Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Bishop of Kilmore. He died in 1840, and the house then became the residence of Mr. Arthur Lee Guinness,—a brother of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness,—who restored the place to some of its former magnificence, and revived its reputation for lavish hospitality. The house remained in his possession until about the year 1860, and afterwards fell more and more into ruin, until finally, about twenty years ago, its walls were levelled with the ground.

## THE MILESIAN DYNASTY.

(Continued from page 131.)

TUATHAL Maelgarbh<sup>1</sup> son of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall,<sup>2</sup> succeeded in 528,<sup>3</sup> according to the Annals of the Four Masters.<sup>4</sup> Some battles were fought during his reign, which lasted eleven years. One of those engagements he fought at Luachair-mor, between the two Invers,<sup>5</sup> and against the Cianachta<sup>6</sup> of Meath. This is known as the battle of Ailbhe<sup>7</sup> in Breagh. In the fourth year of his reign was fought the battle of Claenloch<sup>8</sup> in Cinel Aedb,<sup>9</sup> by Goibhneann,<sup>10</sup> chief of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. In it, Maine, son of Cearbhall, was killed, in defending the hostages of the Ui-Maine,<sup>11</sup> in Connanght.

During the reign of this monarch, Mochta, first bishop of Lonth, died on the 19th of August, A.D. 534. The year following, the celebrated St. Columkille<sup>12</sup> obtained from his own tribe the Cinel Conall<sup>13</sup> the site of Doire-Calgaigh, now Derry, where he established a celebrated monastery.

In the year 535 died Cormac, son a Ailill,<sup>14</sup> King of Leinster, and St. Oilill,<sup>15</sup> bishop of Armagh. In the year 537,<sup>16</sup> died St. Lughaidh,<sup>17</sup> bishop of Connor.<sup>18</sup>

In the year 537,<sup>19</sup> likewise, the battle of Sligeach took place, in which Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught,<sup>20</sup> was slain.<sup>21</sup> The victorious forces were led against him by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach Mac Erca, by Ainmire, the son of Sedna, and by Annidb,<sup>22</sup> son of Duach.

In fine, Tuathal Maelgarbh was killed at Greallach-eillte,<sup>23</sup> at the foot of Sliabh Gamb,<sup>24</sup> by Maelmor,<sup>25</sup> son to Airgeadan,<sup>26</sup> who also fell in that battle. According to

<sup>1</sup> This Irish name and surname are Latinised, Tuathalius Calvoasper.

<sup>2</sup> Surnamed the Great or of the Nine Hostages.

<sup>3</sup> The Annals of Ulster have the date 533. This account is followed by Roderick O'Flaherty in "Ogygia," pars. iii., cap. xciii., p. 430.

<sup>4</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 176, 177.

<sup>5</sup> In Irish thus expressed: Luachta móine ceiri da lghern, denoting "large rushy land between two streams or estuaries."

<sup>6</sup> The territory of Cianachta-Breagh comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, County of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> Now known as Cinail Ailbhe, in the barony of Upper Duleek.

<sup>8</sup> This denomination seems now to be obsolete.

<sup>9</sup> This district, now Anglicised Kinelea, was the O'Shaughnessy's country, lying around the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, County of Galway.

<sup>10</sup> He was the son of Conall, son to Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac, the third son to Dathi, the last Pagan king of Ireland. Goibhneann was ancestor of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. He was also great grandfather to the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who died A.D. 662. See Dr. O'Donovan's "Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," N. B., pp. 273, 274.

<sup>11</sup> This tribe was seated in the present counties of Galway and Roscommon. After the establishment of surnames, O'Kelly was chief of Ui-Maine in Connanght.

<sup>12</sup> He was son of Feichlim, son to Fearghus Ceannfada, son to Conall Gubban. The latter gave name to the Cinel Conall.

<sup>13</sup> The most distinguished families of this tribe were the O'Donnells, O'Connans, the O'Maldorrys, O'Doghertys, O'Gallaghers, and O'Boyles. These always regarded St. Columkille as their special patron.

<sup>14</sup> This name has been Anglicised Ellas.

<sup>15</sup> He belonged to the Ui-Breasail tribe, and he is honoured with a festival, at the 1st of July, in the "Martyrology of Donegal," edited by the Rev. Drs. Todd and Reeves, pp. 184, 185.

<sup>16</sup> See Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 178, 179. In the "Chronicon Scotorum," edited by William M. Hennessy, the date for his death is A.D. 543. See pp. 46, 47.

<sup>17</sup> His festival does not seem to have been ascertained.

<sup>18</sup> See Very Rev. James O'Laverty's "Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor, Ancient and Modern," vol. iii., p. 273.

<sup>19</sup> According to Dr. O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., pp. 178, 179. In the "Chronicon Scotorum" this latter is recorded at A.D. 542. See William M. Hennessy's edition, pp. 46, 47.

<sup>20</sup> It is stated, that he had been thirty-six years in the government of Connaught, at the time of his death. See Dr. O'Donovan's "Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," pp. 212, 213.

<sup>21</sup> By some, it is stated, that he was mortally wounded, and that he survived this battle three days, and by others, for a week. See *ibid.* Addenda, N. Q., pp. 471 to 473.

<sup>22</sup> Called Nindlgh, in the "Chronicon Scotorum."

<sup>23</sup> Anglicised The Mlyr Place of the Does.

<sup>24</sup> According to the Book of Lecan.

<sup>25</sup> Called Maelmor Ua Maci, in the "Chronicon Scotorum."

<sup>26</sup> Said to have been tutor to Diarmuid mac Cearbhall,

another account, he fell at Greallach-Daphill, near the River Liffey, in the present County of Kildare. Various dates have been assigned for his death;<sup>27</sup> but, the true year is said to have been A.D. 544.<sup>28</sup>

(To be continued.)

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

KILLSALLAGHAN CASTLE.

THIS Castle,—in Irish Coill-saileachan, but commonly called in the neighbourhood "Hoare's Castle,"—is built in rather a hollow in the corner of a field to the south of the parish church, and to the right of the Dublin road. It is fairly well protected, having on the north side a plantation, on the east a raised bank and hedge, and on the south a wall, which is, however, now broken down. On the west is a modern wall, along which runs the present road from Dublin by Finglas.

It was once a very extensive building, but the only existing remains are two towers, partly broken down, connected by a thick wall, and a part of a wall which originally ran along and formed the south side. The walls are built of large stones well put together.

The tower to the south-west,—that is, the one on the right, as one turns to the castle from the road,—is the larger and more important. It stands about 40 ft. high, and measures about 13 ft. from east to west, and 15 ft. from north to south. The upper half of the western side is broken down, and also a large portion of the roof, which was, by all appearance, originally made by laying large stones across each other.

There is an entrance to this tower from the east by a small doorway, which leads into a cellar or chamber on the ground floor. This chamber measures 8 ft. from east to west, about 7 ft. from north to south, and is about 12 ft. high. The ceiling is of stone, as usual. This room has two small windows—one looking east and the other west,—and a recess about 2 ft. wide in the north wall, near the ground.

Above the outside of the door leading into this cellar is another door, only now to be reached by climbing, leading into the first floor chamber, which is rather circular in form inside. This room has two recesses: one in the north wall, the other in the south, and they are about 2 ft. wide. Traces of large windows can be seen in the north and east walls of this chamber; the windows themselves being now built up.

The top floor (for it evidently had one, judging from its traces on the walls) is completely gone. From this first floor a door, about 2 ft. wide and 12 high, led to a covered passage which ran along the inside of the wall to the north tower. A small portion of this passage still remains. There is nothing else of note in this tower.

The tower to the north is smaller in height by about 10 ft. Its eastern side and top are completely gone. The present remains measure outside about 12 ft. from north to south, and 6 ft. from east to west. From the

inside it appears to have had an upper and lower chamber; the upper floor,—that is the first floor, over the ground one,—is completely gone. A circular stairs led from the lower to the upper chamber, and a few stone steps still remain against the north wall. There are three small windows in the ground chamber: one facing the north, one the south, and one west. There is no window visible in the upper chamber. There was no second storey here, and the roof has completely fallen away. There are large square holes in the walls at every doorway, for bars for barricading purposes, as usual.

The wall which joins the two towers on the west side is about 12 ft. long. The tower at each end projects about 5 ft. The top of the wall is broken down, but the remains of a window can be seen just where it is broken off. In the centre of this wall, near the present top, is a large window about 10 ft. high and 4 ft. broad. Such a size shows that this window is modern, and indicates a late occupation of the Castle. Under this window next the ground is another window or door 3 ft. wide and 5 ft. high. The earth has come up over the sill, so that it is hard to say whether it was a door or window, but it certainly looks like a window. On the right of this window there is another small one resembling the one in Saint Dolough's, at the west end of the old church, through which the saint used to be fed. It commands a view of the door to the east, which leads into the larger tower. There are no other windows or doors in this wall.

The remains of the wall which ran along south from the large tower in an easterly direction, has two windows visible: one large arched one above the centre, and a small one to the left. The wall here is about 3 ft. thick. At the east end of this wall there is the remains of a small tower or very strong doorway; but it is so much broken down that it is now impossible to say what it exactly was.

Viewing the Castle from the east side, it would appear to have had a tower at each corner; for although the north-east corner and walls leading to it no longer exist, yet a heap of rubbish can be seen where they probably existed.

There are the remains of a circular tower about 3½ ft. high and about 15 ft. in diameter on the west, a stone's throw from the Castle, which might have been an outpost, as Corr Castle was to Howth Castle. This tower is between the Castle and the Dublin road.

I visited this Castle many years ago, but for the foregoing description and details, I am entirely indebted to Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Saint Dolough's, who lately visited the Castle and carefully examined it—taking measurements and making some plans and sketches for my guidance and assistance.

I hope in the next article to give some of the historical references to this Castle, from D'Alton, and tell some of the traditions of the neighbourhood.

**PENNY COFFINS.**—The Contracts Committee of the Preston Union have accepted a tender for a supply of coffins at prices ranging from 1d. to 4d. each. The coffins have to be of specified good quality, low price notwithstanding. The explanation of this curious bargain is that in some instances friends of deceased persons have clubbed money which enabled them to purchase a superior class of coffin, the contractor thus recouping himself for the penny articles. It is stated that the system is remunerative to the undertaker as well as economical to the union.

<sup>27</sup> While the Annals of the Four Masters have A.D. 538; those of Ulster have A.D. 543; while those of Tighearnach and the "Chronicon Scotorum" give A.D. 544; while the Annals of Clonmacnoise place his death at A.D. 547. See edition of Dr. O'Donovan, vol. i., pp. 176 to 182, and un. (l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z) *ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> According to Dr. O'Donovan.

## SAFETY AT PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.\*

As far as public entertainments in buildings specially erected for the purpose are concerned, nearly every country has already inaugurated some policy for preventing catastrophes. I here speak of the theatre, the music hall, the assembly room, &c. Europe has, in fact, every kind of legislation conceivable for the protection of the public in this class of structure. There has been hysterical panic legislation, ponderous regulations in which every detail is defined by law, also codes which leave practically everything at the discretion of an executive of experts, and regulations which are merely so by name, and are a farce because they cannot be put into force. There is no uniformity in the preventive legislation of the world, even in its elementary principles. If we study the regulations of different countries consecutively with an idea of discovering what is really necessary, the result is most confusing. I will say broadly that some countries seem to consider that good construction is the essence of safety, whilst clear planning, watching and inspection are forgotten. Other countries give all attention to endless regular inspection, and omit the watching; others, again, require inspection only; whilst others, perhaps, insist on good planning, construction, and ample inspection, but disregard the watching. It is time for some representative body of experts to decide what they consider necessary in the interests of the public. I am not going to raise the many questions as to the proper executive for locally determining or enforcing the requirements, nor shall I enter into the merits of individual regulations. I will simply call your attention to the want of uniformity in the main and elementary principles for obtaining safety where we have to deal with buildings erected for specific purposes, and where specific forms of entertainment are given.

Personally, I hold that for a theatre or music hall, clear planning is of greater importance to the audience than clever forms of construction, or the employment of materials having considerable power of fire-resistance; and further, I contend that in such buildings the regular attendance of fire-watchers day and night, and more especially during performances, is more essential than any amount of regular or even surprise inspection. But remember, this is only a personal opinion. There are no definite conclusions as yet arrived at by any body of experts representing the conflicting interests which play such a prominent role where our public entertainments are concerned.

In expressing my opinion on the matter, I should, perhaps, say at once that I consider it the duty of the authorities to attend to the protection of life in the first place, and to the protection of property in the second. As we all know how easily a panic occurs without any fire, and how dangerous the rush of a frightened audience can be, the clear exit of ample dimensions and most direct route will be the greatest safeguard against loss of life, and perfect symmetry of plan of very great value. The prevention of a cause for panic is best guarded against by the constant presence of experienced and responsible firemen, who will on the one side recognise the possibilities of danger in time to prevent a fire, and on the other hand be able to act smartly in case of an outbreak. I do not wish to disparage good construction, or regular and surprise inspections; but I consider the most careful regulations as to construction and materials are of little practical value, so far as the safety of the audience is concerned, if at the same time the planning is not straightforward, and responsible firemen are not regularly in attendance. To take an extreme case, wood stairs will take the audience quite as quickly into the open as stone ones, and stone stairs with many

winders and a complicated plan will be far more dangerous than wooden ones of straight flights of, say, fourteen steps each. Don't let me be misunderstood; of course good construction and fire-resisting materials lessen the risk of an outbreak of fire, and I shall always advocate such construction and materials. But I have inspected many theatres, built of slow-combustion materials, and yet have found them dangerous in the extreme through bad planning; and I wish to point out that a building erected entirely of fire-resisting materials is not necessarily the safest. It is also on account of my acquaintance with the fact that many important cities, though equipped with modern regulations for the erection of theatres, have no powers to enforce the presence of an official fire-watch during the performances, that I am anxious to lay stress on the necessity of watching, and not only inspecting, the theatre and music-hall of to-day.

## PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP.

THE fortnightly meeting of the Commissioners of Pembroke Township was held on the 18th ult.,

Sir ROBERT JACKSON, C.B., presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. Alfred R. Lewis was appointed Superintendent of the Fire Department of the Township. Mr. Lewis was formerly Firemaster in charge of Inverness Station, and had also served in the Fire Brigades of Salford and Bootle.

The Law Agent submitted draft contract and plans for the refuse destructor which it is proposed to introduce into the township.

Sir George Moyers said the plans did not appear to be quite in compliance with the original ones. He moved that the matter be referred to the Refuse Destructor Committee, to examine the plans, with a view to finding out whether they were in accordance with the contract, and that if they reported in favour of the plans, the contract should be completed.

The motion was adopted.

Plans were submitted by the Township Engineer for putting Haddington-road in a proper condition, at a cost of £636.

Sir George Moyers thought the road could be put in a proper way at a smaller expenditure than was estimated.

Mr. Mooney said it would be a great mistake for the board to take the responsibility off the engineer of designing and re-making those roads. It would be an absolute waste of money to make the road in a way that would not be satisfactory.

The Engineer said the most economical way of making the road was the way he had suggested.

Mr. Mooney proposed, and Mr. Vernon seconded, a motion that the engineer be authorised to spend a sum not exceeding £636 in re-making Haddington-road.

The motion was carried on a division.

Mr. Carolin said Shelbourne-road was going down already. The stones had not been put down properly.

## ADDITIONS TO CLONTARF PARISH CHURCH.

PLANS have been prepared by Mr. J. F. Fuller, architect, for increased accommodation in the Parish Church, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, by the addition of a chancel about 24 ft. square, and a new arrangement of the pews, &c. In the original design of this church, a chancel was provided, but it was not carried out. According to the plans now before the parishioners, extra accommodation will be made for over 100 sitters. The following note appeared in our issue for August 15th, 1864:—

“NEW PARISH CHURCH CLONTARF.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new parish church of Clontarf, Co. Dublin, took place on the 9th inst., in

presence of a large assemblage. The situation of the new church is connected with a remarkable event of Irish history, being a portion of the site of the great battle fought in A.D. 1014, between the Irish, and Brian Boroihme, and the Danes. The old church is a very ancient edifice, having been erected in the second year of the reign of James I., on abbey lands confiscated by Henry VIII. The site for the new edifice was presented by John E. V. Vernon, Esq., of Clontarf Castle. £1,000 were subscribed by the parishioners and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £4,000. The whole structure will cost about £6,000. The building will be cruciform, in nearly the same style as that generally adopted by the Commissioners. There will be sitting accommodation for 550 persons. The church will be entered by four doors, the main entrance facing the north, and at one angle will rise the belfry, surmounted by a spire about 150 feet high. The windows will be Gothic, the glass for the most part muffed. The church will be prettily situated, nearly opposite the entrance to Clontarf Castle demesne, and will form a pleasing addition to the picturesque landscape by which it is surrounded. The designs are by Messrs. Welland and Gillespie, architects to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the contractors, Messrs. Waldron, Brothers, of Abbeyleix and Kilcullen.”

## TIMBER IMPORTS TO DUBLIN.

THE importation of wood goods to this port during the past few months (says *The Timber Trades Journal*) has been extensive, claiming more than its customary share of quay-room, and although large quantities are drawn away daily, very little change is perceptible in the appearance of the piles on the quays, as the space is immediately filled up with fresh cargoes. The consumption has also been on a large scale, which, notwithstanding the increased import, kept prices up to a fair level, and thus warded off the inconvenience and loss resulting from an oversupply in any particular department. The recent importations include the following:—The “Glen Head,” from Montreal and Quebec, with deals and timber to order; the “Niagara,” from Miramichi, and the “Palma,” from Harnas, with cargoes, for Robinsons, Ltd. Mr. William Graham has discharged the “R. Morrow,” from Tusket, N.S., with 1,644 lds. deals, and has the “Credo” now discharging 504 loads boards and 102 loads scantlings from Laurvig. To R. Martin and Co. is consigned the “Wilberforce,” from Gefle, with 505 loads boards, 1,525 loads deals, and 15½ fatboms of firewood. The “Augusta,” from Christiania, has also discharged a cargo of boards, scantlings, and spars for the same firm. Locke and Woods have landed a cargo of boards, per “Marreburg,” a cargo from Kramforce, 1,010 loads, and a cargo Drammen flooring, 598 loads, with 75 loads spars, ex “Sif.” Brooks, Thomas, and Co. have yarded a cargo Fredrikstad flooring, ex “Esmeralda,” containing 462 loads boards and 18 loads spars, and are at present discharging another cargo from the same port, per “Illmatar,” containing 80,431 pcs. boards and 9,387 pcs. scantlings. The “Stambo,” from Fredrikstad, with a cargo of boards, scantlings, and spars is consigned to John McFerran and Co. The “Innishown Head,” from Montreal and Quebec, has discharged large consignments of deals, boards, staves, and log timber, for various consignees, and there have also been some Baltimore consignments to order.

## TENDERS.

For the erection of a dwelling-house and offices in Main-street, Limavady, County Londonderry. Messrs. W. and M. Given, Coleraine, architects:—

Maxwell and Co.	..	..	£908	10	0
J. Wray ..	..	..	812	3	0
J. Holmes..	..	..	783	12	4
Thorp and McCracken (accepted)			759	4	6

\* From a paper by Mr. E. O. Sachs—“The Paris Charity Bazaar and its Lessons,”—read at Architectural Association (London), on the 25th ult.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 203.)

ARTICLE NO. XXIX.

(27.) *St. Peter's and St. Bridget's Hospital, Peter-street, 1811-1830.*

In 1810, Dr. John T. Kirby, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, established a School of Medicine in the house 28 Peter-street, at the rear of which house he opened a Clinical School, which he named the "Theatre of Anatomy and School of Surgery." He fitted up a portion of the dwelling-house as a Hospital, with twelve beds for surgical patients, which he named St. Peter's and St. Bridget's Hospital, and opened it for the reception of patients, on the 2nd of August, 1811. This institution was founded by Dr. Kirby at his sole expense; and by his exertions, principally, it was supported. The Hospital was capable of accommodating 35 patients; and during the years 1817 and 1818, when famine and pestilence raged in this city, the poor of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Bridget found relief within its walls.

Dr. Kirby was a very able teacher, and his school became noted for producing Army Surgeons. Two courses of Lectures were annually delivered in the Theatre to a large number of students,—that in summer by Dr. Michael Daniell, on Anatomy; and the winter course, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, by Drs. Kirby and Daniell. Dr. Kirby also delivered Clinical Lectures on surgical diseases. His pupils' fees were allocated towards the support of the Hospital.

In 1820, Dr. Kirby added ten Medical beds to the Hospital, and placed the institution under the management of a Board of twelve Governors, of whom Lord Trimleston was President. He also added to his Medical Staff, James John Leahy, an accomplished and skilful physician. In 1830, the Hospital was closed.

Dr. Kirby collected, in the Theatre attached to his School and Hospital in Peter-street, an extensive Pathological Museum, which, on closing both in 1830, he presented to the Royal College of Surgeons, where he became Professor of the Practice of Physic. He did not, however, long survive this appointment.

(An interesting autobiography of Dr. Kirby, written by himself, is published by Sir Charles A. Cameron, in his "History of the Royal College of Surgeons," pp. 378-383.)

(28.) *National Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1814.*

This is the oldest Institution of the kind in Ireland,—there being only four of an earlier date in Great Britain, viz.:—Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, 1804; West of England Eye Infirmary (Exeter), 1808; Bristol Eye Hospital, 1810; and the Bath Eye Infirmary, 1811.

The institution, in the early period of its existence, may be said to have been a sort of migratory one. It was first opened in the house 10 St. Mary's Abbey, on the 1st day of October, 1814, and named

*"The National Infirmary."*

It was established for "Curing Diseases of the Eye," under the medical direction of Mr. Isaac Ryall, 5 Nth. Cumberland-street, a retired Naval Surgeon, Oculist to the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV.), and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to his brother, the Duke of Kent, father of our present Queen; and in 1822, he was created State Oculist. His Excellency Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, became its Patron, and the Right Hon. [Sir] Robert Peel, Chief Secretary for Ireland, President; the Right Rev. and Hon. Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Vice-President; and

the Rt. Hon. David La Touche and Co., Treasurers.

The first annual Report was published in *Watson's Almanack* for 1816, as follows:—

"Since the Infirmary opened, there have been discharged cured, 901; relieved, 34; not relieved, 14; for irregularity, 14; remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1815, 187,—total, 1,150."

In 1816, the Infirmary was removed from St. Mary's Abbey, to 5 North Cumberland-street, and is described in *Watson's Almanack* for 1817, as

*"The National Eye Infirmary."*

It was under the same patronage, &c., with the exception that Robert Palmer, Esq., 7 French [now Upper Mercer]-street, was Treasurer in place of Messrs. La Touche; and Thomas Stroker, of 51 Great Britain-street, Apothecary. It was also announced that subscribers of ten guineas constituted a Governor for life; and of one guinea a Governor for one year.

In 1819, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent became Patroness of the Infirmary.

In 1821, Richard Grattan, M.D., 33 York-street, was appointed Physician for Consultation in Medical Cases connected with the Eye.

In 1827, Surgeon Ryall, who was mainly instrumental in forming the institution, and had been its Medical Director and Operator, was re-called to England; and the Infirmary was removed from 5 North Cumberland-street, to the residence of Richard P. Morrison, M.D., F.R.C.S., 10 Gloucester-street, Upper, who became Ryall's successor as Medical Director and Operator.

Before proceeding further in the history of this institution, we shall here a brief but interesting history of the Infirmary from its foundation, in 1814, till the year 1827. It is taken from a memorandum made in one of the old minute-books now in the Library of the institution, Molesworth-street, and is dated November, 1827, but bears no signature. By kind permission of Dr. Swanzy, Hon. Secretary of the Infirmary, we now publish it, as follows:—

"The Institution was established in the year 1814, under the patronage of the Earl of Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant. Mr. [afterwards the Right Hon. Sir Robert] Peel favoured the Institution by becoming its President, and many other public and private characters warmly co-operated in promoting this object. Mr. Ryall, a gentleman who for many years held a medical appointment in the Royal Navy, was mainly instrumental in forming the Institution. The utility of such an establishment in Dublin was anticipated from the existence of similar institutions in London, Edinburgh, Paris, &c., and their uniform success.

"It certainly was then a matter as much of regret as surprise, that whilst the active charity which distinguished this City was either supplying with sacred care the wants of the aged and infirm blind, or ministering to the happiness and ameliorating the pitiable condition of the younger, by directing an industrious exertion of their other senses, and thus rescuing them from poverty and dependence; and so very little consideration had been directed to check diseases of the Eye, which when neglected, or till treated, render them victims the most helpless and wretched of human beings.

"The Eye Institution, from the period of its establishment until some months back, continued to afford every possible relief to a vast number of afflicted people, many of them coming from distant parts of Ireland recommended by subscribers, &c. It would appear from a statement made in the Dublin Almanacks, that during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, 3,220 patients presented themselves, of whom 2,849 were permanently cured; many others much relieved during subsequent years, the number bore nearly an equal proportion.

"On Surgeon Ryall's sudden departure [\*] for England, the institution fell to the ground, it being held in a house rented by him, which, of course, was given up. Surgeon Morrison, having devoted

much time and attention for many years to this branch of his profession, embraced the opportunity which those circumstances presented, and addressed a memorial to the Marquis Wellesley, apprising his Excellency of Surgeon Ryall's departure, and requesting a continuance of his patronage of the Institution, to which he received the following answer:—

"Dublin Castle, 5 November, 1827.

"SIR,—In reply to your Memorial stating that in consequence of the departure of Surgeon Ryall, on his appointment to the Hospital Ship at Chatham, who heretofore conducted the National Infirmary for diseases of the Eye in this City, you have been induced to continue the benefits of the Infirmary, and requesting a continuance of the Lord Lieutenant's patronage of that Institution: I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency is happy to continue his patronage of that useful Institution under your direction.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"your most obedient servant

"M. SHAW."

"Richard Morrison, Esq., M.D."

"As Mr. Secretary Peel had favoured the Institution by becoming President, and that gentleman not being likely to remain in this country, Surgeon Morrison, with the concurrence of the Governors, thought it advisable to solicit the same favor from Mr. Secretary Lamb, which has been very condescendingly granted. Mr. Alderman McKenny has most kindly consented to act as his vice-president.

"Shortly after Surgeon Ryall's departure, Surgeon Morrison notified to all persons seeking relief at the institution, that it had been removed (*pro tempore*) to his house in [10 Upper] Gloucester-street, and continued to be conducted by him for several months back. He has been thus occupied, devoting a part of his time to the objects; and having kept a minute registry of the patients relieved (who were all gratuitously supported with the requisite medicine, &c., including leeches), it is hoped satisfactory proof can be produced that the Institution continues to be eminently useful. As many unforeseen events arise in the treatment of diseases of the eye, calling for the most judicious discrimination of the generally informed Physician and Surgeon, it is to be presumed that the skilful treatment of such diseases should be best promoted by persons prepared to devote particular attention thereto, having previously obtained general information in the medical profession. Considering this institution in these points of view, several eminent professional characters feel much interested for its success, amongst whom are Dr. Grattan, the Surgeon-General, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Kirby, whose countenance and co-operation cannot fail to impress society with the importance of the subject."

In December, 1827, a Committee of Management was formed, among the members of which were Surgeons Carmichael and Kirby, Abraham Brewster (afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland), George Stapleton, Esq., Frank Thorpe Porter, M.A., T.C.D., Barrister-at-Law (afterwards Chief Magistrate of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District), Sir Robert-Way Harty, Bart. (Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1830-1); Sir Thomas McKenny, Bart.; George Studdert, Esq.

In *Watson's Almanack* for 1828, the name appears again under its original title—

*"The National Infirmary."*

*Patron*—His Excellency [Marquess of Anglesea] the Lord Lieutenant.

*Patroness*—H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

*President*—Right Hon. (William Lamb) Lord Viscount Melbourne, P.C. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Dublin Castle.

*Vice-President*—Right Rev. and Hon. Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Clogher [translated from Killaloe in 1822].

*Medical Director and Operator*—Richard P. Morrison, M.D., &c.

*Physician in Consultation*—Richard Grattan (Surgeon-General).

*Assistant Physician*—Victor Hervieu (Edinburgh and Paris), 57 Lower Dominick-street.

*Consulting Surgeons*—[Sir] Philip Crampton, Richard Carmichael, and John Kirby, Esqrs. *Apothecary*—Thomas Stroker, Great Britain-street.

135 persons have been restored to sight in both eyes, by the operation for cataract, at this institution, since 1814.

\* Sir Charles A. Cameron says that in 1822 Isaac Ryall, a retired Naval Surgeon, was created State Oculist. He died in 1827, and the office remained in abeyance until 1830, when Dr. Archibald Hamilton Jacob, F.R.C.S., was appointed Oculist to the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cowper; under the regime of his successor, Earl Spencer, the office remained in abeyance. His Excellency the Earl of Carnarvon appointed Dr. Jacob his Oculist, in July, 1855. Dr. Charles Fitzgerald is now [1886] Oculist to the Queen in Ireland. (*History of the Royal College of Surgeons*, p. 106.)

In 1828, the Infirmary was removed from Dr. Morrison's house in Gloucester-street to 47 Middle Gardiner-street; and early in the year 1829, it was again removed from Gardiner-street to 44 North Cumberland-street, where it was attended by the same medical staff, with the exception of the Apothecary, who was succeeded by Messrs. Bewley and Evans, Apothecaries, 3 Lower Sackville-street; and Mr. George Stapleton, 1 Mountjoy-place, Treasurer.

In April, 1829, it was resolved, at a meeting of the Governors and Managing Committee, to solicit the attendance of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant, at a charity sermon in aid of the institution. His Grace replied that he "had a particular objection to the way in which charity sermons were conducted," and appointed, in lieu of the proposed sermon, that a ball should be held, to which he would afford every countenance and support. Accordingly a ball took place in the Rotunda on the 1st of May following, which the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Northumberland attended, and by which the Infirmary benefited to the amount of £600.

In 1830, the Infirmary was again removed from 44 North Cumberland-street, to a large house, 12 Cuffe-street, conveniently situated within easy distance of the thickly-populated surroundings. Here it was known by the name of

*"The National Infirmary for Curing Diseases of the Eye."*

A dispensary was now added to the institution, which was a great boon to extern patients. The medical staff were:—  
*Medical Director and Operator*—Richard Morrison, M.D.

*Physician in Consultation in Medical Cases Connected with the Eye*—William Stokes, M.D., 50 York-street.

*Consulting Surgeons*—[Sir] Philip Crampton, M.D., F.R.S., Surgeon in Ordinary to the King; Samuel Wilmot, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Richard Carmichael, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 24 Rutland-square; and John Kirby, 64 Harcourt-street.

*Apothecaries*—Messrs. Bewley and Evans.

The committee announced "that 356 labouring under cataract and the several diseases of the Eye, and requiring operations for their cure, have been admitted as intern patients, and a great proportion restored to useful vision; and a large number have attended the Dispensary and received such relief as their cases admitted of."

"The Governors earnestly solicit public attention to this institution, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions."

The institution seems to have flourished here, doing much good, until the black famine and fever epidemic years of 1846, '47, when probably, from want of necessary support (impossible to obtain in those times), it languished, although it did not altogether close its doors.

In 1861, on Surgeon Morrison's death, James Graham Hildige, F.R.C.S.I., of 7 Upper Merrion-street, was chosen Surgeon to the institution; William Colles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 21 St. Stephen's-green *Consulting Surgeon*; and Benj. Grattan Guinness, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., 40 St. Stephen's-green, *Medical Assistant*.

It soon became evident that better accommodation should be obtained than that in Cuffe-street, where the sanitary arrangements were most defective; and accordingly, in May, 1872, the infirmary was removed from 12 Cuffe-street to 97 St. Stephen's-green, South. Its Medical Staff were:—

*Consulting Physician*—William M. Burke, F.R.C.S.I., 88 St. Stephen's-green, South, *vice* James G. Hildige, deceased.

*Consulting Surgeon*—William Colles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 21 St. Stephen's-green, North.

*Physician*—J. Rutherford Kirkpatrick, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., L.K. & Q.C.P.I., 4 Upper Merrion-street.

*Surgeon*—H. R. Swanzy, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., 16 Upper Mount-street.

*Assistant Surgeon*—Charles Edward Fitzgerald, M.D., M.Ch., 27 Upper Merrion-street.

Here the institution became very prosperous, and grew so rapidly, that in the course of five or six years much larger premises and a completely-appointed hospital became a necessity. Accordingly the public were invited to contribute an Enlargement Fund. Subscriptions and donations were contributed, in response to this appeal, by many charitable persons; and the sum of £523 realized by a Bazaar held in the Exhibition Palace, in February, 1877, and which was attended by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, enabled the Committee of Management to purchase the lease of the premises 13 Molesworth-street. But the sum already collected being insufficient for the carrying out of the alterations required to make the new premises thoroughly suitable for their purpose, several handsome donations were received, and a Bazaar, organized by some ladies and gentlemen, and held in the Exhibition Palace on the 19th and 20th April, 1881, realized the sum of £845. The Committee were now in a position to carry out their plans fully, and the result was a fairly good Hospital, and a very complete out-patient department at the rear in South Frederick-street.

In April, 1881, the National Eye and Ear Infirmary was removed from 97 St. Stephen's-green to the new premises 13 Molesworth-street.

This institution receives no Parliamentary grant; and, with the exception of an annual grant from the Dublin Corporation of £125, and a grant from the Hospital Sunday Fund (which, in this year, amounted to £187 2s. 11d.), it is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and paypatients. The total income from all sources for the year ending 31st Dec., 1896, was £1,096 6s. 6d.; and the total amount of expenditure, £933 16s. 0d.

This institution did not come under the notice of either the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1854), or of Dr. South's Commission (1856). Perhaps this was chiefly owing to the languid state the Infirmary was in at that time, for want of funds. Sir William R. Wilde, in reply to Qu. 3084, by W. Digby Seymour, "Is there any hospital in Dublin for Diseases of the Eye? Ans. "There is St. Mark's, and there are special wards in the City of Dublin Hospital appropriated to these diseases."

#### *Proposed Amalgamation with St. Mark's.*

The National Eye and Ear Infirmary was brought very prominently before the Dublin Hospitals Commission, in 1887, with a view to having it amalgamated with St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital. The Commissioners in their Report (p. xxxix.) say:—

"This Hospital, which, like St. Mark's, is devoted solely to the treatment of affections of the Eye and Ear . . . is governed by a Board consisting of two Trustees, the honorary Secretary, and a Committee of Management, of which two Medical Officers are *ex-officio* members."

"There is accommodation in the building for twenty-six beds, nearly all of which are kept in constant use. The total income for the year 1884-5 was £1,054 2s. 8d., of which £100 was a grant from the Corporation; £420 from Subscriptions; £126 from Hospital Sunday Fund; and £373 from pay patients."

"The gross average cost per bed was only £38 16s. 3d., being £2 7s. 4½d. less than the average at St. Mark's, while the average expenditure on the maintenance of the patient was £18 4s. 4d., or £1 5s. 3½d. more than the average at that Hospital."

"As in our observations upon St. Mark's Hospital we have so fully discussed the question of amalgamating these kindred institutions, we shall now merely invite attention to the valuable evidence given on this and other questions by Mr. Swanzy and Dr. Fitzgerald, the surgeons to this Hospital."

The evidence given by these gentlemen, referred to in above extract, will be found in Minutes of Evidence, pp. 144-147, from which we take the following extracts:—

"Mr. Henry E. Swanzy, F.R.C.S.I., examined by the Chairman.

Qu. 3224. Are you Honorary Secretary to the National Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dublin?—Yes, I am Honorary Secretary and one of the Surgeons to the National Eye and Ear Infirmary.

3225. How is your Hospital administered?—By a Committee of Management appointed by the general body of Governors.

3226. And have you got any qualification for governorship of your Hospital?—£15 makes a Life Governor, and an annual subscription of £2 makes an Annual Governor.

3227. The total number of beds in your Hospital, I see, is 26½—It ought to be stated as 28.

3228. That is a very small number?—It must be made larger soon, for we require an increased number. We have very frequently more than our number in Hospital.

3229. Would you be in favour of the amalgamation of your Hospital with any other?—I would be very strongly in favour of the amalgamation of our Hospital with St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

We proposed, in 1877, that there should be an amalgamation between these two. The minute is as follows:—"At a meeting held on the 5th July, 1877, the committee considered the advisability of amalgamating this institution with St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, and our committee were unanimously of opinion that amalgamation would be most beneficial to the interests of the public and of the poor. The Chairman was requested to address a letter to the Board of St. Mark's Hospital, setting forth the views of this Committee, and proposing a conference between some members of each body to consider the matter."

At a meeting held on 2nd August following, a letter was read from Sir J. W. Mackey, Hon. Sec. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, in reply to the one decided upon at the last meeting of this Committee. "Sir J. W. Mackey informs the Committee that the Board of St. Mark's Hospital does not think that an amalgamation would be expedient, and that, therefore a conference is unnecessary." Again, some years later, we thought that a favourable opportunity offered for amalgamation of the two Hospitals, and we made inquiries to ascertain whether an attempt to bring it about would be received more favourably than in 1877, but we found it quite useless to make any attempt.

3235. When you speak of amalgamating the two hospitals—yours and St. Mark's—would you be in favour of getting rid of your hospital, and merging it in St. Mark's, or to have St. Mark's merged in yours?—Well, at the time that our proposal was made to St. Mark's we were contemplating an enlargement fund, and St. Mark's was about enlarging too. We afterwards accumulated more money, and the proper thing would have been to build a large Ophthalmic Hospital. But this, which would have been so very simple a matter then, would not be so simple now. Yet our Committee is of opinion that it might be satisfactorily carried out. We think the site of our hospital is better than that of St. Mark's, because we have a garden, and St. Mark's has no place at all for patients to take any out-door exercise when they are recovering; otherwise, I think, the site of St. Mark's would be as good, or, perhaps, better than ours. But the fact of having the garden is sufficient to show that ours is the better site, as it is."

Dr. Swanzy also expressed an opinion that an amalgamated Hospital for these diseases ought to provide accommodation for at least 100 beds, and that an income of £4,000 a-year would suffice to maintain that number.

Dr. Charles E. Fitzgerald, a Governor of and an Assistant Surgeon to the National Eye and Ear Infirmary, was also examined by the Chairman:—

Qu. 3267. Have you considered the question of amalgamation between your Hospital and St. Mark's?—Yes, for a long time.

3270. Have you thought of how the present institution of St. Mark's might be utilized if it was suppressed as a hospital?—No, I have not. There is one reason in favour of amalgamation from a medical point of view which has not been touched upon, and which, I think, I may give, namely, I believe it is an extremely common occurrence for the same patients to attend both hospitals—and to attend them at the same time with the peculiar idea that the more treatment they get the better. Of course it is extremely foolish, for a great many chronic cases are made chronic by over-treatment—I believe that practice among some patients is very common, and I think it would be a vital step to have the patients congregated all together. Of course the students also would gain immensely by it. It would undoubtedly be best for the patients, for they would have all the available skill of our

branches of the profession congregated together where we could have consultations, and it would be best for the students owing to the opportunities they would have of seeing a much larger number of cases."

Evidence in favour of amalgamating the two Hospitals was also given before the same Hospitals Commission by some of the Governors of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

Mr. James Wilson Hughes, then Registrar of St. Mark's, in his evidence on the amalgamation of the two Hospitals, said in reply to the Chairman:—

"Qu: 2494. Have you anything to add to what has been already said on the subject of amalgamation?—I think it was about the year 1878 that the Committee of the National Eye and Ear Infirmary made overtures to the Board of Governors of St. Mark's with a view to amalgamation. It was forced on them very much by the strong opinion expressed by the Committee of the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund, that an amalgamation should take place. In their Report for the year 1878, issued on January 22nd, 1879, the Council of the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund state that:—'They, while referring to this question [of duplicate institutions], wish to direct attention to the fact that there are two Ophthalmic Hospitals doing exactly the same class of work, which receive grants from the fund. Although these Hospitals have been a long time in existence, yet the Council think that they might be amalgamated with benefit to the institutions, and certainly with advantage to the public.' That is the Hospital Sunday report, and this is the view of the Governors of St. Mark's on that subject:

"The Board of St. Mark's Hospital wish it to be known that for some years previously this very question had engaged their serious attention, and that so far back as 5th July, 1877, a communication was addressed to them on the subject by the Committee of the National Eye and Ear Infirmary, Stephen's Green. The question, however, was not then ripe for discussion, and insuperable difficulties lay in the way of its accomplishment. Recently, however, the deaths of their Chairman and Surgeon caused the matter to be again brought forward and earnestly discussed. While seriously doubting the advisability of the proposed amalgamation, having regard both to the working of the two institutions and the convenience of the public, the Governors, in deference to the views expressed above, thought it at any rate desirable to find out what their powers in the matter were before committing themselves to any decided line of action. They therefore submitted a case to eminent Counsel (Mr. Jellett, Q.C.), asking whether, having regard to the conditions of the Trust Deed under which they hold the Hospital, they could effect the object so desired. The opinion of Counsel is given in the following words:—'The Governors may, of course, except funds transferred to them from any source, but if by amalgamation is meant a taking over the debts, liabilities, and engagements of another institution, or a modification of the trusts under which they hold the Hospital, in order to absorb another institution, or to be themselves absorbed in it, they have no power to adopt such a course.' This opinion appears to be conclusive (the Governors say); and although it is not favourable to the views of those with whom the idea of the suggested scheme of amalgamation originated, it undoubtedly proves the sincerity and anxiety of the Governors of St. Mark's Hospital to ascertain whether the accomplishment of the project was at all practicable."

Continuing, Mr. Hughes goes on to say:—

"The Trust Deed, sir, so limited the funds of the Hospital, and settled them on five Trustees, that these Trustees could not be got rid of without going into the Court of Chancery, and obtaining power to alter or reform the Trust Deed. I think Mr. Jellett expressed further on in his opinion, from which I have given only an extract, that it was exceedingly improbable the Master of the Rolls would authorise any diversion from the Trust as specified in the original Deed."

[A history of St. Mark's Hospital will be given in a later number of this journal.]

\* Under a Deed of Trust, dated 6th March, 1862, the management of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital was vested in a Board consisting of not more than fourteen members—five of whom are Trustees—who hold office during life or until resignation or death. On a vacancy occurring, it is filled up by the remaining Governors at a meeting of the Board duly convened for that purpose, except in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being, who holds office during the year of his mayoralty only. The Surgeon, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Institution are Trustees and Governors *ex-officio*.

Thus matters stood between the two institutions, until 1891, when the subject of amalgamation came again to be discussed. A joint Committee, appointed by the Governing Bodies of the National Eye and Ear Infirmary and St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, met in conference, with a view to effect an amalgamation of both Hospitals. A final decision was arrived at, whereby it was agreed to amalgamate the two Hospitals; but, as neither of the present institutions are large enough for the number of beds required, it was further agreed to build a new Hospital capable of containing, at least, 100 beds; and a Joint Amalgamation Committee was appointed to carry out that arrangement.

The Joint Committee commenced at once to collect the necessary funds towards the building of a new amalgamated Hospital. A monster Bazaar and Fancy Fair, under the name of "Cyclopia," was held at Ball's Bridge, in May 1896, which was a financial success, and realised over £6,000, in aid of the fund; and this, along with direct contributions to the Amalgamated Fund, and a bequest of £1,000 received from the Executors of the late Miss Emily Frances Power, has placed an additional sum of nearly £16,000 in the hands of the Amalgamated Committee. This sum, although quite sufficient to justify further steps being taken to accomplish the end in view, yet it is far from being sufficient to purchase a site and to erect the new institution; the building of the Hospital alone, will, we understand, require an outlay of more than this amount.

The Joint Committee having overcome all obstacles in the way of effecting an amalgamation, obtained the opinion of eminent counsel, and were advised that, in order to effect the desired union, they should be obliged to have an Act of Parliament passed to empower them to do so, as there was no other alternative. The Governors of the two Hospitals accordingly had a Bill prepared, which passed through the two Houses of Parliament in the last session (60 & 61 Victoria), and received the Royal Assent in August, 1897. The name selected by the Governors of the two institutions, and approved of by her Majesty (being the year of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee), is "THE ROYAL VICTORIA EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, DUBLIN."

On the passing of the new Act, the Managing Committees of both institutions were dissolved; and the Life and Annual Governors of both Institutions became an incorporated body, which is to elect, annually, a Council for the management of the new Hospital,—the first Council being named in the Act, under whom the two institutions are now managed.

The present Medical Staff of the branch of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital which was formerly the National Ear Infirmary (Molesworth-street), are:—

*Consulting Physician*—Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., 45 Merrion-square, East.

*Surgeons*—Henry R. Swanzy, A.M., M.B., F.R.C.P.I., Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon Oculist to the Queen in Ireland, 23 Merrion-square, North; Charles E. Fitzgerald, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.P.I.; Surgeon Oculist-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, 27 Merrion-street.

*Assistant Surgeons*—Patrick W. Maxwell, M.B., C.M. Edin., F.R.C.S.I., Ophthalmic Surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital, &c., 19 Lower Baggot-street; Louis Werner, M.B. M.Ch., Examiner in Ophthalmology to the Royal University of Ireland, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Mater Hospital, 31 Merrion-square, North.

*Physician to the Dispensary*—Richard A. Hayes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Physician to Dr. Steevens's Hospital, 82 Merrion-square, South.

*Registrar*—Mr. Edward Parker.

#### (29.) The Whitworth Fever Hospital, 1818.

The great distance of the northern extremity of the city from Cork-street Fever

Hospital, induced several individuals to establish one for the accommodation of persons residing on the north side of the city. Accordingly in 1817, a site was secured opposite the fourth lock on the Royal Canal, near Drumecondra, outside the city boundary, on which the new Hospital was built. It is a plain brick building, with an entablature of granite, on which are the name and date. The house was so constructed as to be easily capable of extension, but for the want of the necessary funds it has never been enlarged. It was opened on the 1st of May, 1818, for the reception of persons labouring under infectious fever, residing in that part of the city; and named the "Whitworth Fever Hospital," from CHARLES, EARL WHITWORTH, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1816-1817), during whose administration the first stone was laid. The Hospital, which was entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions was governed by a committee of 15 gentlemen, of whom the Duke of Leinster was President. Its first medical staff were:—*Physicians*—J. J. Leahy, M.D.; William J. Morgan, M.D.; Robert J. Graves, M.D.; and Thomas Lee, M.D.

*Surgeons*—Robert Adams, and W. Wright.

*Resident Apothecary*—G. Jackson.

*Registrar*—Edward Woodhouse.

*Matron*—Mrs. Anne Tinkler.

In 1834 two wards were appropriated to the use of respectable private patients, who had, upon very reasonable terms, the benefit of medical aid, and such other comforts as their several cases required; the sum charged for such patients being not more than sufficient to meet the expense incurred.

During the fever epidemic of 1846 and 1847 it was entirely occupied with fever patients; and on the ground stretching along the Whitworth-road between the Hospital and Westmorland Bridge, several Fever Sheds were erected by the Guardians of the N. D. U. Workhouse.

In 1852 the Whitworth Fever Hospital was closed from want of funds to maintain it; and in 1854 it was re-opened by two medical gentlemen, as a "Club-foot" Hospital. The Select Committee on Dublin Hospitals in 1854, reported it as "A small Hospital for cases of deformity," and that it "has no funds from any public source."

In 1856 it was again closed; and in 1860 it was re-opened for the reception of patients labouring under medical and surgical complaints; no fever or other contagious diseases being admitted. Within the last few years the Hospital has been under the patronage of the Drumecondra Township Commissioners, and its name changed from *Whitworth Fever*, to that of "The Drumecondra Hospital," for the reception of medical and surgical patients only. It has no endowment, but is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The Whitworth Hospital replaced an older institution, called *St. George's Fever Hospital*, opened in Lower Dorset-street, in the year 1803, and was under the management of a committee including the Earl of Belvidere, Lord Norbury, Most Rev. Dr. Troy, &c.

#### (30.) St. Mary's Hospital, and Dublin Eye Infirmary, 1819.

This Hospital was opened on Lower Ormond Quay, on the 14th June, 1819, for the relief of medical and surgical patients, and diseases of the eye. The institution was supported by subscriptions; ten pounds constituted a governor for life; two guineas an annual governor, and one guinea a subscriber. Patients not able to attend were visited at their homes, being recommended by a governor or subscriber.

Subscriptions and donations were received at the Bank of Messrs. Ball and Co., Henry-street, Trustees.

*Physician*—Joseph Dwyer, M.D.

*Surgeons*—Thomas Roney, Hugh Carmichael, Francis White, and Andrew Ellis, Esqrs.

The Hospital survived for only a few years, and was finally closed in 1826.

(To be continued.)

### IMPROVEMENTS IN CLONTARF TOWNSHIP.

THE annual meeting of the Clontarf Commissioners was held on the 18th ult.,

Mr. GEORGE HEALY, J.P., in the chair.

On the motion of Mr. John White, seconded by Mr. T. O. Lemon, the Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

The valuation of the township is now £22,887 15s. The valuation of the Great Northern Railway line and some old premises were reduced by about £300, but the valuation of new premises erected was about £1,200, being a net increase of £907 10s. The sanitary condition of the township is extremely good. Objections were raised to the old masonry sewer in Castle-avenue, and orders were given for the laying of a new 12-inch pipe sewer, which has been satisfactorily carried out. Various other works in connection with the sewers of the district have been done. The cost of keeping the township roads in repair last year, together with the relaying of the Malahide-road and other road works, amounted to £1,919 12s. 1d. St. Lawrence-road, portion of the Howth-road and portions of the Malahide-road have been improved and sheathed, in the carrying out of which the steam roller, kindly lent by Lord Ardilaun, was found of great assistance. Portions of the water channels on St. Lawrence-road have been paved, and orders have been given for the completion of the remainder. The paths at Melrose-avenue and Ballybough Bridge have been kerbed and concreted. A large number of new paved crossings have been laid down in various parts of the township, and it is intended to lay down a considerable number in addition. The old pebble crossings on the Strand-road have been greatly improved. The Tramway Company having asked for permission to lay a double line from Clontarf to Dollymount, the board made it a condition of their consent that the road should be widened by moving out the sea wall between Scofield-avenue and the Bull Bridge, and also on the west side of the Bull Bridge, and that the sea wall should be raised at Conquer Hill. This work had been carried out by the township engineer, at the cost of the Tramway Company, and the result has been beneficial to the township in many ways. The road is also to be widened on the land side near Conquer Hill. The Tramway Company having sought some additional powers in connection with the electrical equipment of their line in Clontarf, the board sanctioned these, on the company undertaking to pay an annual sum to the board of £200, and also to pay £205 towards the law costs incurred by the board. The board have also agreed to an electric tramway being laid through Dollymount from the present terminus, on payment by the promoters of £110 per annum, with a contribution towards law costs. At the request of the board, arrangements were entered into between the Tramway and Telephone Companies, by which the wires of the latter company will be fixed on the poles of the electric tramway, and the removal of the unsightly telephone poles will greatly improve the appearance of the Strand-road. The Great Northern Railway Company having undertaken to erect a station near the Howth-road, provided a new road was constructed from the Strand-road to Hollybrook, Colonel Vernon undertook to have the road constructed, the board giving the services of their engineer to carry out the work. The station has already been commenced. The need for larger accommodation to meet the growing requirements of the township, and also to provide suitable reading-rooms for the public, under the Public Libraries' Act, induced the board to order the erection of considerable additions to the Town Hall. A tender has been accepted, and the work is to be shortly commenced. On the motion of the chairman of the board, Lord Ardilaun, the commissioners will shortly consider the advisability of proceeding, next session of Parliament, to obtain an Act empowering them to take steps towards the improvement of the Fairview Slob Lands, and for other purposes in connection with the improvement of the township. The need for a Petty Sessions Court being greatly felt, the board had the matter brought before the Recorder and Justices at Quarter Sessions, and they sanctioned the formation of the portion of the township in the Coolock Petty Sessions district into a separate Petty Sessions district, with sittings at the Town Hall.

The meeting then resolved into an ordinary one, and a letter was read from the Local Government Board sanctioning the loan for additions to Town Hall. Orders were given for the provision of necessary fittings in the

public hall in connection with the Petty Sessions Court.

Mr. Bonass handed in notice of motion relative to the final report of committee having charge of the erection of workmen's dwellings.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE opening meeting of above Association (winter session) took place on the 19th ult., in the Grosvenor Hotel, Westland-row,

Mr. R. CAULFIELD ORPEN, in the chair.

Amongst those present were:—

Messrs. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland; W. M. Mitchell, R.H.A.; George Ross, M.A.; J. H. Pentland, R.H.A.; J. J. O'Callaghan, F.R.I.A.I.; C. J. McCarthy, City Architect; T. Slevin, C.E.; G. M. Ross, M. J. Buckley, George Sheridan, A.R.I.A.I.; R. M. Butler, Hon. Sec.; A. E. Murray, R.H.A.

The Chairman announced that the Maguire Prize of £10 for a drawing of a building of a style prior to the eighteenth century, had been awarded, the judges being Messrs. G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A., and T. M. Deane, M.A., to Mr. J. Delany. Three sets for design of a suburban villa had been sent in competition for the Ashlin Prize of £10, but the prize was not awarded, on the ground that the plans received could not be carried into effect for the sum indicated in the terms of the competition, which amounted to £2,000. The Prize for the essay on "The Influence of Climate and Material on National Domestic Architecture," was awarded to Mr. R. M. Butler.

Mr. J. H. Pentland delivered a lecture on "Open Roofs," in the course of which he gave an outline of the history of house construction in ancient times, dealing with the various styles adopted by the Pelasgians, Etruscans, Romans, and others, explaining the differences between each and their analogy, in some instances, to modern buildings. He gave some particulars concerning Italian architecture, dealing shortly with the construction of the domes on ancient buildings and modern European cathedrals. He referred to the flat-roofed houses of the Syrians, and their resemblance to those of modern structures, as also the climatic effects on architecture.

Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he had come there in anticipation of receiving great pleasure in listening to Mr. Pentland, and he had not been disappointed. It was, he said, to be regretted that he had not dealt with the period of his (the speaker's) preference when open roofs were in use. He further said that the lecturer might have treated more fully with ecclesiastical architecture, and also criticised his remarks on Roman architecture.

Mr. Geoghegan seconded the motion, and Mr. Drew having spoken to it, on being put it was carried unanimously.

The lecturer briefly replied to the criticisms of the previous speakers. With regard to the Romanesque style, he had no doubt that the Romans were better engineers than architects.

Mr. R. M. Butler proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Noblett, Cork, for the series of views taken by him during the visit to Lancaster and neighbourhood of the Architectural Association, and also to Mr. T. E. Hudman for his kindness in presenting photographs of the groups taken by him on the occasion of the annual excursion of the Architectural Association of Ireland to Mellifont.

Mr. Drew seconded the motion, which was passed.

On two subsequent Saturday afternoons visits were paid to the new Empire Theatre, Dame-street, and to buildings on Adelaide-road, lately erected by Mr. J. P. Pile, of Great Brunswick-street.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE FAMILIES OF EUSTACE OR PRICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I wish to ascertain if a member of either the families of Eustace or Price, had a daughter married to — (?) Evans, by whom she had a son Rowland Evans, of Old Castle, Co. Meath, whose daughter, Anne Evans, married 19th February, 1696, Isaac Jackson, of Ballytore, Co. Kildare. Possibly some reader of the IRISH BUILDER could kindly furnish me with these particulars.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, Co. Down,  
23rd October, 1897.

### NOTES OF WORKS.

St. Ann's Parish Church has had its interior painted and decorated in superior style by Messrs. James Gibson and Son, Mary-street,—a city firm of whose workmanship we had cognisance for over half a century, and always classed it as A 1.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A LONG TUNNEL IN ENGLAND.—It is announced that the London and North-Western Railway Company have decided to construct a tunnel ten miles long through Snap Fell, Westmoreland.

INTIMIDATION.—A youth named Coff was fined £10 and costs, or two months imprisonment, at Gloucester, for intimidating a workman at a local firm of engineers.

THE ORIGINAL "JERRY BUILDER."—In the early part of this century the firm of "Jerry Brothers, Builders and Contractors," carried on business in Liverpool, and earned an unpleasant notoriety by putting up rapidly-built, showy, but ill-constructed houses, so that their name eventually became general for such builders and their work, first in Liverpool and afterwards throughout the whole of this country. The equivalent for "Jerry Builder" in America is "Buddensiek." A builder of this name used to run up flimsy apartment-houses in New York. A row of these buildings collapsed before they were completed, burying several of the workmen under its ruins. Buddensiek was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

FIREPROOF AGAIN.—Another fireproof building destroyed! The statement reads like a contradiction of terms, and so it is. But there are hundreds of architects who will not believe it, none are so deaf as they who will not hear, and none so blind as proud philosophers who will not see. The fact is, that on Wednesday a five-storey, brick-built, brick-arched, iron-girdered, iron-windowed, iron-roofed, guaranteed absolutely fire-proof factory, was completely gutted by fire in the short space of two hours. This is no fairy tale; the mill was in Burnley, and the date the 20th inst. It was the largest mill in the town, and, though utterly non-flammable, the workpeople had to beat a hasty retreat in a very few minutes. Floor after floor tumbled, and in two hours the structure was a complete wreck, and not even the profuse tears of an architect had been sufficient to so much as damp the ill-fated and all-devoured building. This disastrous conflagration blows to the winds the notion that the new style of building is fireproof. This we (*Timber News*) have often maintained, and frequently advocated a greater use of timber and less use of iron and concrete. This last fire will doubtless not be lost on the recently-formed British Non-Flammable Wood Company, Ltd. Buildings with wood floors, properly constructed, will stand fire better than anything else; and if the wood is previously rendered "non-flammable," it will be rendered all the safer. We believe there is a good day coming again when timber will, as of old, be largely used in buildings.

A NEW CORRIDOR TRAIN.—The South-Eastern Railway Company are running on their Dover and Folkestone services a new train composed of vestibule cars, which perhaps is in advance of anything of the kind yet seen in this country. A somewhat similar train has indeed been running on the Hastings line for some time past, but the new train differs from this in the fact that it has been made entirely in England. The couplings and vestibule connections are the only part that are American, and that this should be the case was

scarcely avoidable, seeing that practically all the patents for these appliances are in American hands. The train consists of eight cars, all joined together, so that it is possible to walk from one end to the other. In the second-class car there are three compartments; the largest in the center is the main saloon, while at each end are two small ones reserved for ladies and smokers respectively. In this car, as in the third-class ones, the gangway passes down the centre, there being seats for one person on one side and for two on the other. The remaining five cars are devoted to third-class passengers, half of the first and last being occupied with quarters for luggage for the guards. These cars are finished in wainscot oak, and their floors are covered with linoleum; first and second-class passengers enjoy thick pile carpets. Ample lavatory accommodation is provided for all classes throughout the train. The lighting is by means of electricity, and there is a system of electric bells, by which passengers of all classes can communicate with the attendants.

**WHAT BECOMES OF OLD RAILWAY CARRIAGES?**—It is very seldom that old railway carriages in England are broken up. In construction they are wonderfully strong, and to break them up would cost more than the materials could be sold for; besides, there is always a ready market for them in their entirety, saving the wheels. In many cases they are utilised by the companies themselves, or by the contractors employed by them, and converted into dwellings places for navvies who are engaged in the construction of new branch lines, and who cannot be accommodated at the villages along the line of route. The writer has seen a large village which consisted entirely of railway carriages, the little mission chapel even being made out of four large horse trucks. In thousands of cases in country places the carriages are bought by private individuals and used as summer-houses, and it is wonderful how susceptible of conversion and decoration they are found to be. As garden tool-houses, as cottage dwellings for farm-labourers and as offices near coalyards, and so on, you may see them every day up and down the provinces, photographers in a humble way of business and sellers of sweets in the suburbs of large towns especially affecting them. Mounted on a keel, there are several of them figuring as houseboats on the Thames, and there are no less elegant and ornate as to the decorative part of them than are the orthodox varieties of houseboat. As cricket and scoring tents, too, there are hundreds of them used by country clubs.

**THE OUTLOOK.**—Business here [London] is being visibly affected by the prolongation of the strike in the engineering trades, and to add to the depression, which the dispute is at length beginning to exercise, there is the coming out of the London boiler makers, which has already stopped repairing work at most of the shipyards on the Thames. The gravity of a dispute of this character is that it reacts on many other branches of industry either directly through the shipping trade or in inverse ratio by causing a stoppage at the iron works, throwing men out of employment, and breeding distress in thriving districts and various other ills that can be traced to it as the fountain-head. Then, again, another evil, more immediately connected with the wood market, that threatens to bring mischief in its train, is near at hand; we refer to the mandate against foreign doors which the Carpenters' and Joiners' Society have pro-

nounced, the seriousness of which, apparently, few people in the timber trade fully recognise. It is not merely the question of imported doors that has to be considered, but the interruption, if even for only a brief period, that the dispute will cause to the progress of house-building just at the period when work should be hurried on to completion to keep the consumption of timber up to its normal level. The trades unions have shown a considerable want of foresight in changing what should have proved to the British workman a prosperous year into one fraught with misery and distress, as the losses already sustained in the struggle to the mechanic cannot possibly be restored this season, even if the strike were to terminate while these lines are being written. The incentive to prolong the strife in the shape of funds from Germany and the United States is so palpably self-interested that we are surprised the recipients of this one-sided form of generosity cannot foresee the mischief to British trade that it protends.—*The Timber Trades Journal.*

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## The Irish Builder.

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*Correspondents should send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

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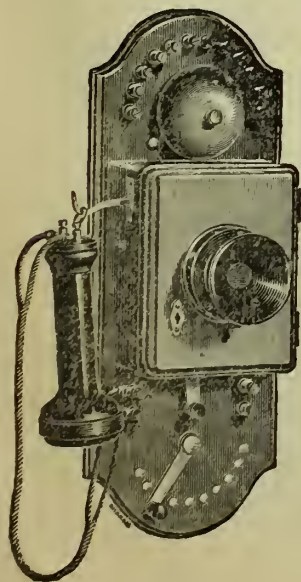
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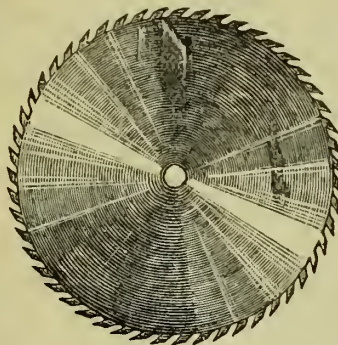
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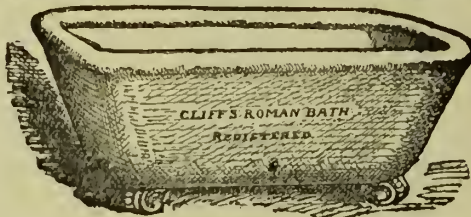
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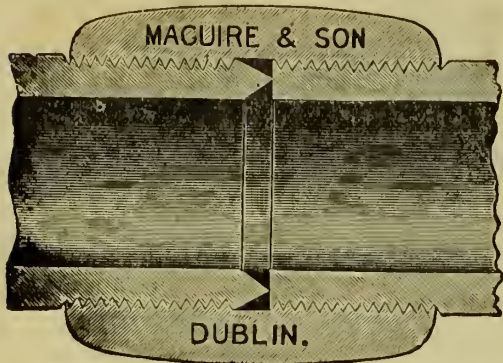
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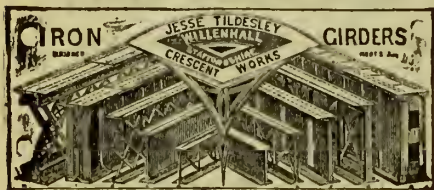
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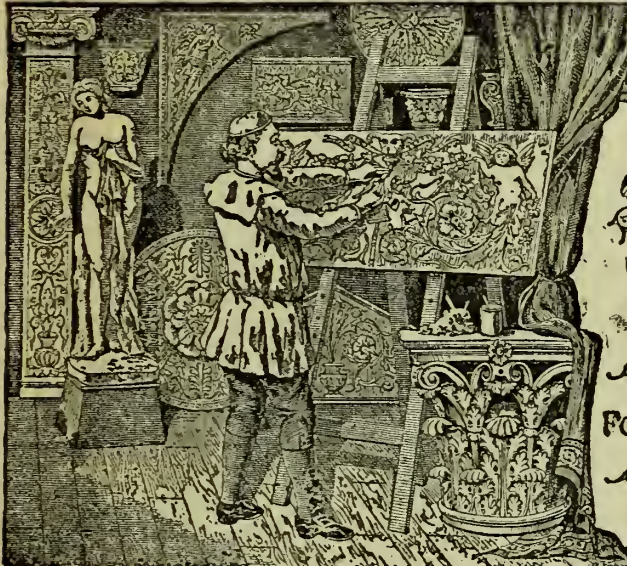
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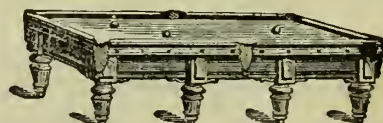
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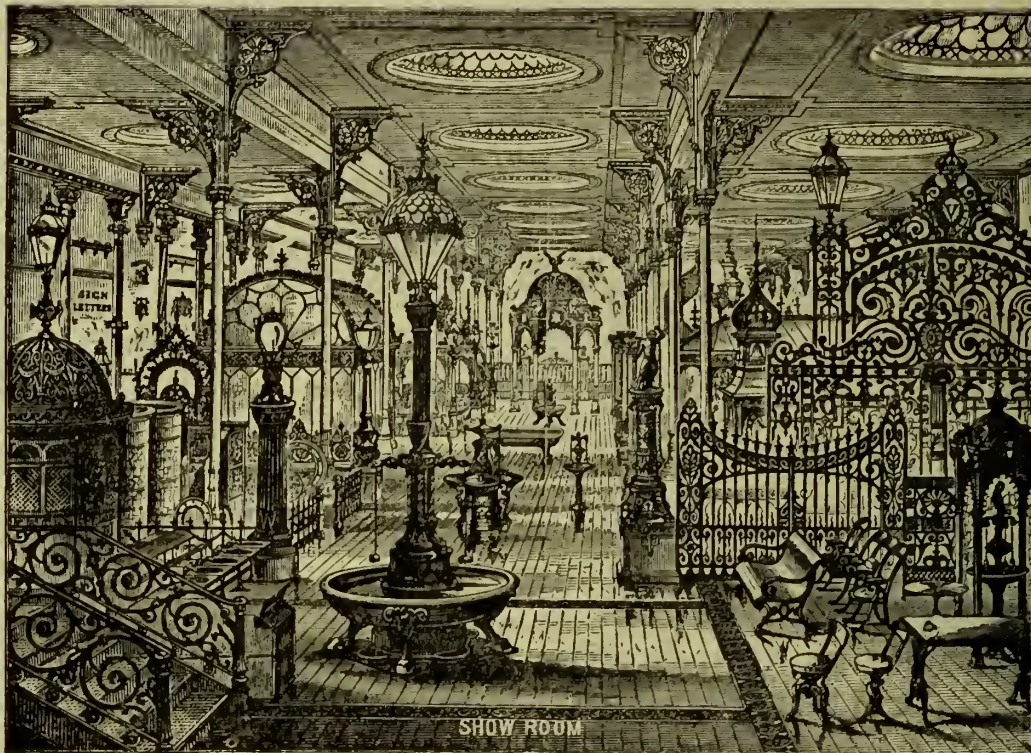


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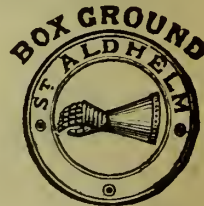


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The University of California was founded under an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed in 1862. It received a large land-grant and subsidies, and still receives, in addition, a yearly income from the United States. The Charter of the University was granted to it by the States of California, in 1868, and a part of its income is derived from a tax of two cents on each 100 dols. of the taxable wealth of the State, which income is, of course, constantly increasing in amount. It will thus be seen that the University has both a National and State character. Its present resources are valued at about nine million dollars, and, in addition to the revenue derived from part of such resources, it has a yearly income of about 40,000 dols. from the United States, and of about 250,000 dols. from the State tax. The University has trebled its number of students in six years. It had 777 in 1891; it has 2,300 now, and it will probably have 5,000 after ten years, which is the number of students for whom the architectural plan should be calculated.

The site of the University of California, at Berkeley, California, comprises two hundred and forty-five acres of land, rising at first in a gentle and then in a bolder slope from a height of about two hundred feet. It thus covers a range of more than seven hundred feet in altitude, while back of it the chain of hills continues to rise a thousand feet higher. It has a superb outlook over the Bay and City of San Francisco, over the neighboring plains and mountains, and the ocean. It is the desire of those who have charge of this enterprise, to treat the grounds and buildings together, landscape gardening and architecture forming one composition, which will never need to be structurally changed in all the future history of the University. It is thought that the advantages of the site, whose bold slope will enable the entire mass of buildings to be taken in at a single coup d'œil, will permit the production of an effect unique in the world, and that the architect who can seize the opportunity it offers, will immortalize himself. It is seldom in any age that an artist has had a

chance to express his thought so freely, on so large a scale, and with such entire exemption from the influence of discordant surroundings. Here there will be at least twenty-eight buildings, all mutually related and, at the same time, entirely cut off from anything that could mar the effect of the picture. In fact, it is a city that is to be created,—a City of Learning,—in which there is to be no sordid or inharmonious feature. There are to be no definite limitations of cost, materials, or style. All is to be left to the unfettered discretion of the designer. He is asked to record his conception of an ideal home for a University, assuming time and resources to be unlimited. He is to plan for centuries to come. There will doubtless be developments of science in the future that will impose new duties on the University, and require alterations in the detailed arrangements of its buildings, but it is believed to be possible to secure a comprehensive plan so in harmony with the universal principles of architectural art, that there will be no more necessity of remodeling its broad outlines a thousand years hence, than there would be of remodeling the Parthenon, had it come down to us complete and uninjured.

In the great works of antiquity, the designer came first, and it was the business of the financier to find the money to carry out his plans. In the new building scheme of the University of California, it is the intention to restore the artist and the art idea to their old pre-eminence. The architect will simply design, others must provide the cost. About five million dollars have already been pledged for a beginning, and such a general desire to contribute has been manifested, that it is thought that all the funds required will be forthcoming as fast as the work can be carried on.

Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, widow of the late United States Senator George Hearst, and a lady well known for her philanthropy and public spirit, and interest in and taste for all things artistic, has provided ample funds for securing the architectural plan. For this purpose she has appointed a Board of Trustees consisting of the Governor of the State, James H. Budd, representing the State; one of the Regents of the University, J. B. Reinstein, representing the Board of Regents, and one of the Professors of the Faculty, William Carey Jones, representing the University.

While the method of obtaining the architectural plan has not been decided on in detail, it is thought that it will be done by an international *concours*, open to all the architects of the world, with an international jury of five members, who will have full charge of the *concours* and the award of all the prizes. This *concours*, while partaking in some degree of the nature of the usual competition, will possess all the main features of an actual co-operation of the best architectural and artistic talent available for the purpose, as will be seen from the programme which has been prepared with that idea as a controlling one.

There will be two competitions, and ample prizes will be provided. Maps, casts and photographs of the ground will be placed at various accessible points in Europe and America, for the convenience of architects desiring to enter the *concours*, and the programme thereof, prepared by professor Guadet, of the School of Fine Arts of France,

is now under consideration by the Trustees, and it is hoped to distribute the same within the next sixty days.

The University of California is destined in no long time to be one of the great seats of learning of the world, and the architect who plans for it a home worthy of its future, and of what a famous authority has called "the most beautiful site on earth," will make his name imperishable.

THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE  
CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

KILSALLAGHAN CASTLE—(continued).

D'ALTON, in his "History of the County Dublin," page 392, quotes several references to the lands of Kilsallaghan; but his first reference to the Castle is under the date of 1612, at which time he states that there was an inquisition held finding Philip Hoare seized of the Castle, manor, town, etc., of Kilsallaghan, and that he held a Court Baron and a Court Leet there. He, however, surrendered them up to the Crown, and took out a fresh patent for them, and died in 1630. His heir forfeited them in the troubles of 1641, in which year this Castle was held by Lieut.-General Byrne. The Earl of Fingall also, supported by many of the neighbouring gentry, quartered himself here, and against them the Duke of Ormonde marched out and defeated them. No doubt, therefore, at this time the Castle suffered its heaviest destruction.

In 1666, in the reign of Charles II., Sir George Lane, Knight, obtained a patent of the Castle, Manor, town, etc., of Kilsallaghan. These are the only references to this Castle by D'Alton.

There appears to have been different families of the name of Hoare, or Hore; some came into Ireland at the time of the Norman Invasion, and settled in the County Wexford; others came much later; and one of the family, spelling their name Hoare, was a Major in Cromwell's Army, and received grants of lands in the County Cork. There was also an Irish family of the name.

To return again to the battle of Kilsallaghan, it is stated that its position was very strong by reason of the woods surrounding the Castle and the defences raised by the Earl of Fingall's forces. In Mr. Joyce's "Rambles near Dublin," page 41, a reference is made to the account of this engagement contained in "The Aphorismical Discovery," which states that the Castle was occupied by 500 ill-armed and ill-clothed Irishmen; that Sir Charles Coote was at the head of the Parliamentary forces, which numbered 5,000, which were beaten with a loss of 500 men; and that then the garrison, not being prepared for a long siege, stealthily evacuated the Castle by night. Some time ago in the *Weekly Irish Times* there appeared a letter written by a child or young person which contained a local tradition of this famous battle. As it refers apparently to a later assault on the Castle, I give it in the very words in which it has been supplied to me by Mr. Briley, who has settled and slightly supplemented the account:—

"The Castle of Coil-saileachan was the home of the Hoares, who, in the seventeenth century, had an only daughter named Molly. In the summer of 1649, eight years after the great Rebellion, Cromwell landed at Rings-

\* From a Paper issued by the "Trustees for the Phebe Hearst Architectural Plan of the University of California."

end, As this Castle was strong, and defended by a wood, the Irish party put into it a small garrison, and strengthened it by ditches and outworks. The Castle would therefore be besieged by the Parliamentary Army at any moment, and the residents endure something worse than capture. Molly, hearing that Cromwell was coming from Swords, at once sent her father and mother by an underground passage to the Dublin road, and they escaped. This passage cannot now be found, but the road which runs on the western side of the Castle still leads to Dublin through Finglas. Molly stayed on, and Cromwell almost at once closed in around the Castle, but the garrison would not surrender. The resistance here, as at Drogheda, only made the worst qualities of Cromwell come out. He said that he would hang every member of the family he found in the Castle. The place, however, held out for several days. It was not, in fact, until the greater part of the eastern wall, repeatedly hit by the cannon balls, tumbled down on the defenders, that they gave in. Early one morning Molly was hung on a gallows at the cross roads. Although more than 200 years have gone since this happened, the cross roads are now called 'Molly Hoare's Cross.'

Though the story contained in this tradition seems to conflict with the more serious records quoted by D'Alton and Joyce, it is still interesting, and I think worthy of being recorded.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE Architectural Association of Ireland held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Grosvenor Hotel, on the 2nd inst.

The President in the chair.

Mr. T. R. Scott delivered a most interesting address on "Furniture," chiefly from a practical point of view. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by a large number of specimens of work, finished articles of the Sheraton and Chippendale periods, and examples of Early Victorian, these last chiefly as specimens of what to avoid in design and construction. Mr. Scott also sketched numerous diagrams on the blackboard. He dwelt on the importance of allowing sufficient time to execute an order; reminding his hearers that there was no such thing as timber over 3 in. thick seasoned fit for immediate conversion into articles of furniture, hence, he said, architects should design so as admit of small scantlings being used, and if necessary built up to avoid the use of great masses of solid wood. The lecturer strongly advocated the great utility of dowelling as opposed to tenoning for indoor joinery. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Scott replied to numerous enquiries.

Mr. Moore proposed a vote of thanks, saying he had often been troubled to get a tenon in certain parts of construction, which would really hold the work together without cutting away all the stuff, and said dowelling appeared to afford a valuable method of dealing with certain forms of work.

Mr. R. M. Butler, in seconding the resolution, thanked the lecturer for the eminently practical address delivered. He said it was oftentimes a source of difficulty for an architect to know the very best method of construction in every handicraft, and one felt small if some shop foreman pointed out utter impracticabilities in a working drawing—lectures like Mr. Scott's would do much to tell the members many things that could not be learnt from books.

Mr. George Sheridan and Mr. Holloway also spoke.

The President, in putting the motion, said many theorists said an architect should first be a draftsman and then a designer. He

supposed one should first spend a year or two in a carpenter's shop, then in a forge, another year at a cabinetmaker's, another at a stained glass works, and yet another at a foundry, and if the architect then had any spare time he might devote it to picking up something of architecture; but he thought the nearest thing to such a course, in these times, were lectures like these.

It was announced that Mr. A. W. Moore had been appointed joint secretary in the room of Mr. Gleave, resigned; and that Mr. George Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., had been co-opted a member of committee to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Moore's appointment; and Mr. Joseph Geoghegan had been appointed hon. librarian in the room of Mr. Frederick Hicks, resigned.

Four new members were declared elected.

The attention of members is directed to the very valuable lectures on handicrafts, which were commenced by that of Mr. Scott. Mr. John M'Gloughlin will lecture at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th, when we hope to see a large attendance. As there is no one better qualified to deal with the subject of wrought ironwork than Mr. M'Gloughlin, we consider the committee are most fortunate in securing these lecturers for their fortnightly meetings.

Mr. Charles Geoghegan, F.R.I.A.I., will lecture on "A method of Shoring with Iron Frames," on the 30th inst.

#### THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At the first ordinary meeting of the seventy-ninth session, held on Tuesday, 2nd inst., the President, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., delivered a short address to the members, dealing with various matters concerning the present and future welfare of the Institution. After expressing his appreciation of the honour conferred by his election a second time to the Presidency, and having addressed the Institution at length last year on Engineering, past and present, he preferred this year to confine his remarks to matters of a domestic nature affecting the home of the profession and welfare of the members. He referred to the increasing duties devolving upon the Council in proportion to the growth and importance of the Institution, now numbering on its roll 7,075 persons. In expressing his thanks to the members of the Council for the cordial support accorded to him as President, he desired that the numerous advisory and other services rendered to the body corporate by its members in all parts of the world should be recognized at large, as it was appreciated by the Council and Executive, who fully realised its value in the conduct of affairs. The President proceeded to refer to the Engineering Conference, held by the Institution in May, the estimated attendance at which was 850. He thought it would be acknowledged that the interest exhibited in the numerous subjects brought forward for discussion, in which upwards of 300 speakers took part, and the fact that 2,000 tickets of admission were applied for in respect of the visits arranged in connection with the gathering, justified the Council in believing that it had given general satisfaction to the members. The division of the Conference into seven sections, representing more or less distinct lines of engineering thought and practice, afforded a useful means of meeting the overlapping of ideas and treatment in the various departments of engineering activity embraced by the Institution. Reviewing the subject of the examinations recently instituted, the President pointed out how they were intended to show that candidates for election into the class of Associate Members were acquainted with those general principles which had always been and must be recognized as the basis of the Engineering profession, and also to make clear that each candidate possessed a somewhat fuller scientific knowledge of the elements of the particular branch in which his special training had lain.

Although an advocate of examinations for the purpose of ensuring the possession among those who entered the Institution of proper qualification in respect of theoretical knowledge, the President desired to avoid being understood to claim for such knowledge one whit more than its real worth in the equipment of an Engineer. Practical knowledge was no less necessary now than formerly, and in the Engineer's Office, in the workshop and on works of construction, and there only, could a young engineer learn by experience to modify and correct theoretical conclusions by practical considerations. The examinations had not been instituted in lieu of other qualifications set out in By-laws, but in addition to and supplementary of them. In the case of persons whose experiences and attainments were such as to entitle them to the grade of full Member, no question of examination arose under the provisions of the By-laws, and the Council had power to deal with exceptional cases of candidature for Associate Membership also without examination. The President had every confidence in the future advantage to accrue to the Institution from the step now taken, and whilst at the outset no doubt there might be some special cases in which the Council might wisely exercise the discretionary power vested in them, he believed such cases would gradually diminish in number, and disappear altogether. After referring to the accommodation for the ordinary work of the institution afforded by the new premises, the President alluded to the advantage that might be enjoyed in the possession of a great hall for gatherings of a special character, with the adjunct of a museum of engineering materials and models. Whilst having regard to the expenditure already incurred in rebuilding, the Institution itself might not be justified in entertaining such an idea, he hoped that the Institution might some day possess a Hall not inferior to those which had in late years been erected by the munificence of the donors of the Bute, the McEwen, and the Usher Halls at Glasgow and Edinburgh. After presenting the medals and prizes awarded by the Council for the last Session, the Members and others attending the meeting were received in the library.

#### THE PROPER STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE.\*

WHEN I had the honour of addressing you last year, I chose a subject with which I felt sure you would all agree, as it was the recounting of some of the architectural triumphs of the past, and the pointing out of some of the services architecture has done for those nations where it flourished. These services include the usefulness of the monuments at the time they were built, the adorning of the country, and the keeping of a record of that nation's greatness, of its peculiar characteristics, and of its position in civilisation. I thought that the first utterance of a new President should be as free as possible from controversial matter; but after a year of office the President becomes conversant with the wants and possibilities of the Society. I now propose that we should consider how the Institute can, with a reasonable hope of success, improve the art it was specially created to cherish and advance.

The unravelling of the great problems of humanity and the extraction of the lessons they teach are beset with difficulties, and some of these difficulties are apparently insuperable on account of our ignorance of the factors. Sometimes the glimmerings of light that the most perspicacious can see turn out to be not those of the dawn, but of mere will-o'-the-wisps, as in the case of Machiavelli's works. Machiavelli saw exactly

\* Address by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A., delivered at Opening Meeting of Session 1897-98 of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the 1st inst.

what men did, and was not led astray by what they ought to do, and in the problems he set, he saw the solution wanted, but, misled by the ruthlessness of Nature, he overlooked the supreme importance of how the end was attained; so that the old adage "Let justice be done though everything perish" is a more useful maxim for mankind to follow than to attain its objects by wickedness.

We cannot suppose that, among the two Parties who alternately govern us, and help to mould our minds, to direct our aims, and to modify our desires, there are not on both sides upright and devoted men, whose views are as the poles asunder; and it is only by long experience that the value of the measures carried can be judged of.

At the time of the discussion of such measures, the partisans of the scheme are as sure of its excellent results as their opponents are of its pernicious effects, and as the clashing of the opposing views causes heated, angry, and acrimonious debates, so I fear that suggestions of improvement may have the same effect amongst us.

In considering architecture, as in considering every other transcendental pursuit, we must take the existence of two things into account—namely, the set of the public mind and the occurrence of genius, and though we most urgently want genius in every branch of skill and knowledge, we have not the faintest notion of the causes of its production. The utmost we can do is to offer it ample opportunities of learning what it wants to learn, and to bestow our thanks and admiration upon its possessor and his works. The other cause of excellence is the set of the public mind in a certain direction; but why it sets in that direction is at present unfathomable, though he may roughly indicate that its set is always towards those pursuits that promise power, wealth, and delight. We may, however, say with certainty that in this age it does not set in the direction of architecture. If the genius of all the great architects that ever lived were combined in one, and that one had the chance of showing it, the architecture that he would produce would have little or no effect on the public, for the public now gets more, in that direction, than it either desires or deserves almost for nothing, and is perfectly ungrateful. The set of the public mind is so important a factor that we can hardly overestimate its importance. Men whose turn of mind is in the line of that of the public generally decry all attempts at systematic teaching, and proclaim that all schools and universities are mere shoddy-making factories that turn out a colourable imitation from waste.

When in the past there has been a sudden demand by a city or a nation for some kind of knowledge or skill of which there was a deficient supply, the head of that nation or city had no better remedy to offer than the creation of schools, academies, and universities, where the requisite knowledge and skill should be taught or tested, and where it was hoped they might be learned. This was the method adopted by Constantine the Great when he chose Byzantium for the capital of the Roman Empire, and caused to be built there copies of the Senators' houses in Rome, and of their villas in other parts of Italy. We know that in his time the art of sculpture had so declined that the statues and bas-reliefs had to be taken from Trajan's Forum to form the adornments of his own triumphal arch, and that the sense of propriety had so decayed that there was no outcry against such folly; and though there was then a large influx of architects and skilled workmen into Byzantium, the work was so hastily and so unskilfully done that eighty domes are said to have fallen during his lifetime, and many buildings had to be pulled down in the time of his successors. So apparent was the want of competent architects and skilled workmen, that he offered a premium to those who would have their sons brought up as architects, and to skilled workmen who would bring up their sons to their own trades. With this object he started schools in Italy and North Africa. May we not say that

Santa Sophia, one of the masterpieces of the world, was the outcome of this teaching?

After the irruption of the barbarians in the West there was a great want of both architects and skilled workmen, and the ecclesiastical authorities endeavoured to supply that want by founding schools in their abbeys and monasteries. Again at the time of the Saracen irruption there was a dearth of architects and skilled workmen, for these energetic savages came at once from poverty into fabulous wealth, and wanted mosques for their new religion and palaces for their Kalifs, Sultans, and great men; and this want was tried to be met by schools and universities connected with the mosques: and there was again the same want in the days of Charlemagne, and to meet these wants the same methods were adopted. I fancy that all the systems but one offered teaching to all who came, and, I presume, who showed some aptitude; but Constantine, who was certainly an able man, only offered his premiums for learning architecture to young men of eighteen years of age who had received a liberal education—whatever that meant then or may mean now.

Looking at the enormous extent of the knowledge required by an architect, and the almost antagonistic powers of mind required, would it not be better to confine architectural teaching to architecture? As architecture is pre-eminently a constructive art, construction should certainly be its foundation, the very last thing that would be thought of now, for the æsthetic architect would leave that to the builder and the engineer. It seems ludicrous not to insist on an architect who is to build, having such knowledge of statics as to know the proper method of resisting the force of wind, of water, and of earth, and the thrusts of arches, vaults, and domes. Statics would give us, too, important lessons in æsthetics, for it gives us the proper proportions of each part of a building when we know the height, the weight to be carried, and the strength of the material to be used. When these particulars are known and provided for, we may roughly say that we have only to accentuate the important part of mouldings, or have them adorned by the sculptor to make it into architecture. The architectural student wants also to know how to plan conveniently and beautifully, to make his building wholesome, and finally to give it the shapes and ornaments that proclaim its destination, and are appropriate to that destination, and "all the rest is leather and prunello." The literary, goldsmithing, painting, and modelling architects of the Renaissance left us one pernicious legacy, for their aim was to imitate Roman architecture, and from their teaching the Gothic revivalists have wanted to imitate Gothic, and the Greek revivalists have wanted to imitate Greek, though the Italian Renaissance architects gave grace and artistic perfection to their Roman models.

This procedure of imitating the construction and æsthetic expression of a Pagan people who flourished 1,200 years before the Renaissance, seems to me to be a mistaken one, for architecture is a progressive art, not only in the scientific part of construction, in the increase of material wants and the introduction of new materials, but also in the æsthetic part; for no two successive generations like exactly the same forms, nor are the emotions that should be raised exactly alike. You certainly should not ignore the advances made in the architecture of the immediate past. Between the Pagans of Ancient Rome and the Renaissance, there had been Christian Roman architecture, the Byzantine, when the dome took so prominent a part; there had been Romanesque and Saracen architecture; there had been Gothic, which abandoned the opposing of inert mass to thrusts and used counterpoise, and showed a constructive skill never equalled till this age of iron; Gothic, too, had tried to express in its churches its ideals of knighthood and of Roman Catholic Christianity. It was certainly not wise to ignore former advices in

construction, and it was hardly possible to go back to pure Roman Paganism, however hard the Renaissance men tried. If we want to advance we must follow the example of the mediævals; we must study deeply, observe accurately, reason logically, and be never deterred by failure, and endeavour to express the leading character of our time, which, I fancy, is the getting an insight into Nature's laws and applying them to our own wants. We must, too, endeavour to discover what in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, we and our employers love to see embodied in our works, and how that embodiment should be expressed.

In England we have artificially divided the constant increase of skill and knowledge, and the fluctuation in taste of the Gothic architects, into styles which we call "Early English," "Geometric," "Decorated," and "Perpendicular." I want you to observe that these so-called styles were gradual developments. The first Gothic architects developed the mouldings of the Romanesque; the grouping of two or more lancet windows under an arch suggested a hole in the span-drel afterwards cusped with the new Saracen feature, and so on; and as skill increased and taste decayed the tracery of the enormous Perpendicular window grew mechanical and ugly. It is only by increase of æsthetic and constructive knowledge and the development of necessary features that any characteristic features of our own can be stamped on our architecture. When a race has had enough wit to invent mouldings on which the sunshine of its own country played the harmonies that it loved, how can these mouldings be transplanted into another country, with a different atmosphere and a different sunshine, and produce the same effect? And if they could, are these the precise effects we want to produce now? Anyone who can appreciate the beauty of mouldings, and has seen Greek architecture at Athens, cannot fail to observe how absolutely ineffective these mouldings are in the misty atmosphere of London, particularly when there is no sunshine. The only other architects who understood the art of moulding were those of the Middle Ages, after what we call Gothic was developed; their mouldings are perfectly effective in misty weather, but are too coarse and hard when there is full sunshine, while they are at all times wanting in grace. Yet I may say that the art of moulding is as much neglected now as the science of statics.

No one can give genius, nor does it seem in one man's power to turn the desires of mankind in the direction he desires. You can, however, try to drive away from the profession, by a thorough examination, all those who do not love architecture better than anything else, and though this love does not always ensure the possession of genius, it mostly does. Having got the proper sort of men, you can see that they have that necessary knowledge and skill that would enable them to use the divine spark properly if they have it. Ben Jonson repeats Horace's adage that "the poet is born and not made"; but he adds, for all that, a poet wants a good deal of making, and it is the same in all the fine arts. In painting and in sculpture the student with a passion for either does not come fully armed, like Athéné from Zeus' brain; anatomy has to be laboriously acquired, as well as the power of drawing or modelling the perfect human form; the art of composition has to be learned, as well as what sculpture and painting can properly represent. Architects are not born with a knowledge of statics, nor of the strength of materials, nor of the art of planning, nor of how to express the emotions that each particular structure should evoke; though we now see ornaments from the palaces of the Cæsars, or from the boudoirs of Renaissance beauties, lavished on tailors' or oyster shops, and on banks and insurance offices. I have seen the ghastly ornaments of Roman temples, hullocks' skulls, on a bank, but I looked on these as the symbol of the architect.

(To be continued.)

## LISMORE CASTLE.

The following is from an exceedingly interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., and which, accompanied by five illustrations, appears in the current issue of the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland":—

The Castle is said to have been founded on the site of Mochuda's Abbey. Of the oldest buildings, all that survive to our day are the outer wall, the bastions of its angles having beehive roofs; the old gate, its arch adorned with rows of chevrons, and one tapering round tower of rude rubble with plain loops and cornice, now called Sir Walter Raleigh's Tower; it had no external door, but was entered from the first floor of the adjoining buildings: it and a similar turret destroyed before 1864, probably flanked a gate between two courts. The Earl of Cork employed "a free mason of Bristol" on some of his works. The modern buildings were designed by Sir Joseph Paxton.

The grey stone gate was called the "Riding house;" it has a recess on each side for a mounted horseman; from it a straight avenue, bordered with trees and ancient walls, leads to the castle. The main entrance has the "Carlisle Tower" to the left, and "King John's" to the right. The "Flag Tower" stands at the N.E. angle, and the oldest wing occupies the eastern face and looks over the gardens. A passage to the left leads into the upper court, in which "Sir Walter Raleigh's Tower" flanks it to the north. The principal door of the house has an Ionic porch of Bath stone, said to have been executed by Inigo Jones and brought from England. In the entrance hall are preserved the sword and mace of Youghal, and the exquisite crosier of Lismore. The latter was found built up in a recess of an ancient wall, with the valuable "Book of Lismore," or rather of the MacCarthies. It is an ancient oak staff enshrined in bronze, with bosses and ornaments of interlaced and panelled work, gilt and enamelled. An inscription records its history—"A prayer for Nial Mac Meic Aeducain, for whom was made this precious work: a prayer for Nectan the artist, who made this precious work"; Mac Aeducain, Bishop of Lismore, died 1113. The "mane" of the crook consists of lacertine animals with blue eyes. Some of the bosses have blue glass beads, and there were ornamental plaques, now torn off; they were probably of silver, as the pins are of that metal. The edge of the crook has twelve panels of metal and eight of enamel in blue and white checkers. About the middle of the staff, which is 3 ft. 4 in. long, is a richly decorated boss, and there is a beautiful end knob and spike.

The "banqueting hall"—the ancient chapel—is a very picturesque apartment; the great perpendicular window, with its showy heraldic glass and the oak roof and seats, are of strikingly ecclesiastical character. The window of the "musicians' gallery," at its end, has the arms of England and Ireland and the figures of Saints George and Patrick. In the dining-room, between this and the hall, are paintings after Raphael, Titian, &c., and the portrait of the famous Robert Boyle—a thin, pale youth.

The drawing-room overhangs the valley of the Blackwater, the glorious view of the wooded banks, bright river, and the lovely valley down to Cappoquin, form an enchanting prospect. A second glen, "Oon a shad," winds towards the west side of the great dome of Knockmealdown, four miles away to the north. Well might King James II., in 1689, start back in surprise as he approached the window.

A fine avenue of yews grows in the garden; it is 180 ft. long, and their branches have interlaced. A most picturesque view of the castle is attainable from the bridge below.

By the kind permission of the Duke of Devonshire (Hon. President of the Society), the Summer Meeting was held in Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford. The chair was filled

by the Rev. J. F. M. French, V.P., M.R.I.A. The Chairman opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the very enjoyable antiquarian cruise of the steamship "Caloric" from Belfast, and continued:—

"On the part of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, may I say how pleased we are to find ourselves in historic Lismore, a place of so many hallowed and romantic memories. Looking back as we Antiquaries and historians are bound to do along the corridors of time, we see an ancient Celtic saint some twelve hundred years ago founding here one of the great public schools for which Ireland was at one time famous, and a monastery which was considered a suitable place of retreat for religious meditation for kings and princes—a notable seat of learning and art which was able even at as late a period as the twelfth century to produce such a beautiful object of Celtic workmanship as the Lismore Crosier, and which, thanks to a safe hiding place in the thickness of the castle walls, has, along with the Book of Lismore, been preserved to our own times. Nor does the romance of Lismore at all cease with the Celtic period. The older portion of these castle walls erected on the peaceful site of the great foundation of St. Carthagh, if they could speak, might tell us of many a stirring scene from the time that Prince John set up the Royal Standard here, and the Celtic princes made many an effort to regain their own. In the course of years this site passed back again into ecclesiastical hands and was once more alienated, when it was sold to one of the most interesting and romantic characters of the Elizabethan period, Sir Walter Raleigh, who has left to us an undying monument in that tobacco and potatoes which few of us despise. We can imagine him walking over this ancient ground arrayed in all the gorgeous apparel of rich silk and satin, and seed pearl embroidery, in which pictures of his own time have handed him down to us; nor was his successor a less striking character, the able and accomplished Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, the most successful of the Elizabethan adventurers who sought and found a fortune in this island, and whose more distinguished son Robert Boyle was born here. From the noble family of Boyle this castle passed to its present princely owners and to our noble Hon. President, to whose courtesy and kindness we are indebted for the use of the beautiful hall in which we are assembled."

## UNSANITARY STATE OF OMAGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the monthly meeting of the Governors of above Asylum held on the 11th inst., communications were read from the Board of Control relative to the unsanitary condition of the institution, which, it was alleged, gave rise to disease amongst the inmates.

The report made by Dr. G. P. O'Farrell (Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control) was to the effect that he had visited the Asylum on the 7th and 8th ult., and in consequence of the serious condition of ill-health prevailing among the patients, he again visited the institution on the 19th ult., accompanied by his colleague, Dr. Courtney, and Mr. S. U. Roberts, Consulting Architect of the Board of Control, and they made a careful inspection of the works in progress. On this occasion they met some of the Governors in conference, and also the architect responsible for the carrying out of the works in connection with the alterations and additions to the house. It was impossible for him not to express regret at the slow progress of these structural works, commenced so far back as July, 1895, and which when completed, by increasing the accommodation, would relieve the overcrowding and permit of many improvements in the classification and treatment of the patients. It had been stated that the building had been retarded by strikes. Considerable progress had now been made with the re-modelling of the drainage, and some of the sanitary annexes were now available for the use of the patients.

But greater efforts should, in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, have been made to remedy defects in connection with the old system of drainage and sanitary appliances which were to be removed on the completion of the new works, and as the continuance of serious illness called fresh attention to these defects, which the Board of Control and the Resident Medical Superintendent had so often alluded to in the past. The Board of Control had considered it necessary to obtain the opinion of a sanitary engineering expert as to the efficiency of the new drainage works, and how the unsanitary condition which had proved such a serious danger to the institution could be most promptly dealt with. In fairness to the architect, he wished to state that, in his opinion, the new system of drainage devised by him had been carefully thought out, and was likely to prove in every way successful. In regard to the percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1896, it gave a high average of 9.8 for an Irish asylum. Unfortunately, that average would be largely exceeded in the current year, as the most remarkable feature of the statistics of the asylum since the 1st January last had been the large amount of serious sickness and the heavy mortality which had prevailed. The numbers of cases of sickness from 1st January to the 1st October was 358, while there had been 79 deaths, the majority of which were due to consumption or other diseases of the respiratory organs. The changes among the attendants by resignation and dismissal were frequent. The smooth and successful working of an asylum depended on the high character and capability of the attendants, and the condition of the institution could only be improved by raising the knowledge and status of those in immediate and constant charge of the patients. Sufficient attention was not devoted to the recreation of the patients, and the food was not satisfactory. In his remarks nothing was further from his intention than to throw blame on the management of the institution, which was, and had been for so long a period, thrown into confusion by the structural works in progress. He therefore submitted for the consideration of the governors the formation of a visiting committee to go carefully through the different divisions and seeing the inmates. The appointment of a second assistant medical officer, and a better training and raising of the status of the attendants, and the sick and infirm on the male and female side of the house should be placed in charge of a trained hospital nurse.

Mr. W. Kaye Parry, C.E., reported also having visited the asylum on several occasions in October. He stated that the existing drainage plans were found to be in many respects incomplete and unreliable, no doubt owing to the very large number of successive alterations. In regard to water in one of the tanks, which was not very clean, the analysis would seem to show that the water was quite unfit for drinking, and it was not a little remarkable that this water supplied the divisions in which by far the largest number of cases occurred, and that water had been condemned by the analyst in the most emphatic terms. In another tank he found the water to be in an exceedingly dirty condition. He was of opinion that the evidence appeared to point to the imperfect and unsuitable arrangements for water storage, and the want of attention to the cleanliness of the water tanks, as the most probable and immediate causes of the epidemic of typhoid fever which was stated to have occurred, although the defects in the old drains might be regarded as one of the predisposing factors.

The governors regarded the reports as disclosing a very serious state of affairs, so important that they could not deal with them that day. A committee was appointed to consider the reports, and it was also ordered that they should be printed and circulated among the governors, the recommendations of the committee to be considered at the January meeting.

## LAW.

## THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL.

## INJUNCTION MOTION.

ON Saturday, before the Master of the Rolls, the adjourned hearing of the motion for an injunction at the instance of Mr. Michael Gunn, to restrain Mr. Henry Hardy Mackenzie Morrell from building on the site of the old Theatre Royal, Hawkins's-street, any Theatre the seating capacity for the audience of which shall be less than 2,300 persons, was in the list, having been adjourned from Tuesday last, to give Mr. Gunn an opportunity of saying whether he would ask for an inquiry as to the seating capacity of the Theatre. The action was also for specific performance of the agreement by the execution of a deed binding the defendant not to construct on the premises a Theatre with seating capacity for less than 2,300 persons.

The Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Q.C., M.P., with whom was Mr. Robert Doyle, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that his client would not ask for an inquiry. The only questions remaining, therefore, were as to the deed to be executed in terms of Article 10 of the original agreement. A draft deed had been prepared, and he believed there would be no difficulty in settling its terms.

The Master of the Rolls said the deed, which he held Mr. Gunn was entitled to, could be settled in chamber.

Mr. Hemphill said they asked that the words "will not erect, or cause, or permit to be erected or built on the premises" any Theatre which should not contain seating accommodation for at least 2,300 persons, should be inserted. Mr. Gordon, Q.C., with whom were Mr. Charles O'Connor, Q.C., and Mr. Herbert Wilson, for the defendant, said if the plaintiff wanted his "pound of flesh"—and they had it in the agreement as already drawn—let them have it.

Mr. Hemphill—The "pound of flesh" is rotten long ago.

The Master of the Rolls—Mr. Gunn stipulates for this provision in the agreement, and I daresay he would not have entered into the contract unless that provision was contained in it. It may or may not be beneficial to him—but there it is.

Mr. Gordon—Your lordship will give us the addition we have made—"shall not erect on the said premises any Theatre which shall not be capable of containing 2,300 persons," instead of "the seating capacity of which," etc. In the one case it might be construed to mean "having seats there for a certain number of people," whereas the other would mean "having space capable of containing seats for" so many persons.

The Master of the Rolls—When that arises, it can be dealt with.

Mr. Hemphill then addressed the court on the question of costs, contending that the dates of the correspondence show that his client was justified in every step he took in the case. On the 16th February Mr. Kavanagh wrote requesting to be furnished with the plans, as it was stated in the public Press that they had been approved of by the City Architect—a course which would probably avoid useless expense. If that request had been complied with, this litigation would never have been necessary. But the position taken up by the defendant was that, provided he paid Mr. Gunn the balance of the purchase money in cash instead of in debentures, there was no liability on the defendant's part to execute the covenant required by Article 10 of the agreement, and that provided he did so pay in cash, he might build a Theatre which, instead of containing seats for 2,300 people, might contain seats for only 1,500, or even 500. The correspondence continued for months, and the attitude thus taken up by Mr. Morell was never altered. He did not admit Mr. Morell's right to interfere, but at the same time he always added that there would be seats for 2,300 people.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C., for defendant, said that this was not a case of lessee and lessor. Mr. Morell was working on his own property, and if he had done anything wrong he could afterwards have been compelled to set it right. Therefore, there was no necessity in any circumstances for an *ad interim* injunction such as this was. Defendant's attitude all through was—"We are building a house which will seat 2,300, but we don't admit when we are paying you in full that you can force us to have any particular number."

Mr. O'Connor, Q.C., said that on the 29th July, Messrs. Larkin wrote that plans providing for 2,300 had been submitted to the City Architect, and it would have been only reasonable for Mr. Kavanagh to have awaited the result of submitting these plans, instead of serving notice of motion on the next day.

Mr. Doyle (for plaintiff) said that May 3 was fixed for the completion of the contract, and when the notice of motion was served, this period had been exceeded 2½ months.

The Master of the Rolls said that having nothing else in his list, he had had the gratification of hearing the matter of costs discussed by four counsel. The costs would not be ruinous to either of the parties, and would not bear any extravagant proportion to the importance of the matter involved. Defendant had taken up the attitude that, on paying Mr. Gunn in full, so that he would not have to take any debentures, he would be free from all liability as regards the covenant as to seating capacity. In his opinion, that was an erroneous contention. He believed that Mr. Gunn was entitled to stipulate for this. Of course, it would have been of more importance for him if he had retained debentures. Still he (Mr. Gunn) was the proprietor of another Theatre, and he might have had some reason stipulating that another small theatre should not be erected on this ground. He thought that Mr. Gunn was entitled to institute an action, and to have it decided that the covenant should be entered into. Until the revised plans of the Theatre had been submitted to the City Architect, the Theatre would have been somewhat too small, and therefore it could not be said that Mr. Gunn was wrong in the least until 29th July. On July 30, Mr. Gunn instituted the present motion, the hearing of which had been treated as the hearing of the action. The plans sent in on July 29 showed that defendant did not intend to violate the contract. Messrs. Larkin's letter said—"If this is satisfactory, there is no occasion for further proceedings." He thought that Mr. Kavanagh should have waited until he saw what these plans were; he did not say that Mr. Kavanagh was bound to wait, but on the question of costs, the person who was premature must take the consequences. Since that time, so far as the application for an injunction was concerned, defendant had been in the right, though, at the time that the motion was instituted, Mr. Kavanagh had no proof that defendant was right. It now appearing that the plans were approved of by the City Architect as providing accommodation for 2,300 people, he would make no rule upon the application for an injunction. As regards the other branch of the case, plaintiff was entitled to have a deed of covenant, and he (the Master of the Rolls) would approve of the draft. He would declare the plaintiff entitled to the costs of the action, including the costs of the deed, but that as regards the costs of the notice of motion of 30th July, up to and including this hearing, the parties should abide their own costs.

## ILLEGAL DEDUCTION OF WAGES.

(Before the Hon. the Recorder.)

EDWARD WALSH and 59 other labourers in the employment of Messrs. Heiton and Co., coal merchants, City-quay, sued Patrick Ronayne, foreman in the same employment, for £100, for stoppages alleged to have been made in their wages from January, 1895, to 31st December, 1896.

Mr. James Brady appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., for the defendants.

Mr. Brady said the plaintiffs were in the employment of Messrs. Heiton and Co., coal merchants, City-quay, who placed great confidence in them, and especially in the defendant Ronayne, who was their foreman. The labourers allowed the defendant to make a deduction out of their wages for what was known as "chapel" money. That practice continued for some time, but owing to frequent wrangling that took place in connection with those deductions, the firm put an end to these stoppages, and had the men paid their full wages, as they desired. The men said they were willing to contribute the chapel money, and that was then and there agreed upon, and the money was continued to be stopped for that purpose.

Mr. Harrington—That is what we are sued for.

Mr. Brady said they were sued for no such thing. Instead of stopping the amount the men had agreed to pay, Ronayne stopped 2d. a-week from each man, and 3d. a-month for a little pamphlet, which he (Mr. Brady) believed cost one halfpenny each. The chapel money was to be handed over to the City-quay Chapel. This money was being collected for years, and the men firmly believed it was being applied to the purpose for which they had contributed it. Complaints were made that the money was not being disbursed as the men desired, and enquiries were at once instituted to find where it went. It was then found that Ronayne was not applying it to the charitable purpose for which it was intended. On the advice of Mr. Healy, M.P., proceedings were then taken in the Police Courts, under the Truck Act, to recover the money from Messrs. Heiton and Company and Ronayne. Under the Act they had to formally join the firm as defendants, but he availed of the first opportunity in court to say that Messrs. Heiton and Company had acted in a most honourable manner in the case, and had paid every cent of the men's wages weekly. The defendant never availed of the opportunity afforded by the Police Courts to go into the witness-box and let those men know how he had applied their money, or where it had gone. They had been asked by several clergymen where the money had gone. The stoppages amounted to a couple of hundred pounds. In 1894 nearly £100 had been contributed for chapel purposes, and only £13 had been applied.

Mr. Harrington—This is entirely a case of black levy on this man by a trade-union society.

Mr. Brady said he was glad to say they had a union behind them. Coal labourers were entitled to their union as well as any other class. If they had not a union behind them Ronayne would have been going on yet pocketing the money of the poor labourers. Mr. Swift, Q.C., by his judgment had convicted Ronayne of fraud, of selling the pamphlet and refusing to go into the witness-box. Ronayne had been kept in Messrs. Heiton and Company's employment until they could keep him no longer when Mr. Swift's judgment had been published. What did Ronayne do in the Police Court to explain how he had disposed of the money? He put his daughter and son in the witness-box, to prove that on one or two occasions he had given contributions of £5 each to religious communities.

After hearing the evidence, the Recorder intimated that he would give a decree.

Mr. James Brady said as the amount involved was a considerable one for the defendant to meet, his clients would be satisfied if the defendant paid £21 for the costs incurred. Defendant expressed his willingness to do so.

Additions and alterations are about being carried out at the Downpatrick District Lunatic Asylum, from plans by Mr. W. H. Stephens, under the Board of Control. Tenders will be received up to the 24th inst.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 213.)

ARTICLE NO. XXX.

## (32.) *The Coombe Hospital, 1823.*

SHORTLY after the Governors of the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary removed to their new Hospital in Long-lane, in 1822, the old house on the Coombe (erected in 1770) was rented from the Governors of the Meath Hospital by Messrs. John Kirby and Michael Daniell (proprietors of the School of Medicine in Peter-street), and Richard R. Gregory, who fitted it up and re-opened it as a Medical and Surgical Hospital, in October, 1823, for the purpose of delivering Clinical lectures in conjunction with their School in Peter-street. The Hospital accommodated about fifty intern patients, and was re-named

### *The Coombe Hospital.*

The institution also afforded advice and medicine to an average of about 150 extern patients. Its first medical staff and officers were :—

*Consulting Physician*.—John Cheyne, M.D., Physician-General, &c., 6 Merrion-square, W. *Physician*.—Wm. Stack, M.D., F.R.C.S., 85 Dawson-street.

*Surgeons*.—John Kirby, Michael Daniell, and Richard R. Gregory, Esqrs.

*Apothecary and Registrar*.—Mr. Samuel Roderick.

*Treasurer*.—Mr. William Sisson, Assistant Librarian of Marsh's Library.

A donation of ten guineas constituted a Governor for life; a subscription of two guineas a Governor for one year; and, subscribers of one guinea were entitled to recommend patients. The smallest sum in aid of this charity was to be received by the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby, Dean of St. Patrick's, and by the Treasurer, at Marsh's Library. In 1827, Dr. Richard Grattan, 33 York-street, became Physician to the Hospital, *vice* William Stack, resigned.

In the winter of 1825, an incident occurred that eventually revolutionised the original object for which the Hospital was established. It is recorded that on a most inclement evening in December, 1825, two poor women from the Liberties died on their way to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, and their dead bodies and those of their offspring were found next morning embedded in the snow. The sympathy occasioned by this very sad occurrence induced several benevolent persons to subscribe for the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital in the Liberties.

In 1826, a large ward in the Hospital was fitted up for the reception of poor Lying-in women; and, we are told in *Watson's Almanack*, for the year 1829, "that a benevolent individual has bequeathed a sum to aid in the support of this department; and further benefactions for the same purpose are earnestly solicited."

The new Lying-in ward was attended by : *Consulting Accoucheur*—Chas. Johnston, M.D. *Assisting, do.*—Richard R. Gregory, and Samuel Bell.

The numerous applications for admission into the newly-established Lying-in ward far exceeded the small space at the disposal of the governors; and, in 1828, a committee appointed for the purpose of erecting a Lying-in Hospital in that locality, succeeded in taking over from Dr. Kirby and his colleagues, the whole of the old Coombe Hospital, which they immediately caused to be remodelled for the desired object. In this good work they were ably assisted by many charitable persons, amongst whom was a widow lady named Margaret Boyle, who gave a subscription of £100 towards its reconstruction.

The work having been completed in the beginning of the year 1829, and fitted up with

42 beds, the old Coombe Hospital was re-named

### *The Coombe Lying-in Hospital,*

and opened for the reception of patients, in the month of February, 1829. Its first Medical Staff were :—

*Consulting Physician*—Dr. Robert J. Graves, F.R.C.S., 9 Harcourt-street.

*Consulting Surgeon*—John Timothy Kirby, Esq., A.M., 56 Harcourt-street.

*Consulting Accoucheur*—Dr. John Breen, F.R.C.S., 5 Cavendish-row.

*Master of the Hospital*—Richard R. Gregory, F.R.C.S., Belview, Finglas Bridge, and 29 Arran-quay.

*Treasurer and Accoucheur*—Samuel Bell, M.D., 66 Francis-street.

*Apothecary and Registrar*—Charles J. O'Hara.

The first advertisement we find of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital appeared in *Watson's Almanack* for the year 1831, as follows :—

"The foundation of this Hospital in February, 1829, was owing to the necessity felt by some of the oldest Medical Practitioners residing in the Liberty, for such an Institution in that part of the City.

"It contains Forty-two Beds, most comfortably fitted up. In addition, there is an extensive dispensary attached to the Hospital, from which women, during their confinement, are attended at their own residence, and provided with whatever medicines their situations may require.

"This Institution daily affords advice and medicine to an average of one hundred and fifty extern patients."

[Here follow the names of the Medical Staff, which are the same as above, with the exception of Dr. Thomas McKeever, elected Master, *vice* R. R. Gregory deceased.]

"The smallest sum in aid of this Charity will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, or any of the Medical Officers. A donation of ten guineas constitutes a Governor for life—a subscription of two guineas, a Governor for one year—Subscribers of one guinea, are entitled to recommend patients."

Richard Cave, Esq.,\* in 1829, bequeathed the sum of £500; and Mr. Howard, the sum of £100, towards the support of the Hospital.

### *Mrs. Margaret Boyle's Will.*

In 1831, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, of Upper Baggot-street, in the City of Dublin, widow of Philip Boyle, Esq., of same place, by will (dated 17th April, 1830; pr. 12th July, 1831), made the following bequests to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital. After expressing her desire to be buried with her husband in the old churchyard of Crumlin, she bequeathed to her brother, Patrick Flynn, of 50 and 51 Back-lane, starch and blue manufacturer, her house in Upper Baggot-street, and the sum of £500; also the sum of £500 to be divided between her nephews and nieces, and £100 to be divided equally between the Dublin Charities named in her Will, and after leaving other legacies, including one Bank of Ireland share, value for £500, which was not to be sold, but the interest to be divided for ever amongst those named in her Will, she then proceeds as follows to make provision for the Coombe Lying-in Hospital :—

"And whereas my said departed husband, Philip Boyle, was desirous and anxious to promote the establishing and endowing a Lying-in Hospital in some part of the Earl of Meath's Liberty, for the reception and relief of poor women in labour in that neighbourhood; and there is now such an Hospital opened on the Coomb in said Liberty to which I have already given the sum of one hundred pounds, and being desirous further to forward the wishes and intentions of my said husband and to contribute towards the support of that Institution, I do hereby give and Bequeath to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests the following securities for money, that is to say:

"Two Pipe-Water Debentures, numbered 415 and 496, for the sum of one hundred pounds each; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

"One Ballast Office Debenture (No. 549) for

\* Mr. Richard Cave died in 1830 (Will dated 16 Feb., 1830; pr. 7 July, 1830).

one hundred pounds, bearing interest of four per cent.

"Three of St. George's Church Debentures (Nos. 13, 14, and 21), for one hundred pounds each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., and, "One County of Louth Road Debenture (No. 149) for fifty pounds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., said several Debentures amounting in the whole to the principal sum of six hundred and fifty pounds of the late Irish currency.

"I also give and bequeath to the said Commissioners the further sum of thirty pounds a-year issuing and payable to me out of the rent of two dwelling houses and premises situate at Merrion Square, West, known by the numbers three and four, for an unexpired term of twenty-eight years or thereabouts yet to come, the produce and interest of said several debentures, together with said rent of thirty pounds a-year, to be received and taken by the said Commissioners from and immediately after my decease. IN TRUST and to and for the intent and purpose that the same shall be applied and disposed of to the support of the said Hospital herein before mentioned in such manner as my said Executors or the survivor of them shall think advisable and most prudent to promote the benefit of such an Institution."

The executors named in her Will are :— "Doctor Samuel Bell, of [66] Francis-street [and 11 Peter-street], and Mr. Michael Merryman [9 Upper Camden-street," who were also her trustees.

In 1837, on the accession of Queen Victoria, the Coombe Lying-in Hospital emerged out of its almost hidden obscurity, and took its place amongst the foremost of our public institutions. In that year, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Countess of Dublin, &c., the mother of Queen Victoria, was graciously pleased to become Patroness of the Hospital, together with the Earl and Countess of Meath; and the following noblemen and gentlemen became its first Governors and a Committee of Management :—

Marquess of Downshire.

Rt. Hon. Lord Cloncurry.

Lord Viscount Brabazon, Kilruddery House.

The Hon. Judge Burton, 60 St. Stephen's-green.

Samuel White, Esq., M.P., Killakee.

T. E. Kelly, LL.D., 75 Marlborough-street.

Loftus A. Bryan, Esq., 26 Pembroke-road.

Patrick and John Sweetman, Francis-street.

John M'Donnell, Esq., Lower Ormond-quay.

Rev. M. Flanagan, P.P., Francis-street.

Rev. J. A. Bermingham, Chaplain to the

Lord Lieutenant.

George Howell, Molesworth-street.

Laurence Finn, Bishop-street.

William Alley, Townsend-street.

Bernard Mullins, Fitzwilliam-square.

Messrs. Sheils and Scott, Castle-street.

John Doherty, Inns'-quay.

The Medical Staff of the Hospital were :—

*Master*—Hugh Carmichael, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., 18 Hume-street.

*Assistant Master*—Robert F. Power, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., 51 Harcourt-street.

*Consulting Physician*—Robert J. Graves, M.D., 9 Harcourt-street.

*Consulting Surgeon*—John Kirby, 64 Harcourt-street.

*Consulting Accoucheurs*—John Breen, M.D., 5 Cavendish-row, and Samuel Halahan, Surgeon, 11 York-street.

*Resident Physician and Registrar*—Richard G. Banon, L.R.C.S.I.

*Treasurer*—John Doherty, Esq., 9 Inns'-quay.

*Matron*—Mrs. Stock.

In 1839, a further development of the Hospital was effected by allocating a ward containing seven beds, for the treatment of female diseases and diseases of children. The number of beds was now increased to forty.

*Masters*—Michael O'Keeffe, L.R.C.S.I., and Henry Cole, M.B.

In 1844, the number of Governors was increased to forty, including the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Col. D. C. La Touche, Sir E. R. Borough, Bart., the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.

In the same year (1844) Dr. John Ringland, 14 Harcourt-street, and James Hewitt

Sawyer, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 83 York-street, were elected joint Masters of the Hospital, a position they filled till their death—Dr. Sawyer dying on 12 April, 1875, and Dr. Ringland on 7 July, 1876.

In 1849, the following advertisement appeared in *Thom's Dublin Directory*:—

"The Hospital [The Coombe Lying-in] is in a central situation, in a locality which affords abundant scope for midwifery practice, is within five minutes' walk of four Medical and Surgical Hospitals, of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of three anatomical schools, and affords most comfortable accommodation for ten intern pupils. It contains forty beds, which are constantly occupied. A ward has been allocated for the treatment of female diseases and diseases of children: and there is likewise connected with the institution a dispensary for diseases of females and children, diseases of the eye, and general diseases, at which upwards of sixty patients are daily prescribed for, and where the pupils have every opportunity of performing the minor operations of surgery. At the termination of each session, the usual prize is given to the best answerer in practical midwifery; and at the expiration of six months from the commencement of their attendance, the pupils are to be examined for the diploma of the Hospital. Certificates of attendance on the practice of this Hospital are received by the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh; by the different Universities; by the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; and by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards."

Notwithstanding this very flattering address to the public, and the great progress the Coombe Lying-in Hospital had made in coming so boldly to the front in the brief period of its existence, her elder sister, the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, now began to look on her with the jaundiced eye of a jealous rival. Hence we find Dr. Robert Shekleton, Master of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1854), describing the Coombe Lying-in Hospital as "a private institution." In his reply to the Chairman of the Committee (the Rt. Hon. Lord Naas) he gave the following evidence:—

Qn. 534.—"Is there any other institution in Ireland where pupils can be educated in Midwifery?—There is the Coombe Hospital in Dublin, but that is a private Institution; I do not know what number go there. Qu. 536.—Is the Coombe Hospital a very small one?—Yes; it contains, I believe, about 30 or 40 beds. Qu. 537.—But pupils are received there?—Yes; the Master takes pupils; that is a mere private speculation. Qu. 538.—Is the number of pupils restricted?—No. Qu. 239.—Any number may come?—Yes. Qu. 540.—And by paying the requisite fees they may have instruction?—Yes."

However, in 1856, Dr. South's Commission took a more favourable view of the Coombe Hospital. In their Report to the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Carlisle), they say:—

"The Coombe Lying-in Hospital is situated in a part of the south side of the City of Dublin, called the 'Liberties,' surrounded by a large and very poor population. Its distance from the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, which is in the north part of Dublin, is nearly two miles. It was founded in 1826, in consequence, it is stated, of the feeling occasioned by its becoming known that two poor women from the Liberties died on their way to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital in the previous very severe winter. The sympathy occasioned by this occurrence induced several benevolent persons to subscribe for the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital in that locality.

"The Hospital has accommodation for thirty-one beds; but the largest number lately occupied is twenty-one, being all that its limited funds can support. During the last three years [1852-53-54], its intern patients have annually averaged 533, and its externs, it is stated, about 700. In all, between 1,200 and 1,300 poor lying-in women are attended in the Hospital, or at their own residences, every year, and receive such medical treatment as they require. It is supported by subscriptions and donations, and by a city presentment equal in amount to the sum yearly subscribed. The funds from all sources average about £680 per annum.

"Each pupil pays four and a-half guineas for a six months' attendance on the Hospital, and on the extern patients, and two guineas for the midwifery lectures delivered by the Master. About 640 pupils have been already educated at this Institu-

tion, which is supported by all classes, as appears by the subscriptions, which vary from £25 down to as low as 2s.

"We are of opinion that it is very important to the population at the south side of Dublin, that such an Institution as this should be adequately supported, particularly as it affords much external attendance in lying-in cases (an arrangement which is found extremely useful in other large communities), thus affording to medical students a wide field for enabling them to become practically acquainted with this important branch of their profession, and supplying relief to this class of patients at far less cost than if they were admitted into Hospital.

"During the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, this Hospital was attended by 139 pupils, affording a strong proof of its estimation in public opinion.

"We believe that a small annual grant, in addition to its present source of income, would enable this Institution to maintain itself in a state of efficiency, and for the reasons above stated, we consider it well entitled to such assistance. We accordingly recommend that a grant of £200 per annum be awarded to it.

"Before, however, this grant be conceded, it will be necessary that some arrangement should be made with regard to the tenure of the house, the premises not appearing to be in the exclusive possession of the Governor."

"We have reason to believe that the Governors are aware of this necessity, and will be prepared to take steps to remedy this defect, in the event of their being afforded public support."

In 1852, the annual rents of two houses in Merrion-square, bequeathed (as stated above) by Mrs. Margaret Boyle, lapsed. In same year the Corporation of the City of Dublin were empowered by Act of Parliament to make presentments to the City of Dublin Hospitals in lieu of the City and County Grand Juries, who formerly made such presentments.

1856. A Parliamentary grant of £200 per annum given this year to the Hospital, since which time it has been continued.

1864. Up to this time the Hospital contained but 31 beds available for patients, and so great was the demand for the relief it afforded, that on many occasions when patients had come to the door in such a state that they could not be safely sent away, temporary beds had to be provided on the floor, and often it had been necessary to place two patients in the same bed. The Governors endeavoured, by every means in their power, to enlarge the Hospital and increase its accommodation. They issued an appeal for funds for the purpose, and petitioned the Treasury for a grant, but without success.

In 1865, the Hospital was visited and minutely inspected by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, accompanied by his eldest son, Arthur Edward (now the Right Hon. Lord Ardilann), and on the following day Sir Benjamin lodged £2,000 in the bank to the credit of the committee, and informed them he would give £500 more if they could obtain a site for an additional wing. Unexpected difficulties and delay occurred in obtaining a site, and in the meantime it pleased the Great Disposer of events to call to himself the good benefactor, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, who departed this life on the 19th of May, 1863. The Hospital, however, was not allowed to suffer, for as soon as the site was obtained, Sir Arthur Edward Guinness presented the Governors with the £500 that had been promised by his father, and the erection of the wing, now known as the "Guinness Dispensary," was proceeded with. This wing, facing Brabazon-street, contains not only the Dispensary, but also four large wards capable of containing 24 beds. One of these wards, in which there are three beds, is completely isolated, and is set apart for the reception of patients who may become the objects of any form of infectious disease while inmates of the house; and the other wards, containing 21 beds are for the use of patients labouring under the diseases peculiar to women.

• Until the year 1856, the Governors of the Coombe Hospital held that building from the Governors of the Meath Hospital as yearly tenants; but the interest in the lease was subsequently purchased from them.

The Guinness Dispensary was opened for the reception of patients, on the 24th of April, 1872, and about the same time many generous benefactions were received towards the working expenses. The late Mr. Henry Roe gave £100; another friend to the Institution, who begged that his name should not be mentioned, sent to the Treasurer £500, nor did his generosity cease here, for it was found, only too soon afterwards, that he had bequeathed a further sum of £250; and another generous benefactor, Mr. Mullins, left it £500 about the same time.

The Governors and Managing Committee also intended, as soon as the Guinness Dispensary should have been completed, to add a new wing to the main building, so as to increase still further the accommodation; but the walls, the foundation of which had been laid by Lord Brabazon, in October, 1770, were, in January, 1866, found to be no longer safe. It was therefore deemed necessary to take down the whole of the old building, with the exception of the portion now forming the kitchen and the pupils' room, and erect a new Hospital on its site. Again were the Guardians and Directors encouraged to proceed, by a further donation of £2,500 from Sir Arthur E. Guinness. Plans having been prepared by Mr. J. F. Fuller, the work was undertaken by Mr. Thomas Millard, of Harcourt-street; but after he had accomplished a large amount of building work, it was found that the funds at the disposal of the Board were quite insufficient to complete the buildings, and even the most sanguine began to despair. Sir Arthur E. Guinness, however, determined that the much-needed relief afforded by the Hospital should no longer be withheld from the poor—took on himself the whole responsibility of completing the buildings. He not only supplied funds, but devoted his personal attention to the progress of the works, and finally handed the new Hospital over to the Board of Governors complete in all its details; and, that nothing should be wanting, authorised them to furnish it at his expense.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital, as now rebuilt, is undoubtedly the best designed, the most cheery, and the most excellently-appointed institution of the kind in Great Britain. It stands, as already stated, on the site of the old Meath Hospital, and is perfectly isolated. Its frontage, which is of cut granite, shows an extent of 79 ft., its depth 53 ft., and its height from the foundation 56 ft. The design is plain, and little ornamentation has been employed. The solid and massive appearance of the front is relieved with a simple entablature bearing the inscription:—"FOUNDED BY MRS. MARGARET BOYLE, 1826," and the date of its re-construction,—Sir Arthur E. Guinness, with characteristic modesty, declining to allow his name to appear in prominence upon it.

The entrance is approached by a double flight of stone steps leading to a porch arched with granite, and from this access is obtained to a vestibule, upon which the various corridors leading to the wards and offices of the Hospital, open. Upon the ground floor are the offices of the Master, Registrar, and Pupils, and offices for the Assistant-Secretary—all well arranged, and having their appointments in keeping with the design. There is also a porter's room in immediate communication with the wards, so that no unnecessary delay can arise in rendering instant assistance.

By an admirably-contrived "lift" the second storey is reached, and here are found three of the airiest wards, furnished in a most comfortable and almost luxurious manner. The matron's apartments adjoin, affording her close communication with her staff,—a matter of manifest importance. A great advantage has been secured in this department, as well as in all the other parts of the building devoted to patients, by so opening the wards and passages that thorough ventilation is maintained and the sunlight admitted during every period of the day, thus

rendering the apartments not only healthful but also most enjoyable.

On the third storey there are four other wards, and here again ingenuity has been exerted to secure comfort for the poor patients. Light, air, and cheerfulness are insured, and the benevolent intentions of the munificent founders, and those who followed in their steps, have been well seconded by the architect and the builders. No appliance that art could suggest, or skill devise, has been left unemployed, to secure the welfare of suffering humanity.

Several of the wards have been named after benefactors of the Hospital, viz., "The Alexandra," "The Marlborough," "The Lady Olive," "The Leinster," "The Brabazon," and "The Findlater," while others remain unnamed, awaiting the advent of benefactors worthy of the honour.

The various offices are complete, and the sanitary laws have been studied with such care that freedom from disease, resulting from defective drainage or other causes, is secured so far as human foresight can effect; and means have been taken by the construction of one of the best-arranged laundries and disinfecting chambers in the kingdom, to prevent the possibility of infection from contaminated clothing. In a word everything has been done to render this Hospital a credit to the City of Dublin—being, as it is, an institution of great beneficence, a testimony to that abiding spirit of charity which prevails among us, and a standing memorial to the munificence of the noble house of GUINNESS.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital was reopened on the afternoon of Saturday, 12th of May, 1877, by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen.

In 1867, a Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted to this Institution by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recommendation of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Under this Charter, Dr. Ringland, who was then Master of the Hospital since 1841, was to continue sole Master during his life, and after his death his successor was to be elected for the term of seven years, only; and to have two Assistant Masters.

Dr. Ringland died, 7th July, 1876, and was succeeded by Dr. George Hugh Kidd, F.R.C.S.I., who had been elected Assistant-Master in 1846, and who for many years acted as Obstetric Surgeon to the Hospital. In pursuance of the Charter, two Assistant-Masters were elected.—Dr. Thomas Peter Mason, F.R.C.S.I., 92 Harcourt-street, and Dr. Thomas Richard Hearne.

In 1883, Dr. Kidd having completed his seven years—being the maximum period of mastership according to the terms of the Charter—was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Robert Mason, F.R.C.S.I. Dr. Kidd, Ex-Master of the Hospital, died 26 December, 1895, aged 71 years.

In 1887, the Dublin Hospitals Commission, in their Report on the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, say:—

"The Coombe has always been famous for its extern maternity department, and may be regarded rather as a centre from which assistance is sent to women in their own homes than as a lying-in hospital. In 1884-5 the number of cases so attended was 2,160, as compared with 1,629 attended by the Rotunda staff. . . . It is attended by a large class of students, the average annual number entered on the books during the three years preceding our inquiry having been 118, and the average daily number actually attending during that period having been 30."

In Dec., 1890, Frederick William Kidd, M.D., L.M. & L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., was elected Master.

This institution is governed by a Board of Guardians and Directors. The Charter limits this Corporation to twenty-one members, and directs that whenever a vacancy shall occur therein, the remaining members or a majority of them shall "elect such fit and proper person to be a Guardian and Director of the Hospital, as they shall think

most likely to encourage and promote the Charitable designs of the Corporation." The Governors are not required to qualify, as in the case of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, by either a donation or an annual subscription. Although, however, the number of Governors is limited, they are empowered to appoint, without any limit as to number, donors or subscribers of certain fixed sums to be honorary, life, and annual Governors; and with a view to inducing benevolent persons to contribute towards the maintenance and perform important services for the benefit of the Hospital, they are empowered to appoint patrons and patronesses, vice-patrons and vice-patronesses.

The following are the Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Guardians and Directors for the present year (1897):—

#### Patronesses.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.  
Her Excellency the Marchioness of Londonderry,  
Lady Ardilaun.  
Mrs. Robert Tighe.

#### Patrons.

His Excellency Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
The Right Honourable Lord Ardilaun.

#### Vice-Patronesses.

The Most Noble the Marchioness of Waterford.  
The Right Hon. the Countess of Donoughmore.  
The Right Hon. the Countess of Dartry.  
Lady Molyneux.  
Lady Falkiner.  
Mrs. Georgiana Bookey,  
Mrs. John Campbell.  
Miss M. Russell.

#### Vice-Patrons.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.  
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.  
The Right Hon. Judge Warren (d. 24th Sept., 1897).

#### Guardians and Directors.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, *Chairman*.  
The High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, *Vice-Chairman*.  
The Right Honourable Lord Ardilaun, D.L., St. Anne's, Clontarf.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Kildrummy, Bray.  
The Master, Frederick W. Kidd, M.D., L.K. & Q.C.P.I., &c., 17 Lr. Fitzwilliam-st.  
Sir Charles A. Cameron, Knt., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., &c., 51 Pembroke-road.  
Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., 45 Merrion-square, East.  
James F. Lombard, J.P., South-Hill, Upper Rathmines.  
Edward Fottrell, J.P., 38 Palmerston-road.  
John Fox Goodman, M.A., J.P., Ashbrook, Phoenix Park.  
Rev. J. Dryden Smylie, M.A., Rector of St. Luke's, 9 Eldon-terrace, S.C.R.  
Michael Kernan, Alderman, J.P., 67, Harcourt-street.  
Robert Callow, J.P., Westland-row.  
William M. Murphy, J.P., Dartry-House, Upper Rathmines.  
Samuel R. Mason, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 22 Merrion-square, North.  
George Perry, J. P., 20 Elgin-road.  
John C. Parkes, Ardilea, Mount Annville, Dundrum.

Rev. Michael D. Scally, P.P., St. Nicholas Without, Francis-street.  
W. H. F. Verschoyle, J.P., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum.

James Pakenham, J.P., 67 Leinster-road, Rathmines.

Wellington Darley, Violet Hill, Bray.

There are over sixty Honorary Governors, amongst whom are the Right Hon. Lord Iveagh, 80 Stephen's-green; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Powercourt; The Right Hon. Lord O'Neill, Shane's Castle, County Antrim; the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, Dunsany Castle, Navan; the most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, &c., &c.

#### Medical Officers.

*Master*—Fred. W. Kidd, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 17 Lr. Fitzwilliam-st.  
*Assistant—Masters*—Thomas G. Stevens, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c., 37 Up. Fitzwilliam-st.; E. Winifred Dickson, M.D., &c., 18 Upper Merriam-street.  
*Supernumerary Assistant to the Master*.—George Cole-Baker, M.B., 28 Lr. Baggot-st.  
*Pathological Analyst*—Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Hygiene, R.C.S.I.  
*Pathologist*—Edmond J. McWeeney, M.A., M.D., &c.  
*Consulting Physicians*—Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D.; Regius Professor of Physic, Univ. Dub.; Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland; Ex-Pres. R.C.P.I., &c.; Samuel Gordon, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; John William Moore, A.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; Joseph M. Redmond, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

#### Consulting Surgeons.

Samuel G. Wilmot, F.R.C.S.I.  
Francis T. Heuston, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.  
Samuel R. Mason, B.A., M.D., R.C.S.I.; Prof. of Midwifery and Gynaecology.

*Matron*—Miss Egan.

*Registrar and Secretary*—Hugh Leonard, F.G.S., M.R.I.A.

This Hospital is supported by a Government grant; a Corporation presentment; Hospital Sunday Fund; and voluntary contributions. The total income for the year ending 31st March, 1897, was £1,804 19s. 5d., as follows:—

Voluntary contributions and donations	£451	15	8
Corporation grant	-	-	500 0 0
Government grant	-	-	200 0 0
Interest, dividends, &c.—Boyle, Hugh Blaney, and Tighe funds	-	-	160 5 8
Hospital Sunday fund (1869)	-	-	101 5 5
Pay patients	-	-	43 18 0
Union patients	-	-	3 16 0
Bequest of late John Ryan, M.D.	-	-	50 0 0
Do. of late Richard Bolger, J.P. (2nd instalment)	-	-	46 12 2
Pupil Nurses' Board	-	-	99 0 6
Hospital proportion of pupils' fees	-	-	148 6 0

Total, £1,804 19 5  
Total amount of expenditure for year ending 31st March, 1897 - £1,774 19 11

The total number of beds in the Hospital is 65; the average number occupied throughout the year was 24.87. Number of patients admitted to the Labour Wards during the year 1896-7, was 544; number admitted to Chronic wards, 208; total admissions into Hospital, 752.

Extern Maternity Department attended at their own homes, 1,634; attended at Special Dispensary, 2,186; attended at General Dispensary, 10,841. Total cases attended through Hospital, Extern, Midwifery, and Dispensary Branches, 14,913.

(To be continued.)

#### TENDERS.

For the erection of a chancel and other works at Fahan Church, Co. Donegal. Mr. Samuel Close, architect, Belfast:—

M. McClelland	-	-	£475	0	0
W. J. Maultsald	-	-	405	0	0
J. McCloy	-	-	375	0	0
J. Wilson (accepted)	-	-	322	4	0

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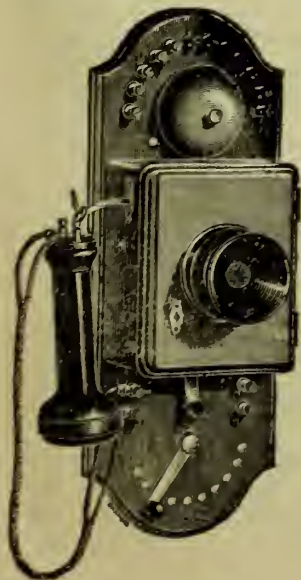
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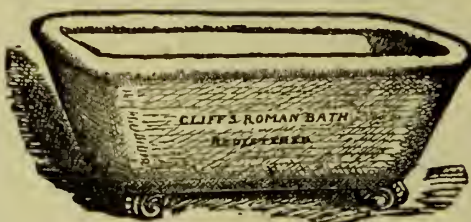
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1. WATER SUPPLY.
2. MORTUARY.

According to Plans and Specifications, to be seen at the Board-room up to and including Saturday, 11th December, 1897, during ordinary office hours.

Sealed Tenders (on Forms to be obtained on application), addressed to The Chairman, to be delivered not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 13th December, 1897.

Bills of Quantities can be obtained on application. Contractors, with two sureties, to enter into a Bond for the due performance of Contract.

The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,  
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Clerk of the Union.  
16th November, 1897.

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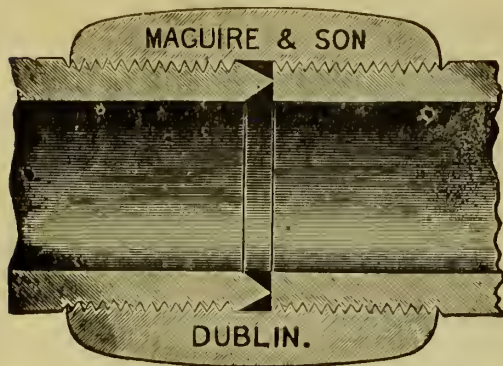
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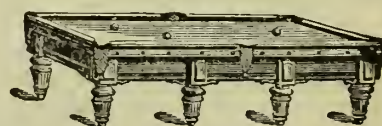
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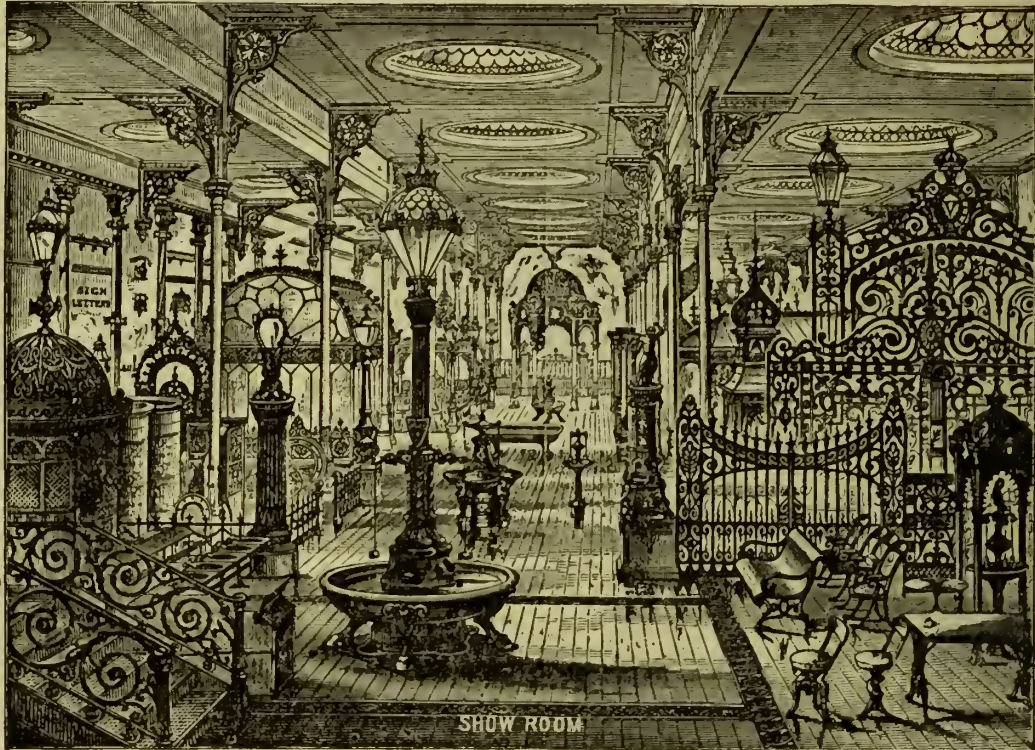


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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT  
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

THIS year may, I think, be considered to have been an eventful one for the Academy, not because of its being the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign, in which they felt it to be their duty, in common with other bodies of her subjects, to adopt an address of congratulation, which I, in conjunction with Mr. Garstin and Lord Powerscourt, presented to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, but rather because the Academy's rich collection of Irish antiquities has passed under the care of a new keeper, after too long an interval since the retirement of Major M'Eniry, who had grown old in the service, and had for some time past been unequal to his duties. It is to be hoped that the arrears of work, which are by this time very large, will now be gradually overtaken, and that in the future the collection, properly accommodated, may be put into such a proper condition for the instruction of those who have made archaeology their special study, and for examination by the general public, as its importance demands. It is to be hoped also that there will always be an adequate staff for the proper arrangement and classification of such objects as are continually coming to hand for addition to the collection. This collection, being unique and of great interest not only to persons from various parts of Ireland, but also to visitors to Dublin, and to Celtic scholars from various parts of the world, deserves to have full justice done to it in the National Museum. It is satisfactory to find that the field for work on Irish antiquities is by no means exhausted, and that there is still a hope of investing some of the mysteries in which the remote periods of ancient Irish history are involved. There is reason to believe that, notwithstanding all efforts to make known the readiness to receive for the National Museum and give full value for anything of interest that may be found, this information fails to reach all those who may be fortunate in their finds. I would also wish that there were more of the true spirit of patriotism among our collectors; for then the last wondrous find of gold ornaments in the North of Ireland would probably have added to the glories of our collection, and not have found its resting-place among the riches of the Antiquarian Department of our British Museum. While in the department of antiquities the Royal Irish Academy holds a field which it can well call its own, in science more cosmopolitan considerations much effect it. Science is now widely diffused, and the workers in every line are so numerous, that naturally the earliest opportunity is taken to put before the world all new facts and discoveries. There is a hot rivalry in pushing forward each step between individuals, institutions, communities and countries; also the accumulations of communications is so great that many are easily overlooked, and the periodicals which have the widest circulation and possess the highest standard of reputation are often selected in preference to the publications of a local society. Still, notwithstanding the facilities for travelling to a great scientific centre, and the rapid communication through the post, which yearly become more marked, there is yet room for much profitable work and discussion on the spot, and the free and rapid interchange of ideas face to face, and in a university town, in the metropolis of this island, where there is much literary and scientific activity, seems likely long to hold its own as an effective means to the advancement of knowledge. You are aware that there are other antiquarian societies in Ireland working in their respective spheres and localities, but the Academy is on friendly terms with them, and gives them all the

assistance in its power, so that they are probably able to cover ground in their respective neighbourhoods in a way that the Academy is not so well able to do. It may, however, be open to question whether some of the work might not be more effectually done by greater concentration of effort. I leave this matter to those members who have specially pursued their studies in this direction. I pass on to the scientific side. One cannot but be struck by the fact that, in so small a community as Dublin—for persons living in the country share very little in the work of its scientific societies—there should be two institutions overlapping so much of one another's field of work. The Royal Dublin Society, established as it was more for the applications of science to the arts and industries, has more concern with and is more widely known by its connection with what is now and is ever likely to be in the future by far the largest industry in Ireland—I mean that of agriculture. Still it has its scientific side, the popular or lecture department and the sections for the reading and discussion of papers, for demonstrations of an informal character, and abstracts of recent papers. These communications are in some cases of a practical character, on the application of scientific principles practical and commercial questions; but others are on matters of abstract science, and so cover some of the ground which is embraced by the Academy. On the side of the Academy it is said that here is the proper and legitimate place for the discussion of abstract and theoretical questions. On the side of the Dublin Society attention is drawn to the fact that they have had in past (and at least equally in the present) they have in their theatre facilities for illustration and experiment which we do not yet possess; also that the interest of a considerable sum is available to defray the cost of the publication of such of the papers read at their meetings as may be suitable. The appliances, however, needed for illustrations can, most of them, be easily supplied. In these days most societies have their lime-light lantern, and even an electric lantern can be worked with facility from a town supply. However, it seems likely that the two societies will still co-exist as scientific institutions; but cannot there be some concert in their efforts, with a view to more effective work? It appears to me that more might be done in this Academy to keep the antiquarian and the scientific side distinct. Two separate series are now no longer brought out; but could not more be done to have antiquarian evenings and scientific evenings, though the convenience of authors might still be carefully consulted. In a society where a large range of subjects is treated of, there cannot be a general interest. Where physics and physiology may be discussed, the physicists or the physiologists, as the case may be, are unable to follow, fall asleep, or go away, and the case may be even stronger where so distinct matters as antiquities and natural science are intermingled. Having referred at length to work done by the Academy, Lord Rosse continued his address by saying—Although notice has already been taken by the Academy of the recent death of one of its former presidents, the late Dr. Haughton, I cannot refrain from some allusion to the great loss which we have sustained. Having begun life with a most distinguished university career, followed by the unusual, if not unprecedented, fact of obtaining a Fellowship in Trinity College only a few months after his Bachelor's degree, he continued to work hard all his life at an extended and extending range of subjects. He was a frequent contributor to the publications of the Academy and other journals. He formed, perhaps, the only remaining link with the past, when M'Cullagh, Robinson, Lloyd, and others contributed so much to the work and life of what has been looked on as a brilliant era of the Academy. His papers in all were very numerous (the number of entries in the Royal Society Catalogue of scientific papers, from 1846 to 1882, is 173), and he worked steadily almost to the

end. As Professor of Geology in Trinity College, he had his thoughts particularly directed to that subject, and his geological papers are very numerous. He also wrote on the theory of the tides, the crust of the earth, the wave theory of light, and animal mechanics, and after he took up medicine, on medical subjects. His energy appears to have remained with him almost to the last, and quite recently he was on our council, and took an active interest in its proceedings. He was looked on by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance as a most pleasant and genial friend.

THE RUINED PARISH CHURCH,  
DALKEY.

At last week's meeting of the Guardians of Rathdown Union, a letter was received from the Dalkey Township Commissioners, enclosing copy of a resolution adopted at their last meeting, drawing the attention of the Guardians to the present neglected and disgraceful condition of the ancient church and interesting parish churchyard at Dalkey. Nearly the whole of the ruins there were allowed to remain covered with ivy, and the churchyard was covered with weeds. The Commissioners prayed the Guardians, as custodians of the place, to have the existing state of things remedied, and secure the preservation of such an historical ruin. The Chairman urged the board to accede to the request conveyed in the resolution. The ancient building, he said, was almost hidden from view, and the weeds in the churchyard were over 3 ft. high.

The Board issued an order to the relieving officer of the district to have the place cleared of weeds and ivy.

In a descriptive sketch of places visited, in October of last year, by the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Fellow, gives particulars of the remnants of old buildings, &c., still to be found in Dalkey:—

"Amongst the places of scenic and archaeological interest embraced within the immediate vicinity of Dublin, perhaps not the least impressive is the once strong, flourishing, and lively town of Dalkey. It is said at one time to have possessed seven castles, and to have been strongly walled. It still retains a very interesting, ancient, and ruined parish church, and two stately castles or towers, one of which is very properly utilised as a Town Hall. The church, which, like that on the Island, was dedicated to St. Begnet, is of very early foundation. Of the original building, however, but a small fragment, at the eastern end, containing an early Irish window, and exhibiting extremely primitive masonry, remains. In a former paper I had occasion to remark that when after the arrival and settlement of the Normans in Ireland, it was considered necessary to enlarge an old Irish church, the usual practice was to attach a chancel to it. Here, however, it would seem that a nave had been built at the western end of a primitive *teampull*, and the latter made to serve the purpose of a chancel. Dalkey Church, as it now stands, may be considered as a fine typical sample of the kind of building usually constructed by the Anglo-Normans wherever they held sway in Ireland. It has, no doubt, been considerably remodelled from time to time. Some of the windows are late perpendicular, dating probably from the close of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. When my sketch was made, some forty years ago, every portion of the walls could be seen. Nearly the whole building is now allowed to remain hidden by an overgrowth of ivy. The bell-turret here is a highly characteristic example of its kind. The cloisterarch, or detached belfry, seems to have been succeeded by a miniature round tower rising sometimes from the roof, and sometimes attached to the side of the church. Two notable examples, one of which still remains, might have been seen at Glendalough. Portions of a third stood, until lately, on the church of Inis Mac Nesson, now Ireland's Eye, off Howth. Belfries, like that at Dalkey, succeeded the round turrets."

## THE PROPER STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE.\*

(Continued from page 219.)

THE Institute is a university—i.e., it does not teach but it examines, and informs students what they should know and where some of this information can be got. Amongst some the idea of teaching is almost a mania, and I admit that some things must be taught: the pronunciation of foreign tongues, the use of a foil or an oar; but, as far as I know, the art of teaching is mainly non-existent. My experience of school teaching is this: I was put under a man who had mastered the subject I had to learn, and who was armed with a stick. He told me to learn a piece out of a book, and he allowed me what he thought was enough time to learn it in. If I did not know it, I was soundly beaten, and without doubt this is a great stimulus to exertion. Lucian, of the Dialogues, was supposed to have a taste for sculpture, but his master thought he had not striven enough, and as he had broken a piece of marble too, gave him so severe a beating that he abandoned the art.

Unfortunately no real text-book has been written on architecture, though all but how to produce the emotions proper to any structure may be picked up from various books. Those architects who can produce the proper emotions have something else to do than to explain the means they employ, even if they could explain them. And the knowledge, too, of the means used to produce emotions will not give the power to produce them, or else all the real critics of æsthetics would be poets, painters, sculptors, architects, or musical composers as well. You cannot suppose that those artists who have excited emotions have not tried to learn all they could from their predecessors. In the case of the poets at least we know that they have studied the works of their predecessors, and translated them when in foreign tongues, and paraphrased them when in their own; and though Horace's maxim is excellent, that "If you want to make your hearers cry, you must cry yourself," yet even when he did cry, he had to learn the precise mechanism for causing his hearers to weep. Architects must study and paraphrase those buildings and those members of buildings that have produced the proper emotions in them. An architect must also recollect that those who are to be moved by his building are not Greeks, Romans, mediævals, nor Italians of bygone ages, but the people of his own time. Still, if you can touch the master chords of humanity, they are not so very differently attuned now from what they were in the earliest times, or else we should not laugh at the wit of Aristophanes, of Rabelais, of Swift, or of Molière; nor cry over the pathos of Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Dante, or Shakespeare.

We can at least see that an architectural student has the knowledge that he cannot properly do without, and we shall find this alone will have a very good effect on the profession; but it is almost impossible to divest men's minds of cant. The student is asked to know all sorts of things, some of which are interesting, some pleasant and some dull, that have no bearing on architecture. It is interesting enough to know that hazel nuts were shipped at Barcelona and currants at Patras, but we use neither dry nuts nor currants in architecture; it is pleasant enough to understand Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Sanscrit; French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Arabic; but they are no more architectural arts than the broadsword exercise or being able to shoot flying. It is interesting enough to know who built the Parthenon, or the Pantheon, or King's Cross, but it is no more architecture than playing on the fiddle or dancing the polka.

We believe that Nature perfectly adapts

all her living works to the actions they have to perform without waste of material; and while some are exquisitely beautiful, some majestic and some comic, others are commonplace, and some are repulsive, hideous or frightful; but they all have character. It is only by studying Nature's works and former buildings, and deducing laws from them, that we can hope to cultivate that sense which makes us like one form and detest another, so I think that such a study is necessary for those who wish to become architects; for although a knowledge of statics will make our buildings safe and prevent a want of due ratio between the parts, we must trust to a cultivated eye, till the laws are discovered, to make them beautiful, majestic, or sublime. We should, I think, make our students first design in old-world materials, wood, brick, stone, and marble, so that their designs can be compared with the existing successful monuments; but we have new materials which have to be brought within the pale of architecture.

In my opinion we cannot do better than make students design in cast iron when they have succeeded in designing in the old-world materials. It is too expensive a material to disregard its statical conditions. It is difficult to arrange a column or a stanchion so that its capital may securely carry a heavy superstructure with a large base. It is difficult to make the base of this column or stanchion wide enough to transmit safely the weight it bears on to a foundation of much softer material; there are difficulties in the design of mouldings and floral ornament that can be cast; and there are absolutely no examples to imitate, so that the knowledge, care, skill, and invention of the student are called into play. We cannot believe that the ingenious mediæval architects would have foregone the use of such valuable and powerful materials as wrought iron, cast iron and steel, on account of Mr. Ruskin's objection that they were not mentioned as building materials in the Bible.

It may be truly said that nothing can be effected in a structural art like architecture by talking; but when a man is lost in a wood, and you can direct him to the road out of it, you have done him most effectual service. Architecture has been in a wood since the fifteenth century, and it can never progress until it gets out of this wood. The intelligent architectural student wants to know the mark he is to aim at, and how he may hit it; and I am afraid the general opinion would be that he is to learn to sketch in perspective, and when he asks what he should sketch, he would be told everything that appears to him interesting, striking, or beautiful, because when he gets into practice he will find that the public may ask him to build in any style the world has known. A good instance of the ignorant instructing the wise! He should be told that he has first to learn how to construct, and that the aim of architecture is to make of each building an organism like Nature's, fitted to fulfil its duties as perfectly as possible without waste of material, and to make it properly tell the tale of its purpose or purposes, and that if sculpture and painting can be afforded, he is to use them to tell its tale more completely. . . . .

I have only one remark to make before I give my peroration. I am rather surprised that architects do not see that degrees of excellence are possible in architecture; or, if they do see it, that they do not act on their convictions. The greatest living architects are contented with the same remuneration for their work as the apprentice just out of his time, and merely seek to get into a wholesale business. This greatly helps to degrade the profession in the eyes of the public, and gives a very wrong impression of the facts, as every architect well knows. Thousands of public monuments have been erected in Europe since the Golden Age of Greece, not to speak of important private buildings; yet the Parthenon and the Caryatid Temple on the Erechtheion have never been equalled since, nor the interior of the Pantheon, nor the west front of Notre Dame at Paris, nor

the Cornaro-Spinelli Palace, nor the Scnola di San Marco, nor the town hall of Brescia.

In all the other fine arts the first successful effort brings its author next to nothing, but those produced in the height of his skill and knowledge mostly brings him wealth, if that be his desire. The great Diogenes was a beggar, and Jean Francois Millet, the one artist in Europe according to the Japanese, was in poverty; and so was Alfred Stevens. Every architect knows that in the case of architectural works of moderate size it is a question if he is to gain or lose a five-pound note; and the more care he takes, the more certainly is the balance on the wrong side. The fashionable architect with a hundred buildings has a difficulty in persuading the profession or the public that he bestows the same loving care on each of his hundred buildings that he would do if he had only two, and is apt to provoke the retort of the lioness to the heasts in Æsop's Fables. "There was a great stir made among all the heasts, which could boast of the largest family. So they came to the lioness: 'And how many,' said they, 'do you have at a birth?' 'One,' said she grimly; 'but that one is a lion.'"

I cannot help desiring to see the pursuit of architecture followed on sound principles, nor can I forget the absence of any system in my youth; for then, after you had drawn out examples of the Greek and Roman orders, genius was supposed to do the rest. I am delighted at the admiration of our smaller domestic architecture by our great morning newspaper, *The Times*, and by M. Paul Sédille in his *L'Architecture Moderne de Angleterre*; but I wish to see that admiration extended to our great public buildings as well.

One sees to what lengths a proper architectural education may lead from mere savagery in the architectural triumphs of the Middle Ages. If the true architectural high road could be again found all might hasten to the goal, and not be like the dragon's teeth when the stones were thrown into the middle of them. Who knows that in the case of the right road being found the public might not again take a passionate interest in the excellence of our art, as it must have done at the great epochs? Modesty is a charming virtue in all, and especially in those of great intellectual endowments, but if this modesty is only to make us idle and worthless, let us throw it off. Let us no longer say we are so inferior to the ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Saracen, Mediæval, and Renaissance architects that it is no use trying to equal them. Have we relinquished the courage, daring, and self-reliance that once distinguished our race? If we have, we must be contented to lag behind the rest of the world. If we are not equal to former races, and particularly to the Romans we so much resemble, I believe it is because we have got into a wrong road, and I would rather see architects take up the position of our Ambassador at the Court of the father of Frederick the Great, than be ready to confess that the English are hopelessly inferior to the great architectural races. Frederick William, as you know, had a regiment of giants, and paraded them in front of our Ambassador, and asked him if he thought an equal number of Englishmen could beat them? The Ambassador said he could not say that, but he would undertake that half the number would try. I hope we are not worse than the men of Milton's days, and hear what he says of them:—"Lords and Commons of England! consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governors: a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit; acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discomse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to. Therefore the studies of learning in her deepest sciences have been so ancient, and so eminent among us, that writers of good antiquity and able judgment have been persuaded, that even the school of Pythagoras, and the Persian wisdom, took beginning from

\* Address by Prof. Aitchison, R.H.A., delivered at Opening Meeting of Session 1897-98 of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the 1st ult.

the old philosophy of this Island. And that wise and civil Roman, Julius Agricola, who governed once here for Cæsar, preferred the natural wits of Britain before the laboured studies of the French." I firmly believe that the race has not degraded, and that if we will only again take up the right way of learning we shall astonish ourselves and the world. May I not say—

"Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;  
That which they have done but earnest of the things  
that they shall do?"

To those who are not architects I may say that if you will devote yourselves solely to money-making and feasting, architecture, which mirrors the condition of nations at the time it is executed, will certainly languish; for the admiration it should excite and the gratitude it should call forth is the very breath of its nostrils. It cannot, however, be said of the nation now that it is without aspirations, for there never was a time when so many were striving to penetrate the secrets of Nature, and the past acts and thoughts of man, and trying to yoke the power of Nature for man's use, and to teach and elevate their fellow-man and his helpmeet. To women more liberty has been granted than Mary Wollstonecraft asked for, and they have achieved even more than she hoped for. But all these studies and pursuits rather throw our contemporaries off those primary delights that Nature gave to raise, to solace, and to purify mankind—I mean the beauties of form and colour and the impressiveness of light and shade. But if these lessons be neglected, we shall leave behind us but a poor account of ourselves in those arts which strike the eye and impress the imagination. We have, too, unfortunately abandoned the symbolic, the emblematic, and the allegorical, so that we can tell no story to the eye by which the multitude may be impressed. It is foolishly believed that a paragraph in a newspaper or in an Act of Parliament will tell the same story and make the same impression on the multitude that can be made by a fine building adorned with storied and allegorical sculpture, and painting such as we see in the Arch of Titus or Severus. The Jubilee procession, poor as it was as compared with Mantegna's "Triumph of Julius Cæsar," told more of our power and extent of empire than all the history that has been written in this century. Recollect what an obtrusive art architecture is, and how strongly it forces itself on the attention; how long it lasts, and how it forces people to come to see it in its own country. If you would only think that it is the history of the present power and cultivation of the people, you would at least learn enough about architecture to be able to judge of its excellence as you do about the other fine arts you love, and be as proud of its excellence and as delighted with it as you are with the pictures, statues, poetry, romances, and musical compositions of the day, and when you do take the same interest in it you will certainly have your reward.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.

[Before Mr. Justice Gibson and a Special Jury.]

*William McKeon v. H. and J. Martin.*—This was an action, in which the plaintiff sought to recover £500 damages from defendants, contractors, in respect of alleged negligence, resulting in the death of plaintiff's son. It appeared that, on the 2nd of May last, the plaintiff's son fell into an excavation at Eden-quay, opposite Marlborough-street, where defendants were executing a portion of the city main drainage works, and it was alleged that they or their servants left the opening unprotected by a barrier, and unlighted. Defendants pleaded that the death of plaintiff's son was due to negligence on the part of deceased, and that the place was adequately protected and lighted. Serjeant Dodd and Mr. H. Plunkett appeared for plaintiff. Mr. Gordon,

Q.C., and Mr. Brunskill appeared for defendants. Evidence having been given in support of plaintiff's case, Mr. Gordon, Q.C., said he would call no witnesses, and would ask for a direction. Mr. Justice Gibson said he would leave the question of contributory negligence to the jury. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £10. His lordship entered the verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

#### THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-SIXTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.S.A.I.

DUNDRUM CASTLE.

THIS Castle is situated in the grounds surrounding Miss Hume's residence at Dundrum, which is still called Dundrum Castle. It stands on a slope overlooking the stream, which runs by Dundrum village, and flows into the Dodder at Milltown. Though near the Ballinacorney-road, the surrounding trees greatly hide it, and one notices little of it when passing along the road; in fact, until one visits it, one has no idea how large and substantial remains of this Castle still exist; very different from most of the ruined Castles in the County Dublin; till one has entered it, one hardly realizes what an extensive building it was; used too (as Mr. Elrington Ball ably showed in his recent article) as a residence down to modern times. There was, no doubt, some more of the Castle originally in existence than now exists, as a portion of the Castle has been modernized, but this portion is outside the east wall, and further mention of it is hardly necessary. I was informed by the courteous gardener that considerable portion of this adjoining building was taken down not long since, but it is clear that at least some of its walls are ancient. The subjoined rough diagram will indicate the ground plan of the Castle, which consists of a large oblong building originally containing several storeys with a smaller oblong building adjoining on the north side:—



Most of the walls are covered with ivy, very heavy at the top, but there is one angle stripped completely, and the corner here is still sharp and well cut, and shows excellent masonry. There is a great deal of detail of some interest, which I shall endeavour to record, but the doing of which will necessitate two, if not three articles.

The entrance is on the south side, through a doorway at present occupied by a gate. On entering the first chamber, one is impressed by the height of the Castle and its solidity. The present owner has partly restored the interior, and it is kept in good order. She has made a flower bed in the centre. None of the floors remain—the visitor looks straight up to the sky; roof and floors have vanished.

Before dealing in detail with this chamber, let us pass into the smaller building situated on the north side of the main Castle, and

which measures internally 16 ft. in length and 12 ft. in width. It is entered by a stone doorway leading from the larger building into the smaller. The door on this side has a square or flat top, and is 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and 2 ft. 2 in. in breadth. The wall immediately around this doorway is built of squared stones. As we stand in this doorway we are instantly struck with the great thickness of the wall dividing the two buildings, which is 5 ft. 10 in. across. All the floors and roof of this smaller building have also disappeared, though several beams of wood, still remaining, indicate where the floors were. That this Castle was used in modern times, is clearly evident from both buildings being still very largely covered with plaster.

In the wall immediately to the left on passing through the doorway, there are in the ground floor chamber two small splayed openings, now closed up, one on each side, and above them in the centre is a much larger one also built up. In the portion of the wall corresponding to the first floor, is one large opening, which apparently ran from its floor to ceiling. Above that again is a smaller opening on the second storey, and above again rises the pointed gable roof. Facing then to the north wall we find the same number of splayed openings on the ground floor, only they are all much larger, and the big centre one is still open, as well as one of the smaller ones to the right. The same kind of openings are found in this wall at the first and second floors as in the other wall, with the addition at the first floor of a little recess close to the window opening. Turning then eastward, we find again a splayed window in the centre of the ground floor chamber, and a rectangular recess, irregularly placed, on each side. In the wall at the first floor chamber is a large recess, or more properly "garde robe," to the left-hand side, and on the opposite side of the wall is a window opening. In the second floor is a window opening and two recesses, one in the very centre of the wall, and one running up from the floor. There is also another small square recess about midway in the wall to one side. The gable rises pointedly, but there is a distinct opening in the gable, as if there had been possibly a third or garret storey. Then turning round towards the wall separating the lesser building from the larger one, we have a curious opening into the large ground floor chamber through the back of the fireplace. This is no ordinary breach, for portion of it is regularly framed with stone somewhat similarly to a window. A passage in the thickness of the wall runs from the first floor chamber to the other at the side of this wall furthest from the door. It also has a small chamber over the doorway, and the same occurs in the second floor with the addition of a little rectangular recess high up in the wall. The top of the wall of the lesser building cannot be distinctly defined, but it certainly suggested that there was a third or garret storey, as there is an opening like a passage even at that height, from one building into the other. Here we noticed that while the entrance to the doorway from the side in the larger building is square headed, there is a segmental arch over the doorway on the side within the smaller building. It is clear that this Castle was built to resist strong attacks. One side, the west, looks towards the mountains, and

the north looks towards Dublin. Doubtless the stream formed a kind of natural fosse on the east side. It would be very interesting if it could be proved that the Castle was built upon the original dun. Perhaps Mr. Ball could throw some light on this point.

### NOTES OF WORKS.

Alterations and additions will shortly be commenced at Fota, Co. Cork, for the Rt. Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry, M.P. Mr. Arthur Hill, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Johnstown Castle, Co. Tipperary, is about to undergo extensive alterations and repairs. Mr. E. A. Hackett, C.E., is the architect, who will receive tenders for same up till the 15th inst.

The Governors of Castlebar Lunatic Asylum will receive tenders up till the 13th inst. for the construction of a water supply and the erection of a mortuary in connection with that institution.

The premises in Clanbrassil-street, Dundalk, lately in the occupation of Mr. Patrick Carroll, have been purchased by the Post Office Department as a site for the new Crown Post Office, so long the subject of discussion in that town.

Mr. Thomas Roderic O'Connor has offered to present a handsome two-lighted stained glass window to Clonfert Cathedral, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. He also contemplates presenting the cathedral with a very beautiful carved oak pulpit.

Sundry improvements have been made in Hacketstown Church. A handsome Caen stone pulpit, prayer-desk, and font have been provided, the pulpit being moved to the north side, and the prayer-desk turned choirwise. A beautiful altar cloth, the gift of Mrs. Hume Long, covers the holy table.

At Ballinahinch Church, County Down, considerable improvements have just been effected, including a new heating apparatus by Messrs. Riddel and Co., of Belfast. The churchyard has been drained and put in a perfect sanitary condition. Some minor improvements have also been carried out in and about the church.

\* The Board of Public Works seek tenders for alterations to Aldborough House, for some years past occupied as a barrack and commissariat depot. Our journal has, in its back volumes, given interesting accounts of this building, erected by Lord Aldborough for a town residence. We have not learned to what use it is now to be converted.

At the church of SS. Philip and James, Booterstown, Co. Dublin, a fine bell was dedicated by the Archbishop of Dublin last week. The bell which weighs 21 cwt. was cast at the Fountain Head Foundry, James's-street, and is a fine sample of Irish manufacture, and does credit to the founder, Mr. Matthew Byrne. The bell is fitted with his patent rotary iron mountings, the axle resting on trestles in the belfry. The following inscription appears on it:—"To the glory of God. Erected by the parishioners of Booterstown, 1897. Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound."

Killeslin Church, County Carlow, which has been in the decorators' hands for several weeks, was re-opened recently. It is a handsome edifice externally, with a nicely-tapered spire, and its interior has been thoroughly renovated. The walls have been painted in duresco of a salmon tint, with a dado of a chocolate colour and a suitable stencil border; the walls of chancel are done in sage green, the reveals of the window of a deeper shade; the pillars and window arches are painted in ivory tint, and the effect of the whole is very fine. The old wood-work of the wainscoting in chancel, the pulpit, altar rail, front of gallery, and entrance door, have been painted and grained to imitate the pitch pine of the new benches.

At a meeting of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, on Friday last, it was decided to erect a brass, in memory of the late Archbishop, Lord Plunket, on the south wall of the chancel arch, of the same dimensions and design as that on the north wall, in memory of Archbishop Trench—the figure, heraldic ornaments, and the inscription being varied. It was agreed by the Dean and Chapter to remove the Holy Table, now standing in the Chapel of St. Laurence O'Toole, to the east end of the Lady Chapel, or, if necessary, to erect a new Holy Table, if that which is now in use is found to be unsuitable.

The parish church, Preban, Dio. of Ferns, was, on the 19th ult., re-opened after thorough restoration and repair. The old square pews have been replaced by handsome open benches of pitch pine. A neat carved oak prayer-desk and lectern have been substituted for those of the antiquated type with which we were so familiar even twenty-five years ago in many churches. The friends of the late Phillips Newton, Esq., J.P. (a much esteemed and valued former parishioner), have erected a handsome carved oak pulpit to his memory, and the appointments of the Lord's Table have also been improved.

### NEW SEWER, DUNDALK WORKHOUSE. A CLAIM FOR EXTRAS.

At a meeting of the Guardians held on the 15th ult., the following letter from the contractors for the new sewer was read:—

"We now beg to report that everything in connection with this work is completely finished. The casing of pipes with concrete has been done some weeks, and the valves (which we were waiting on from makers) are now fixed, and same has been intimated to Mr. Cahill. In the event of his final certificate not reaching the board for this meeting, we request that our application for payment on account be now complied with. Your engineer has already reported (and you are yourselves aware) of the satisfactoriness of the job, which only required these two items done to enable him to issue the final certificate. So your board will be quite in order in complying with our request, and to facilitate same we hereby guarantee that it will in no way prejudice the consideration of any of the items of extras the board may take exception to.—Yours, &c., HODGES AND SONS."

Mr. Cahill, C.E., wrote on 8th ult.:—

"Re statement of Dr. Moynagh's representative at last meeting, handed me by Mr. Finegan, as to certificates and value of work done in reference to the above, I need not remind you that before any further payments after that of the last instalment, the work should be finished in all details. It is now over ten months since the cheque for the instalment referred to was issued, and up to this date some details pointed out in my report of 25th November remain even yet unfinished. On 5th I received instructions re tank valve, which shall be attended to as soon as it is notified to me that the tank is ready for examination."

A further letter from Mr. Cahill, dated 15th, was read:—

"I had a note from Messrs. Hodges on 12th inst. to say that everything would be finished up by Saturday, on which date I visited the works (13th Nov.). Connection of valves in hand, but not finished; nothing done to valve connection with Brewery. On yesterday (Sunday) Mr. Quirke called on me, and stated the work was finished late on the previous evening. He told me he would write me as to the day on which I could inspect the works with him. When I make this inspection I will report to you."

Messrs. Quirke and Williams were present, as representing Messrs. Hodges and Sons.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Cahill had now only to report as to the valves—a very small item, and which are now done.

Chairman—When you intimate that to Mr. Cahill, I suppose he will make an inspection, and give a final certificate, in all likelihood.

Mr. Williams—I don't think that need prevent you from issuing a cheque to-day.

Dr. MacDonnell—Would it not be possible to issue a cheque on account, without preju-

dice? If the work is actually completed and the sewer in a most satisfactory state, I think we might.

Mr. Williams—All we are asking is a cheque on account. Something may prevent Mr. Cahill from issuing a report next week, and then we may be put off for another week.

Dr. MacDonnell—There is £175 retention money, and some hundreds of pounds of extras, and I think unless there is some objection on the part of the board, it would be no harm to pay something.

Mr. Williams—It is not as if there was any question of the satisfactoriness of the work. You are even working the drain now.

Chairman—As far as we know, it has given satisfaction. The matter is in the hands of the engineer, and, until we get the final certificate from him, I don't see what we can do.

Mr. Williams—There is no law binding him to give a certificate. He might give a certificate on account.

Chairman—This £175 outstanding is retention money?

Mr. Williams—No; only £120.

Mr. O'Meara—The engineer could be instructed to give a certificate at once.

Mr. Roe—He has undertaken to do that as soon as Mr. Quirke fixes a day for inspection.

Mr. McKeivett—If Mr. Cahill saw it to-day, couldn't the board sanction a cheque on account to issue, if Mr. Cahill gave a certificate before three o'clock?

Mr. Roe—One thing is apparent from Mr. Cahill's letter: that it was intimated to him that the whole work would be finished by Saturday. He went there, and it was not finished.

Mr. Williams—What we would ask would be a cheque for the extras; we don't want to wait till next Monday.

Chairman—What is the difference between the retention money and the amount due? Only about £50, I think. That is all we could fill a cheque for.

Mr. Williams—It is principally for extras the amount is due.

Chairman—We are not going to pay anything for extras until we know what they are.

Mr. Williams—The board is quite at liberty to withhold the balance of the contract, but extras are things always paid at once.

Mr. Roe—Then we can't do anything as regards them.

Chairman—Is there a report from the clerk of works?

The Clerk—Yes. He states that there had been no work done since the 12th inst. when contractors' man arrived with the valve for railway junction; fixed valve on this junction. As this manhole is 5 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 3 in., and the cover only about 2 ft. square, the contractors' man covered the remaining portion with sleepers. Mr. Cahill insists upon having the latter portion done with flags. The valve for brewery did not arrive yet. The contractor is to set valve, and the brewery company will build manhole. It was late on Saturday (after Mr. Cahill had been here) that manhole cover was put on.

The Chairman said if the board were quite satisfied, and saw no difficulty in the way of drawing a cheque for £100, subject to Mr. Cahill's certificate, that course might be adopted.

This course was agreed to.

At the Board meeting on the 22nd ult., a letter was laid before the chairman, from Mr. P. S. Smyth, solicitor, Dublin, enclosing two garnishee orders bearing on this matter.

An account from Messrs. Hodges and Sons for further extra work was received. The clerk said he wrote to Mr. Cahill, who said the account should be submitted in the first instance to the committee, and he would be prepared to give his report to the committee.

The following was read:—

"Referring to your note of yesterday re payment to contractor and cheque signed at last meeting, I have visited the works, and, with the exception of some details to manholes, which the contractors have undertaken to make good, and which they are bound to do according to contract, I recommend

payment of the amount due on their contract—about £55, after retaining the stipulated amount of retention money. From your letter I perceive the guardians have given a sum in addition, on account of extras. As the amount due for these is in excess of the sum proposed to be paid, I see no objection to their getting the cheque mentioned, provided a satisfactory undertaking has been given on behalf of the contractors that this payment on account will not prejudice the rights of the guardians or the contractors in the matter of claim for extras.

PETER CAHILL."

Clerk—We received a written guarantee that the payment would not affect the question of the extras.

Mr. Quirke (Messrs. Hodges' engineer—who, with Mr. Williams, of the same firm, was in attendance) said the certificate read was given by Mr. Cahill on Wednesday, as his final certificate for the whole work. He could give no further report until the end of six months, because the work was done.

Mr. Roe—But he states in that that the work is not done.

Mr. Quirke—It is done now. The sewer is complete. A couple of manhole covers he asked me to change, and he said we could change them at any time. Even Mr. Cahill's son, who came up the other day, told the clerk that was the final certificate.

Clerk—I could not say that.

Mr. Roe suggested that they should hear the committee's report with regard to the question of extras, and that the guardians should be summoned, on notice, to consider it that day week. If read to-day, the guardians would have an opportunity of seeing the report beforehand.

The report was read:—

"In consultation with Mr. Cahill, the committee went through the detailed bill of extras, &c., furnished by Messrs. Hodges. They have come to the conclusion that the item charged for extra excavation at railway embankment, amounting to £131 8s. 6d., is not an extra for which the board is liable. The same remark applies to the item for piling, amounting to £113 1s. 6d.; and the items for graving the track, £11 2s. 6d.; building the boundary wall at Mr. MacMahon's, £12; and delay of four weeks in changing from old to new contract, £50. These sums amount to £317 7s. 6d. They also disallow for removal and refilling of earth, £6 3s. On the advice of the engineer we estimate the extra work in connection with the piers to amount to £73 11s., as against £93 11s. 6d. charged by the contractor—a difference of £20 0s. 6d. The item for extras in connection with the substitution of 9-in. iron piping for Stafford piping was difficult to approximate, owing to the fact that the contractor based his amount on the schedule price, which included excavation, &c. He charged £183 12s., whereas the committee think a sum of £75 12s. a most liberal payment, and they have, in addition, allowed £7 5s. loss of freight, a difference of £108. These disallowed items amount to £456 11s. Adding the sum of £7 5s. freightage to the items allowed, viz.:—Piers, £73 11s.; iron piping, £75 12s. This amounts to £156 8s., which, in our opinion, the contractor is entitled to for extras and allowances in connection with the work.

H. H. MACDONNELL, MICHAEL HAMILL,  
BERNARD HAMILL."

Mr. Quirke asked how it was that two of the biggest items were disallowed by the committee, while he (Mr. Quirke) held the engineer's written instructions to do the work—the piling and the extra railway excavation, amounting to about £300?

Chairman—Were you not to make a solid foundation?

Mr. Quirke—Yes; but he recognised that the foundation could not be made without piling, and we were to charge that as extra. The excavation at the railway was the same. We have written instructions for both, and both are disallowed there.

Mr. Hamill—We had Mr. Logan's report before the committee, as well as Mr. Cahill's presence in going into these items, and, if what Mr. Quirke states is a fact, it is very strange that the report of Mr. Logan does not embody it.

Mr. Quirke—I assure you I have the written directions here in my bag.

Chairman—There is no use in discussing the matter now. We must give a week or a fortnight's notice to all the guardians.

Mr. Quirke further stated, amongst other things, that they were only bound by the specification to lay 6 in. of concrete under the pipes in soft ground, which would not be a fortnight's work, and they had to spend two months piling the track instead. He also said that the plan showed only one railway line to be tunnelled under, whereas where they did the work there were eight.

The board decided to do nothing final, without giving all the guardians an opportunity to consider the matter, and the clerk was directed to notify them accordingly.

#### THE RECENT ACCIDENT IN ANGLESEA-STREET.

THE City Coroner, on the 24th ult., held an inquest at Mercer's Hospital on the bodies of James Carroll and Patrick Wade, who were killed on Monday by the fall of portion of a building that was being dismantled at the corner of Cope-street and Anglesea-street.

The Coroner said they were met to inquire into the circumstances of the death of two men caused by the fall of a wall.

Dr. John Elliott, Mercer's Hospital, deposed as to the men having been brought to the hospital. Carroll was bruised and cut on the arm and body. Wade's neck was broken, and the muscles were all wrenched off the base of the skull, the scalp being detached. The injuries must have caused instantaneous death, which was due to fracture of the neck.

Peter McQuestion, one of the men at work in the building and present at the accident, said that at nine o'clock, the foreman sent him and Wade to take down a chimney-breast, of which about 6 ft. were standing. The whole length of the northern wall, in which the chimney was, was standing, but the upper portion of it had been removed. After they had removed the chimney-breast they went down into the cellar to pick up the bricks and put them into a barrow. While so engaged the whole wall came down, without noise or warning. The whole front and left-hand walls of the house had been taken down before witness was employed about three weeks ago. Witness had been frequently engaged in the demolition of houses, and this house was being taken down in the usual way. They had all the necessary appliances, and none of them regarded the job as dangerous.

To Mr. Harrington—He did not notice on looking up the wall that had fallen, that bricks had been put through it from the next house, No. 8.

The Coroner said that that opened up a very serious and wide question.

Mr. Harrington said that the architect would give evidence of the wall having been built into from the back, and the owners of No. 7 could not see what was done. That, he believed, he would show, was the cause of the accident.

Mr. Maurice Glennon, foreman in charge of the works, deposed that about 9 ft. of the wall fell. Where the wall opened first was in front of a pier belonging to the party-wall of No. 8. The removal of the chimney-breast had nothing to say to the accident, nor had the removal of the rubbish. It had not been intended to remove the wall that fell, as it was to be built upon and used in the construction of the new house! The wall had been for a number of years exposed to the atmosphere. Some of the piers from the other house were visible over the wall that fell, but until after the accident they did not consider them a source of danger, and did not think it necessary to take precautions. The wall was not shored up, as no danger was apprehended. If it had been properly shored up, the wall would not have fallen.

To a Juror—The wall was weakened by being cut away in order to have the piers of No. 8 let into it.

To Mr. Harrington—The piers or pillars of the next house did not spring from the foundation, but were inserted in the wall. The piers projected 4½ in. into the party-wall of the dismantled house; there were four or five of them. He had no fear of the wall falling, and he had taken his breakfast under the wall two hours before it fell.

Mr. W. H. Beardwood, C.E., architect, deposed that he was the architect on behalf of Mr. George W. James, of Ardee, County Louth, for a building to be erected on the site of No. 7 Anglesea-street. Messrs. Lindsay and McDonnell were the contractors. His first plan for the house included a new wall instead of the one that had fallen. Subsequently they modified the plan, so as to reduce expenditure, the amended plan retaining this wall as the northern flank wall, and three chimney-breasts which would give additional supports as buttresses to the wall. Messrs. Lindsay and McDonnell had removed the whole building, in accordance with his plans, and there was not for any time a ruin there. Exposure to the weather had no effect on any portion of the wall. He had examined the building originally, and had no supervision over the demolition of the house, but, so far as he saw, the work was carried out in a proper way. Last Saturday he saw the wall, and there was not then the slightest sign of its giving way. It would have been a safer thing to shore up the wall while the rubbish was being removed. There were no joists in this wall to support it as stays or props. On taking down the chimney-breast, the proper thing to do was to prop the wall. He did not think, however, that the removal of the chimney-breast was the actual cause of the fall, but he believed it a contributory cause. The mass of the wall that fell would weigh about ten and a-half tons. When Mr. Bewley's house, No. 8 Anglesea-street, was built, the wall of No. 7 was cut into and piers inserted, and the whole of the bond work of this wall was destroyed by that. There were five such piers, projecting only 5 in. at the base and 9 in. at the top. The only object of the piers that he could see was to support the gutter of No. 7.

The Coroner—Had they a right to insert those piers?—No right whatever. It could be done only by leave of the owner of No. 7.

Mr. Michael Lindsay deposed that he was one of the firm of contractors for these buildings. The old wall adjoining No. 8 Anglesea-street was to be retained as part of the plans. The upper storey of that wall was comprised of lath and plaster, and could not be retained. He thought the piers were inserted to support the roof of No. 8, and that they did not go far down enough to weaken anything. He had no authority to remove the wall, to examine them lower down. The removal of the old building went on rapidly, and there was no exposure to the weather. He agreed with Mr. Beardwood as to the chief cause of the fall of the wall being the insertion of the piers, but did not agree that the removal of the chimney-breast affected it. It was the weakness of the wall at the back which caused it to buckle that caused the fall.

The Jury found that deceased were accidentally killed by the falling of portion of the side wall of No. 7 Anglesea-street, near which they, with others, were at the time engaged at work. They expressed the opinion that the wall should have been shored up before the chimney-stack was removed.

#### TENDERS.

For the erection of a new City Hall, for the Corporation of Belfast, Messrs. E. Thomas and Son, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, architects. Quantities by Mr. Stephens, Belfast:—

Laverty and Son	-	-	-	£134,686
Henry and Son	-	-	-	176,343
McLaughlin and Harvey	-	-	-	174,620
Campbell and Son	-	-	-	165,500
H. and J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast	-	-	-	
and Dublin (accepted)	-	-	-	154,864

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 224.)

ARTICLE NO. XXXI.

## (33.) *Wellesley Fever Hospital, North King-street, 1856.*

THIS Hospital was opened in Brown-street, off North King-street, in August, 1826, for the reception of Fever patients, and placed under the direction of the Governors of the House of Industry Hospitals. It contained 113 beds, and was a kind of auxiliary Hospital to the House of Industry Fever and Chronic Hospitals in Channel-row, for the arrest of contagious disease in the City and County of Dublin. In 1827, the number of beds was reduced to 56. It was finally closed in 1834.

## (34.) *The City of Dublin Hospital, 1832.*

THIS institution was founded in the year 1832, as a Clinical Surgical Hospital in connection with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, similar to Sir Patrick Dun's, which was then a Clinical Medical Hospital in connection with the College of Physicians. It was founded by six surgeons, viz.—Thomas E. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S., 16 Molesworth-street; John Houston, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Curator of the College School), 31 York-street; Arthur Jacob, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Censor), 23 Ely-place; Robert Harrison, M.D., F.R.C.S., 1 Hume-street; James Apjohn, M.D., E.K.Q.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Professor of Chemistry), 28 Lower Baggot-street; and Charles Benson, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Demonstrator of Anatomy), 34 York-street. They subscribed the sum of £1,100 in the enterprise, and rented from the "Incorporated Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland," three private houses on the north side of Upper Baggot-street (late Macartney Bridge), which that society, in the year 1820, converted into a schoolhouse for the accommodation of 60 girls, but which, in 1830, was discontinued. These three houses (originally numbered 7, 8, and 9 Macartney-bridge), were recessed about fourteen feet backwards from the line of street frontage, and were reconstructed into a school-house by the above-named Society. These houses will be described more fully further on.

On getting possession of these premises, the above-named six surgeons fitted them up with 52 beds for the reception of patients labouring under all forms of disease, those of an infectious nature excepted. The new institution was named

### *The Surgical Hospital.*

In addition to the sum of £1,100 subscribed towards the fitting up of the new Hospital, the Medical gentlemen subsequently added considerable sums, as the necessities of the institution required, until its support by the County of Dublin Grand Jury cess (£300) and subscriptions and donations by the public was secured. Subscribers of one guinea could recommend any number of patients to the Dispensary; subscribers of two guineas to send one patient into Hospital; and subscribers of five guineas to occupy a bed, with a succession of patients, provided their ailments were such as came within the objects of the charity. The founders of the Hospital were its first medical officers, with Abraham Colles, M.D., Consulting Surgeon; and Thomas Edward Beatty, M.D., Consulting Accoucheur.

The first advertisement of the new Surgical Hospital appeared in *Watson's Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack* for 1833, as follows:—

"The Surgical Hospital, Upper Baggot-street, has been established within the last year for the treatment of every form of disease, except such as are of an infectious nature. The building, which was late occupied as a school-house by the Incorporated Society, is airy and healthful, and well adapted to the purpose to which it is now applied. . . .

"The Medical Department of the Institution is

under the direction of the following gentlemen:—Arthur Jacob, M.D.; Robert Harrison, M.D.; James Apjohn, M.D.; Charles Benson, M.D.; John Houston, M.D.

"Consulting Surgeons—Abraham Colles, M.D., and Samuel Wilmot, M.D.

"Consulting Accoucheur—Thomas E. Beatty, M.D.

"Contributions will be gratefully received at the Bank of J. D. La Touche, and Co., Esqrs."

### *History of Upper Baggot-street.*

THIS street is a continuation of Lower Baggot-street, from which it is divided by the Grand Canal. The street is named after Lord Robert Bagot, or Bagot, who (circa 1307) obtained a charter from Nicholas de Hynteberg, son and heir of Lord John de Hynteberg, confirming to him and his heirs, "the Manor of the Rath, with three carucates and forty acres of land, with all the appurtenances, and one mill-site where the mill stands, with the water course of the Dodder, as far as the said mill, and from thence descending as far as the sea, to hold the same, that is to say, the Manor of the Rath, which is outside Dublin, near the Church of All Saints [now Trinity College], to have and to hold," &c.

The Manor of the Rath was held from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to whom it was granted, by charter, by King Richard I. in the year 1193, which charter was further confirmed by King Henry III. (1216), and Edward I. (1234).

The "Rath" which gave name to this Manor was situated at the northern end of the present Adelaide-place, on the north side of Lower Baggot-street, where a portion of it remained (a large mound covered with grass) until about forty years ago, when it was levelled when building the large female schools connected with the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Lower Baggot-street. This old mound gave name to the two "Mount"-streets, Upper and Lower.

Adjoining the "Rath" (on south side), Lord Robert Bagot erected a strong castle, known by the name of "Bagot's Rath Castle," which he fortified, and which, in conjunction with Rathmines Castle, served to protect the City of Dublin from the incursions of the Wicklow chieftains, and other septs.

In 1649, Colonel Jones, the Parliamentary General, fortified Bagot's Rath Castle, from whence he marched his army against Rathmines Castle, which was then held by the Duke of Ormonde for the King (Charles I.); but which he surrendered to the Parliamentary General. After the defeat of Ormonde, Jones dismantled both castles, and the Castle of Bagot's Rath remained a ruin until about the year 1790, when it was entirely demolished. Its site is shown on Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin. It stood on the site of the present Adelaide-place, on the north side of Lower Baggot-street, nine doors eastward of East James's-street. In 1800, a Commissary Barracks was erected on the site of the old Castle, and at the rear of the Barracks, near Upper Mount-street, was the "Mound" already noticed.

In a Court of Chancery (Ireland) Close Roll, 48 Edw. III. (1375), the Sheriff of Dublin received a mandate from the King, on petition of Stephen de Walle, Bishop of Meath (1368-79), setting forth "that Thomas Astenwarth had obtained custody of all the lands and tenements which belonged to William Bagot, in Bagot Rath, near Dublin; that said Thomas had sold his rights to said Bishop, who so obtained possession of said lands and tenements; that one William Fitzwilliam had obtained the aforesaid custody, under the name of the Manor of Bagot Rath, from the King, unaware that same had been previously granted to said Thomas Astenwarth."

"Wherefore, we adjudge that the aforesaid concession thus made to the aforesaid William [Fitzwilliam], at a later date, be revoked; and that the said Bishop be restored to his possession belonging to the aforesaid custody, together with the aforesaid rents. And we command you, that you deliver to the aforesaid Bishop, or his Attorney in this matter, the aforesaid custody, without delay;

and the aforesaid William is commanded, that he shall not further enter upon the aforesaid custody, under the pretext of the said concession, or of any other made to him, restoring to the aforesaid Bishop, as is right, the rents thence accruing in the meantime."

*Murder of Sir James Cornwallish, Lord Chief Baron, at Dublin, 13th June, 1443.*

AFTER the death of the Bishop of Meath, the lands of Bagot Rath were purchased by Sir Edward Perrers, and, after his death, his widow, Lady Johanna Perrers, married a gentleman named Bacon; he also died in her lifetime, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir James Cornwallish, who was the Executor of Sir Edward Perrers, and of Lady Bacon, entered into possession of the estate. The Chief Baron also died, or, if we are to believe the records of that time, he was murdered in his Castle of Bagot Rath on the 28th of November, 20 Henry VI. (1442).—

"By a certain William Fitzwilliam, late of Don-dram, Esq., who came with a great multitude of armed men, in warlike array, and entered upon the Hall of the Manor of Bagot Rath, with swords, bows, lances, and clubs, and then on the same day [28th Novr.], traitorously and feloniously murdered James Cornwallish, late chief Baron of the Exchequer of the Lord the King, in his land of Ireland, against the peace of the Lord King, as is commonly and notoriously reported, which most benious and wicked deed being deliberated, and considered upon by the Noble Lord James Le Botillier, Earl of Ormonde, Deputy of our beloved and faithful Lionel Lord De Willis, Lieutenant of the Lord the King, in his land of Ireland, and his council, with good and mature deliberation, it was agreed upon and ordered, that by a writ of the Lord the King of the aforesaid William, directed that he under the penalty of two hundred pounds, to the said Lord the King, to be levied off the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, of the said William, to the use of the said Lord the King, that he may be in his own proper person, before our said Lord the King, in his Chancery of Ireland, on Saturday in the feast of St. Martin (the Bishop next ensuing), wherever he then may be to answer, upon oath, what things may be put to him, on behalf of the Lord the King, &c."

What came out of this trial, or how it ended, we have nothing to show, but we next find, that in a statute or ordinance passed in Ireland in the 20th year of King Edward IV. (1480), his son, Richard Fitzwilliam, a free-man of the City of Dublin (then lately dead) is stated to have been seized of the Manor of Bagot Rath; and that his son and heir, who was then a minor, "being within the age of twenty-one years," was in the wardship of the king.

And in an Inquisition taken before the "Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, at Dublin, on the next Friday after the feast of St. Patrick, the Archbishop, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry VIII. (1530), by the undermentioned persons, to wit:—[here follow the names and addresses of twelve jurors].

"Which Jurors, say upon their oaths, that Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Bagot Rath, Gentleman, was seized, in his demesne, as of fee, of four messuages, two-hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow land, and twenty of pasture, together with part in Merryong [Merrion], in the County and Franchises of Dublin, which are worth by the year eight pounds, beyond all reprises, and of whom they are held the aforesaid jurors are entirely ignorant, and of the Manor of Bagot Rath, in the County and Franchises aforesaid, which is held of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City of Dublin, by the service of twenty marks by the year; And, they say, that it is worth by the year, six shillings and eight pence, beyond all reprises; and of one water-mill in Donabroke, in the County and Franchises aforesaid, which is worth by the year, four pounds, beyond all reprises."

From this Thomas Fitzwilliam, of "Merryong" descended Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of "Merryon," who was Knighted, 23rd August, 1608, and Sheriff of the County of Dublin in the ensuing year; and created, 5th August, 1629, *Baron Fitzwilliam* of Thorncastle, of Ringsend, and Viscount FITZWILLIAM of Meryon, in the peerage of Ireland.

Lord Fitzwilliam's Bagot-rath estate, which extended eastwards from St. Stephen's

green to Donnybrook and Merrion (which is now almost covered with handsome buildings), was, until about the year 1780, all under tillage and pasture. On John Rocque's Maps of the City and County of Dublin, 1756, the road leading from St. Stephen's-green (now Lower and Upper Baggot-streets, and Pembroke-road) is called "Gallows road," so named from the place of the public execution of criminals, on an mound called "Gallows Hill," which stood on the south side of the road at the junction of the present Upper Fitzwilliam-street with Lower Baggot-street; and on the northern side of same road, nearly opposite to "Gallows-hill," is shown on same map, a large quarry and a windmill. This quarry, afterwards disused, became full of water, and in the newspapers of that time we read of several cases of children being drowned, who went to swim in the pond. The site of the old quarry is now occupied by Rock-lane, at the rear of the houses on the east side of Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

In 1770, after Ely-place (then called Humerow) was opened into Upper Merrion-street, Charles Stanley Monck (ancestor of the present Viscount Monck) erected the block of splendid houses on the east side of Upper Merrion-street, now known as the numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24. He also opened a lane, called Stable-lane, from Upper Merrion-street, at the rear of his four houses, into Lower Baggot-street; and all that part of the road from this lane to St. Stephen's-green was named *Baggot-street*, as may be seen on Rocque's improved map of the City of Dublin by Bernard Scale, in 1778, on which Gallows-hill and quarry are also shown; the road from Stable-lane is called the "Road to Black-rock"; and, in 1776, the name Merrion-row was given to that part of Baggot-street between Upper Merrion-street and St. Stephen's-green.

In 1789, the new canal was commenced to be made from Harcourt Lock to the River Liffey, near Ringsend, when all the fields north and south of that part of the road between Merrion-row and the canal were laid out by Richard, 7th Viscount FitzWilliam, in new streets for building. The name *Baggot-street* was then given to that part of the road between Merrion-row and Macartney-bridge. Fitzwilliam-square, and Fitzwilliam-street, were also laid out; and *Pembroke-street*, named after his cousin, George-Augustus (Herbert), 11th Earl of Pembroke (grandson of Henry, 9th Earl of Pembroke, by his wife, Lady Mary, eldest dau. of Richard, 5th Viscount FitzWilliam of Merrion), to whom he subsequently bequeathed his Baggotrath estates.

The new streets were soon built upon, and we find in the *Dublin Chronicle*, of 4th August, 1791, that "such, at present, is the rage for building in this city, that every lot of ground in Fitzwilliam-square, lately laid out to the east of St. Stephen's-green, between Leeson-street and Baggot-street, and the adjoining new streets, are already taken. And, singular as it may seem, in all our new streets the houses are scarcely finished before they are inhabited."

In 1790, although Baggot-street was only built on as far as a little eastward of Upper and Lower Fitzwilliam-streets, similar improvements were commenced eastward of the new canal bridge, which was named "Macartney Bridge,"\* after John Macartney, chairman of the Grand Canal Company, who, having received the honour of knighthood for his exertions in promoting the inland navigation of Ireland, was created a baronet, 22nd January, 1799. After making the canal, all the ground on its east side was under cultivation, and, with the exception of six or seven houses then lately built, there were no houses between the Canal bridge and the village of Ball's-bridge. On an old map of this locality made in 1789, by P. Roe, land surveyor, now preserved in the Pembroke Estate Office, the proposed new

Canal is marked out, and six or seven houses built on the south side of the road, near the Canal.

In 1790, Richard, 7th Viscount FitzWilliam, made a lease, dated 3rd July, 1790, for 99 years, to Richard Hobart, Esq., of all that plot or parcel of ground which is now bounded on the south by Upper Baggot-street; on the east and north by Eastmorland-place and Eastmorland-lane; and on the west by Haddington-road. He built twenty-seven houses fronting the road to Ball's-bridge, and about fifteen facing the new Canal,—all of which were occupied by private families. That part of the road from the Canal bridge to Eastmorland-place he named "Macartney-bridge." Mr. Hobart built a large house, as a country residence for himself, together with two other houses,—all three being recessed about 12 ft. backwards from the line of the other houses fronting the street.

These three houses were, after Mr. Hobart's death, purchased by the Incorporated Society, who, as already mentioned, converted them into a female school capable of containing sixty girls.

Henry, 7th Viscount FitzWilliam, *d. unm.* in London, 4th February, 1816, when his estates passed by Will (dated 18th August, 1815) to his cousin, George Augustus (Herbert), 11th Earl of Pembroke, with remainder to the Earl's eldest son (by his 2nd marriage), Sir Sidney Herbert, who was created Lord Herbert of Lea, 15th January, 1861. With this change of proprietorship, the name "Fitzwilliam Estates" was changed to that of the "Pembroke Estates,"—a name now preserved in the Pembroke Township. In 1819, that part of the street named "Macartney-bridge" was changed to Upper Baggot-street, which was subsequently extended more eastward as far as the present Wellington-road, and the remaining portion was named *Pembroke-road*.

Sir Sidney (Herbert), Lord Herbert of Lea, *d.* 2 August, 1861, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, GEORGE-ROBERT-CHARLES, Lord Herbert of Lea, who succeeded his uncle, Robert-Henry, 12th Earl of Pembroke (*d.* 25th April, 1862), as 13th EARL OF PEMBROKE, and also inherited all his estates.

In 1839, on the expiration of Richard Hobart's lease, all his property reverted to the Pembroke Estate, when the Earl of Pembroke made new leases to all the tenants then residing on it, who were to rebuild their houses and business premises, which now give such a prosperous and important aspect to the neighbourhood. And in order that the old Hospital should be in keeping with the surrounding buildings, the Earl of Pembroke made to the Committee a new lease of their premises for 150 years, and gave the substantial donation of £6,000 towards the expence of making the necessary alterations by erecting a new front, &c., to the Hospital, so as to bring it into keeping with the surrounding new buildings.

In 1893 the name "Upper Baggot-street" was again restored to its original length, viz.; from Macartney Bridge to the intersection of Eastmorland-lane and Waterloo-road; and thence to Elgin-road on the south side, and Shelburne-road, on the north side, was named "Pembroke-road." The name of Sir Sidney Herbert is preserved in "Herbert-place" (from Lower Baggot-street to Warrington-place), and "Herbert-street" (from Upper Mount-street to Lower Baggot-street).

For much valuable information on the above, we are indebted to Fane Vernon, Esq., D.L.

We now return to the City of Dublin Hospital.

In 1834 the Hospital was placed under the management of a committee of twenty-five gentlemen. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant [Marquis Wellesley] became its *Patron*; and the following noblemen and gentlemen its *Vice-Patrons*:—Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin; Right Hon. Lord W. C. Plunket; His Grace

the Archbishop of Dublin; Hon. Justice Crampton; the Hon. Baron Pennefather; the Hon. Sir Henry Herbert; Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin; Admiral Oliver, R.N.

The Medical officers were:—

*Physicians*—Arthur Jacob, M.D., 23 Ely-place; Robert Harrison, M.D., 1 Hume-street; James Apjohn, M.D., 23 Lower Baggot-street; Charles Benson, M.D., 34 York-street; John Houston, M.D., 31 York-street; D. H. Macadam, M.D., 37 Upr. Merrion-street.

*Consulting Physician*—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., 9 Merrion-square, North.

*Consulting Surgeons*—Abraham Colles, M.D., 22 St. Stephen's-green, North; and Samuel Wilmot, M.D., 120 St. Stephen's-green, West.

*Consulting Accoucheur*—Thomas Beatty, M.D., 16 Molesworth-street.

*Matron*—Mrs. Turnbull.

The Hospital was visited every morning at 8 o'clock by the attending Medical Officers; and an extensive Dispensary, attached to the institution, at which extern patients received advice and medicine daily from 9 o'clock a.m., until all were prescribed for. Also diseases of the eye were prescribed for by Dr. Jacob, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at same hours.

In 1836, the institution was named the "City of Dublin Hospital."

In 1854, the sum of £2,500 was collected by public subscription, and expended on the improvement of the Hospital, by which it was made capable of accommodating 100 beds.

In 1854, Dr. Joliffe Tufnell, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Dublin Hospitals, said that the City of Dublin Hospital had, at that time, 40 beds closed for want of funds. And Dr. William Hargrave, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in his evidence before same Committee, in reply to Mr. W. Digby Seymour, Qn. 3,171,

"As the Government grant diminishes, can private subscription be at all relied upon to supply the deficiency in any sensible degree?—I am certain it cannot. I speak from my own experience as regards the City of Dublin Hospital. That Hospital is supported in the following manner:—by contributions, by donations, by charity sermons, by donations from the medical men taken from the pupils' fees, by a small interest arising out of a legacy of £1,200, and a Corporation grant of £300 a-year."

And in reply to Qn. 3,173, he said:—

"The Hospital was founded in 1832 as a Clinical Hospital for the School of the College of Surgeons, and it required the greatest exertion to keep it up."

Dr. Hargrave, in his appeal to the Committee for a share of the Government grant of £15,000 a-year proposed to be given to the Dublin Hospital (Qn. 3,175), said:—

"When the City of Dublin in its Surgical and Medical Institutions has so fully and well performed the trust reposed in it in affording well-educated medical men for the different branches of the service, I think we have a claim upon the State in equity, if not in right. There is a strong claim for the benefit of the city, and a pressing one as a medical school, and a claim for the whole country also; particularly now that they are giving us this additional Professorship for Military Surgery, also when Dr. Smith, who is the Chief of the Army Medical Department, has affected the establishment of a Professorship of Logic to meet the requirements, as he conceives, of the Army. We have established such a Professorship in the College of Surgeons, which is very well attended by gentlemen destined for the Army."

Dr. Hargrave's appeal for Government aid was ably supported by the following Memorial from the City of Dublin Hospital, presented, on the 17th of January, 1854, to the Earl of St. Germans, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, praying for a portion of the Government Grant:—

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable EDWARD GRANVILLE, EARL OF ST. GERMAN, Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland.

"May it Please Your Excellency,

"We have the honour of appearing before you as a Deputation of the Board of Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital, constituted of the

\* All the bridges over the Canals are similarly named after the directors of the company. (See "Dublin Street Names Dated and Explained," by the Rev. C. T. McCready, D.D., Dublin: 1892.)

Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Vice-Patrons' Directors, Physicians, and Surgeons of the Institution.

"We respectfully solicit your Excellency's attention to the position of this Hospital, and the claims which it has as an educational establishment.

"The City of Dublin Hospital was founded as a *Clinical Hospital* in connexion with the School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and the whole of the Physicians and Surgeons are (with one exception) Professors of the Royal College of Surgeons.

"The remaining medical officer of the Hospital is the lecturer upon Military Surgery, a course of instruction in immediate connexion with the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, and East India Company's Service.

"The Hospital is thus one of the principal sources of Medical and Surgical instruction in the School of Surgery in Ireland, and has, ever since its foundation, had attached to it a very large class of students, no less than forty of whom are, at this moment, before Sebastopol.

"During the last twenty years it has educated 1,840 pupils, as will be shown by the accompanying table, which specifies the number attending in each year the winter and summer sessions for instruction.

*"Return of the Number of Students Educated in the City of Dublin Hospital for the last twenty years":—*

Years	Winter Session	Summer Session	Total	Years	Winter Session	Summer Session	Total
1835	87	34	121	1846	59	26	85
1836	81	28	109	1847	55	23	83
1837	71	27	98	1848	54	24	78
1838	46	9	55	1849	48	19	67
1839	54	23	77	1850	56	22	78
1840	53	20	73	1851	74	23	97
1841	54	22	76	1852	60	57	117
1842	52	20	72	1853	77	48	125
1843	64	17	81	1854	82	50	132
1844	79	25	104				
1845	66	48	114	Total	1272	570	1842

"The principle of aiding by Parliamentary grants educational Hospitals in Dublin having been admitted to be sound, by her Majesty's Government, and the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed last year [1853] for the special purpose of inquiring and reporting 'whether the utility of the Dublin Hospitals as a medical school justifies and requires their maintenance by grants of public money,' having recognized and urged the reasonableness and necessity of giving such aid, and recommended that an inquiry should henceforth annually be made as to their general state and efficiency, we, your memorialists, humbly pray that the City of Dublin Hospital may be included in such inquiry and receive such aid.

"We respectfully press this upon your Excellency, because its sources of income (which are derived solely from voluntary contributions and a Corporation grant) are insufficient to maintain, by upwards of forty beds, the number of patients the Hospital is constructed to hold.

"We urge it especially because by the introduction of 'The Medical Charities Act' [14 & 15 Vic. Cap. 68], into Ireland by her Majesty's present Government, the City of Dublin Hospital has been deprived of the grant which it previously annually received from the County Grand Jury; and we urge it because, as a charitable institution, this Hospital extends relief, not only to the City of Dublin and its vicinity, but to the whole of Ireland; the admissions [808] of the past year alone showing that more than one-third of the severe cases came from the counties generally.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for your kindness in granting us the honour of this interview; and we respectfully place this our memorial in your Lordship's hands, praying for the strictest inquiry into the working and management of the Hospital which we have the honour to represent, confident that it will be found, both as a receptacle for disease and a source of Medical and Surgical instruction to the student, second to none in this city.

(Signed)

Joseph Boyce, Lord Mayor of Dublin.  
H. Verschoyle, Clk. } Hon. Secs.  
Chas. Benson, }

Notwithstanding this most pathetic memorial, and cogent argument set forward, appealing for government aid to support this most laudable institution, Dr. South's Commission, in their Report to His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1856), upon the best mode of distributing the grant of £16,000 recommended

by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Dublin Hospitals, say:—

"The Memorial of the City of Dublin Hospital to your Excellency for Government aid, has been specially referred to us.

"From some passages in the Communications of the Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital and of its Medical Officers, it might be inferred that this Institution is the Clinical School of the Dublin College of Surgeons, an impression which we ourselves at first entertained. We, however, find this not to be the case, and that, in fact, there is no Hospital specially connected with that College; the College Professors themselves being attached to different Hospitals, each possessing its own Clinical School.

"The formation of this Hospital is, no doubt, in a great measure due to Professors of the College of Surgeons; and they are, in our opinion, entitled to great credit for the energy which they have evinced in its establishment and maintenance.

"The City of Dublin Hospital being located in a part of Dublin which is increasing in wealth and importance, enjoys in that respect peculiar advantages over the other Hospitals of the city. And it appears to us that the continued exertions of those parties who are interested in its prosperity, and are connected with it by property or neighbourhood, are adequate to secure its future maintenance on its present scale; and that the extension which would be necessary to adapt it for the support of a distinct School of Medicine would require a large immediate outlay, as well as a very considerable addition to its income.

"Under these circumstances, we cannot recommend to your Excellency that the City of Dublin Hospital should participate in the grant proposed to Parliament for the Hospitals of Dublin."

(To be continued.)

#### DUNDALK HARBOUR BOARD— ELECTION OF ENGINEER.

ON Tuesday, the 16th ult., the Commissioners held an election for the position of Harbour Engineer. The applicants were:—P. T. Mullen, Manchester (formerly engineer of the dredger, "Faugh-a-ballagh"); E. F. Conyers, Ballingarry; John Geary, Belfast; P. P. Metge, Harcourt-street, Dublin; N. Callan, Dowdstown; J. G. Wilson, Wellington-road, Dublin; G. A. Adair, Lower Mount-street, Dublin; G. L. Johnston, Castlebar.

Mr. Thomas Roe proposed Mr. N. Callan. In electing him they would be acting in the interests of the Harbour and of the Trnst. From his testimonials it was apparent that Mr. Callan was a man of unblemished character and sound knowledge, and was sure to make a very desirable officer.

Mr. O'Connell proposed Mr. Mullen, but there being no second, the Chairman declared Mr. Callan duly elected.

Mr. Hamill said they ought to define the new engineer's duties before doing anything else. Mr. Roe—They were defined long since.

Chairman—You have to give him full control over the dredger and barges, and make him responsible for everything.

The Secretary said the duties were defined, but he had not the minute of it at hand.

Mr. Backhouse—Better have it settled before Mr. Callan goes into office.

Mr. Roe—The duties as defined by the board ought to be on the minutes.

Secretary—Yes; but it is some twenty years back.

Mr. Roe—Not at all. A few months ago, when considering the appointment, that was gone into, and a report drawn up. Mr. Patteson wrote it, and it should be on the minutes.

The Secretary made a search, but did not find it. It was agreed that a committee of the whole Board should be summoned for Thursday, to settle the matter, and that Mr. Callan should go into office on December 1st.

THE HOPPER BARGE AT BUTT BRIDGE.—The Dublin Sanitary Association having called the attention of the Public Health Committee to the state of the hopper barge near Butt Bridge, the Council received a letter from the Executive Sanitary Officer, stating that the barge had been inspected, that it is under his observation, and that he will take action if the results of his observations warrant him so doing.

#### LONDONDERRY MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING.

ON Thursday evening, 18th ult., the Master Builders' Association of Londonderry held the first of their annual social meetings in the Northern Hotel. The invited guests included the Mayor (Alderman Johnston, J.P.); the City Surveyor, Mr. W. J. Robinson, A.M.Inst., C.E.; the architects of the city; representatives from the Masons' and Bricklayers' and the Carpenters and Joiners' societies; and the younger members of the several building firms of the city.

Mr. Joseph Ballintine, J.P., President of the Master Builders' Association, occupied the chair, supported by his Worship the Mayor and the City Surveyor.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend were read from Messrs. John Guy Ferguson, W. E. Pinkerton, and R. E. Buchanan, architects; and from Mr. James Duggan, President of the Masons' and Bricklayers' societies. After ample justice had been done to the excellent dinner provided by Mrs. Gibson, the usual loyal toasts were given and heartily responded to.

The Chairman next gave "Our Guests, the Architects," coupled with the toast the name of Mr. William McElwee, in the much-regretted absence of Mr. John Guy Ferguson. In proposing this toast, the Chairman drew attention to the vast improvements that have taken place in the character of the buildings erected in the city during recent years. Within his recollection, and apart from a few public buildings, the majority of the houses were plain boxes, perforated at intervals for doors and windows, and sadly deficient in many of the conveniences that are now rightly regarded as absolute necessities. But, in the present day, our buildings, public and private, are designed with the greatest skill and taste, and are replete with every modern improvement. Our street architecture is a credit to the profession, and second to nothing in the kingdom.

Mr. McElwee, in responding, expressed his pleasure in being present at the first social meeting of the M.B.A., but much regretted the circumstances under which he was called upon to respond in the very regrettable absence through illness of Mr. John G. Ferguson. He (Mr. McElwee) expressed his entire concurrence in, and sympathy with, the objects of the association, as set forth in their constitution. He held it was entirely for the good of the community that architects, builders, and artisans should know each other more intimately, and cultivate the friendly relations that such meetings as the present were calculated to foster. He quoted the dictum of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, advising all organisations that meant to hold together, to "Dine, Dine often, and Dine well." It was entirely a mistaken idea that architects, builders, and artisans should form antagonistic camps. Each was dependent on the other, and the best results could only be attained when all work harmoniously together. Illustrating the necessity of united action in obtaining fair conditions, he instanced some cases of severe hardship in his own experience resulting from harsh enforcement of inequitable conditions. Anticipating the best results from the action of the present organisation, he wished it all sorts of success and prosperity.

The Chairman next proposed "Our Guests the Operatives," coupled with the names of Messrs. R. Logue for the Masons and Bricklayers, and T. McGregor for the Carpenters and Joiners. In doing so, he complimented the societies, who, through their representatives, had shown such a moderate and conciliatory spirit in recent negotiations, whereby serious trade disturbances and strikes had been obviated. After all, whilst the architects might design and the contractors be ready to arrange for and carry out architects' designs, it was on the artisan that both depended for the proper execution of their works, and Mr. Ballintine expressed the concern felt by the Associated Builders as

to the future of the artisan class. The matter of apprenticeship touched upon by Mr. McElwee was a serious one, and it was a momentous question where the artisan of the future was to come from. The doors, sashes, and frames and the other requirements of a building made in the local workshops until quite a few years ago, and in the making of which the apprentice learned their trade, were nearly all now imported ready made. The outlook for the future of the carpenters and joiners was serious, and it was hard to see where a remedy was to be found. The importation of this class of goods is now an established trade, and we find those requiring joinery, especially from country districts, ordering it by number and brand, much as they would order a barrel of herrings or a case of ready-made boots. The builders and those associated with them get no benefit out of such transactions, and we consider the traffic injurious in the present, and likely to throttle out of existence the joiners' craft. The plasterers' trade was possibly in even a worse case. There were practically no plasterers being trained, and with the present generation it looked as if the trade would cease—gradually come to an end, and become one of the lost arts!

Mr. Logue, for the Masons' and Bricklayers' Societies, thanked the M.B.A. for the honour and pleasure of participating in their first social meeting, and for the kind and hearty manner in which the toast had been proposed and received. He expressed the gratification of the artisans generally at the formation of a builders' association and at the satisfactory manner in which a code of rules had been fixed, showing clearly the duties to be performed and the remuneration to be received, as well as settling definitely the various usages of the trade. On the apprentice question he assured the association and the architects that the trade societies would assist in every possible way in the efforts being made to get educated, well-behaved boys into the trade. Whilst their trade, as the president had remarked, was not subject to exactly the same dangers as the joiners' or the plasterers'—brickwork or masonry did not lend itself readily to the arts of the "ready-made" merchant—still there has been in the past regrettable slackness in the matter of apprenticeship which they hoped to avoid in the future, so that when a youth had served his time they hoped to turn him out a capable, competent workman.

Mr. McGregor, responding for the carpenters and joiners, also expressed his pleasure at the successful inauguration of the M.B.A., and the gratification it was to his society that the recent differences between employers and the employes had been tided over amicably and without disturbance to the good relations existing—a result that could scarcely have been attained had there not been such an organisation in existence to take united action.

### THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Academy was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th ult.,

The President, the EARL OF ROSSE, in the Chair.

Dr. Edward Perceval Wright (Hon. Sec.), read a letter from the Lord Lieutenant stating that, as he was obliged to receive an important deputation that afternoon, he was unable to keep his promise of attending the meeting of the Academy.

Dr. Wright read also a letter from Miss Isabella Haughton, expressing the sincere gratitude of the family of the late Rev. Dr. Haughton, S.F.T.C.D., for the Academy's appreciation of his life-work, as testified in their resolution of 8th November. The letter went on to say that the kind sympathy which the Academy had expressed towards the family had touched them deeply. They well knew how he had prized his old companions, and how he had loved the Royal Irish Academy, in which he had received his earliest honours, and of which he subsequently became President.

The Earl of Rosse then delivered his his Presidential Address (an abstract of which we print on page 225).

Professor Mahaffy, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his address, said that, although it was consistent with his lordship's modesty to have said that he considered his appointment to the chair as due kindness on their part, nobody who had heard the richness of his address, and the large number of topics with which it dealt, could fail to be persuaded that it would have been impossible for the Academy to have chosen a more learned and accomplished President. Of the many subjects that he had treated, none came nearer to their hearts than his sympathetic and kindly account of the career of their dear friend, Dr. Haughton, who had been lately taken from them. The Academy was to be congratulated on the new curator who had been appointed over their collection in the Science and Art Museum. He (Professor Mahaffy) did not approve of the *locus* of the collection, but he thought that the ability and excellence of the new curator would largely compensate for the defect in that respect. The longer he was acquainted with museums, the more thoroughly was he convinced that the practice of swamping a great number of small collections into one large one, was objectionable.

The Hon. Judge Kane seconded the motion, which was passed with acclamation.

The President having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

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# HISTORY OF Dublin Hospitals & Infirmeries, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

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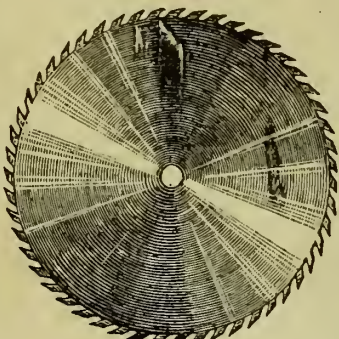
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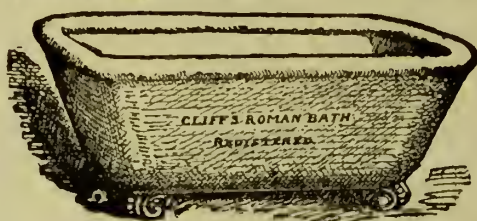
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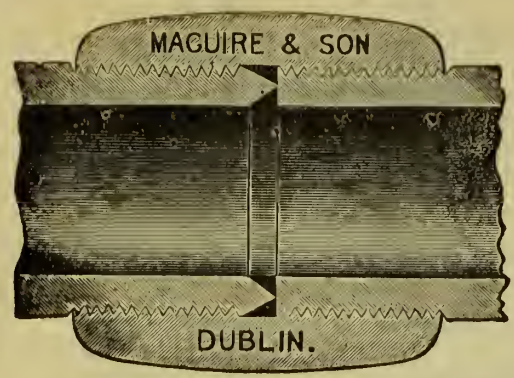
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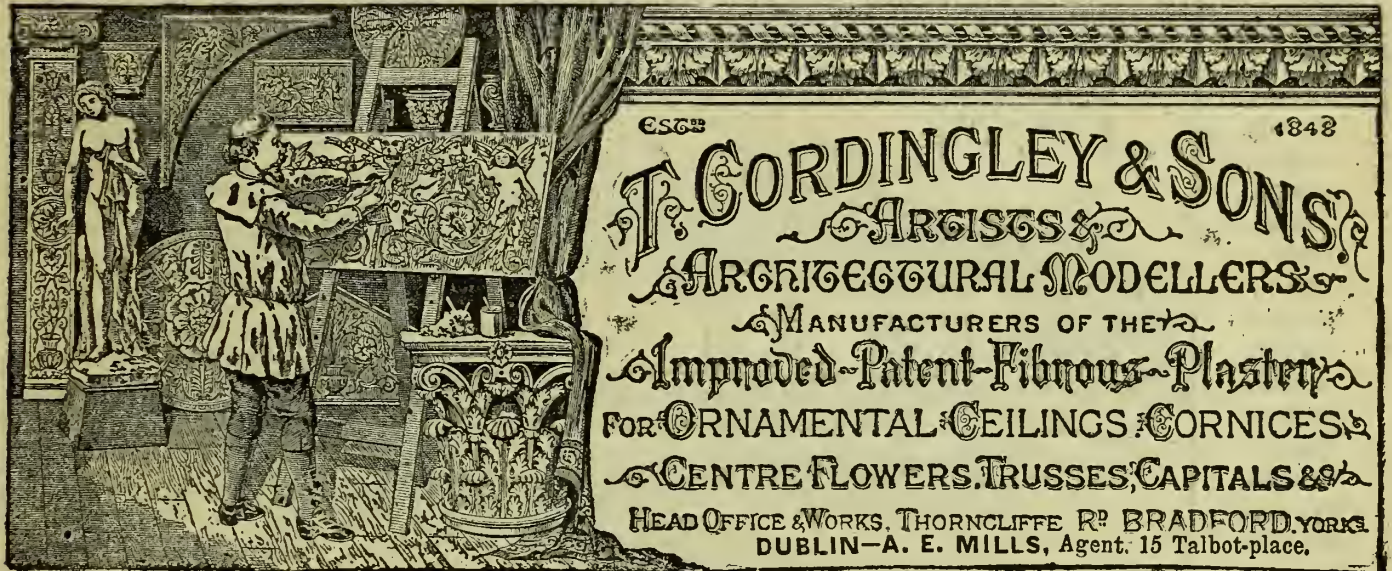
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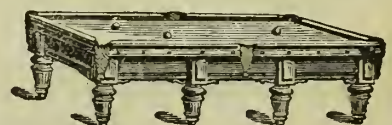
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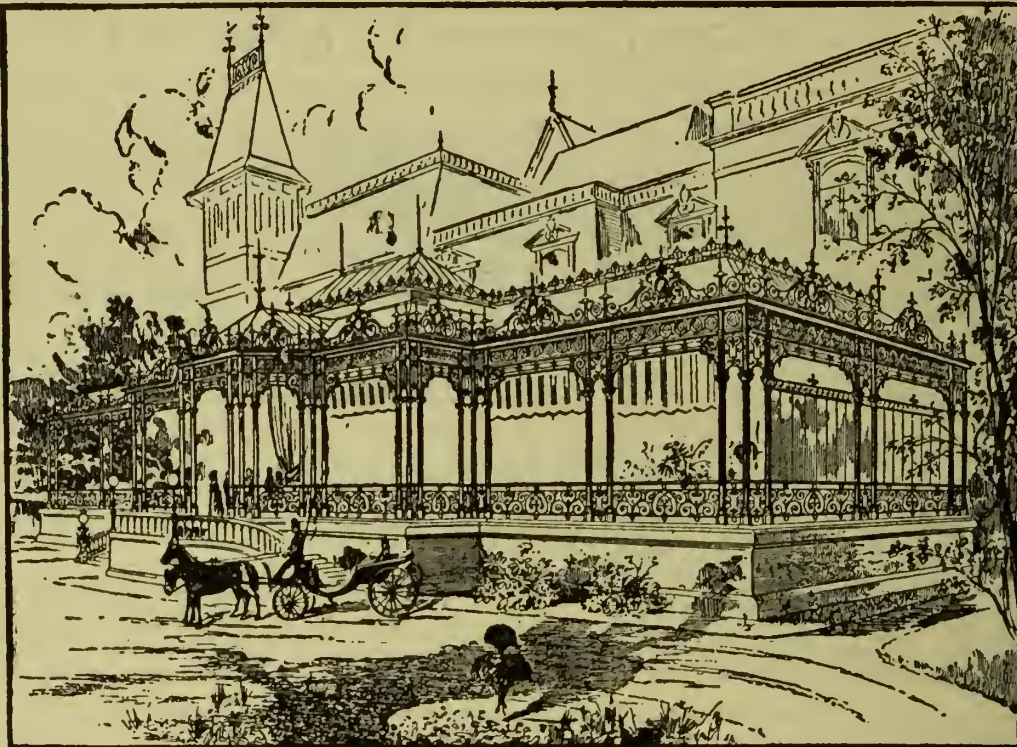


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## THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 912.

## OBITUARY.

ROBERT MANNING, M.Inst.C.E. and C.E.I.

THE remains of above named Member of the Engineering profession were, on Monday, removed from his late residence, 4 Upper Ely-place, for interment in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's-cross. The first portion of the Funeral Service was conducted at Christ Church, Leeson Park, by the Rev. Canon Neligan, assisted by Rev. Henry Patton, during which the hymn 290, "A evening time it shall be light," was sung—the deceased's favourite hymn.

Chief mourners—Wm. Manning, M.Inst.C.E.I., son; Captain Lionel J. Manning, son; W. R. Fitzgerald Manning, G. R. Stephens Manning, Robert A. J. Manning, grandsons; G. Gilbert Leech, nephew.

Amongst those present at the Cemetery, we noticed the following—Kennett Bayley, M.Inst.C.E.; Major Pearson Beames, Marmaduke Backhouse, Sec. Inst.C.E.I.; W. Berry, Hon. Captain Crofton, R.N.; W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.; F. C. Crawley, M.B.; T. P. S. Crosthwait, M.Inst.C.E.; W. Dargaville Carr, Francis R. M. Crozier, Robert Cochrane, F.R.I.B.A.; James Dillon, President Inst.C.E.I.; T. M. Deane, Freeman W. Deane, Fredk. Dick, M.Inst.C.E.; Michael Davis, J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, George F. Fitzgerald, T. F. Foley, Sir Robert Forster, Bart.; Fred. Franklin, Richard A. Gray, M.Inst.C.E.I.; John Purser Griffith, M.Inst.C.E.I.; Douglas W. Grey, Chief Engineer Board of Public Works; Samuel Hemphill, C. G. Hemphill, Henry Austin Jones, O. Colville, M. Jones, R. E. Follett Jones, D. T. Jones, John A. Lane, Captain A. A. Lane, T. P. LeFanu, George Gibson Leech, Thomas W. Lyster, Hugh G. Latimer, E. de L'E. Litton, H. B. S. Montgomery, Wm. Hemingway Mills, Engineer-in-Chief G.N.R.; Walter Osborne, R.H.A.; Trevor T. L. Overend, R. O'Shaughnessy, Commissioner Board of Public Works; N. Proud, A. T. Pentland, M.Inst.C.E.; E. W. Preston, S. Ussher Roberts, C.B.; W. Ross, Thomas Robertson, Chairman Board of Public Works; B. B. Stoney, M.Inst.C.E.I.; Sir Thornley Stoker, W. B. Soady, W. H. Soady, G. W. Tyrell, Jasper R. Tyrell, T. F. Wright, Samuel Walker, Richard C. Walker, H. Williams, Secretary Board of Public Works.

The deceased was third son of William Manning, of Knocknamohil, County of Wicklow, who was Adjutant of the 40th Regiment at Waterloo. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and subsequently a Member, and occupied the position of its President in 1877 and 1878. The address delivered by him in the latter year, as President, embraced a review of the science of Engineering in its widest scope. It extends to twenty pages of the twelfth volume of the Transactions of the Institution, and a reader of it at the present day will find a store of knowledge bequeathed by its author. The volume now lies before us, and we quote his introductory remarks:—

"In addressing you from this chair as your President, my first impulse is to tender you my sincere thanks for the great distinction which you have conferred upon me, by electing me to that honourable office for the second time. . . . I assure you that, in looking back over the thirty years which have elapsed since I was elected an Associate of this Institution, and making every allowance for the great difficulty (if not practical impossibility) of my regular attendance at its meetings, I feel that it has been in my power to do so little to forward its interests that I am unworthy of the high position in which you have placed me. But were it otherwise, and that I could lay some claim to be your President, I think there is no man, no matter what may be his eminence or his ability, who calls to mind the names of the eminent men who have filled this chair before him, who will not feel a natural and very unaffected diffidence in assuming functions which they have so worthily exercised."

It was in 1846 he first entered the service of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and was engaged in arterial drainage up till the year 1855. In 1843 he was appointed district engineer in an extensive district extending over parts of five counties. On completion of these works, he was engaged in private practice in arterial and thorough drainage, bridges, harbours, &c. In 1869 he returned to the service of the Commissioners of Public Works, and was in the year 1874 promoted to the office of Chief Engineer to the Board, from which he retired on pension at the end of 1891. During the last period of 18 years he had sole charge of all the engineering works under the Department, including the five Royal Harbours—of which he reconstructed one—and 187 fishery piers and harbours, of which latter he designed and constructed nearly 100. He also had charge of the construction of extensive works executed on the River Shannon (commenced in the year 1880), as well as in various other districts in Ireland.

In 1858, he was elected a Member of the English Institution of Civil Engineers. By that body he was, in 1866, awarded a Telford Gold Medal and Manby Premium, for a Paper on "The Flow of Water from the Ground."

## THE LORD MAYOR OF BELFAST ON THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

In responding to the toast of his health and that of Mrs. Pirree, as proposed by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, after thanking the company for the very kind words which had been said in reference to himself and his wife, and also alluding to the progress and prosperity of the city, proceeded:—

I have already taxed your patience severely, but there is one other matter to which, as it has already been referred to by our noble chairman and Professor Cuming, I feel I am bound to make some reference to—night, though I fear I shall be treading on very delicate ground in doing so. I allude to the great struggle that is still going on in the engineering trade; and, my lord, in referring to such a matter I might well wish I had your diplomatic experience and knowledge, and your facility of expression to enable me to explain to you as clearly, as fully, and as powerfully as I should like to do, my views on this important subject. I fear, however, I could not hope to do this in such a way as to carry conviction to the minds of those who

may differ from me on general principles; but I can at least define my position with regard to this unfortunate dispute. And in the first place, let me say frankly that I extremely regret my inability to take the same view as the majority of my fellow-employers. Indeed, my lord, so widely have I found myself to differ from many employers of labour during the last ten years, that I have sometimes wondered whether I am right in keeping to my progressive and advanced policy, and whether the idea that so many have as to the means by which the industries of this country could be successfully continued, is not, after all, the right one—so strong were the representations that were made to me by my friends, some of them amongst the most eminent in their profession; and I have taken the greatest pains to study the matter in all its bearings, with a view to working in harmony with my fellow-employers, if at all possible. But a comprehensive view of the situation, in the light of the experience gained in the working of our own establishment, and a careful study of the problems presented by the industrial conditions of the present day, only confirm the strong opinion I hold regarding the impossibility of satisfactorily and permanently adjusting matters by the recourse to measures that might have been well enough fifty years ago, but are utterly impracticable at the end of the nineteenth century. Gentlemen, we must get free from old prejudices and class hatreds. Why should employers on the one hand, or workmen on the other, regard each other with suspicion and enmity? Are not capital and labour mutually dependent upon each other? Why, then, should there be so much difficulty in our working harmoniously together to our mutual advantage and the good of the whole country? I think it would be extremely unfortunate if employers should cease to interest themselves in their workmen, and if the latter should cease to take a pride in their work. My opinion is that we need the most highly skilled workmen in our industrial establishments, and that, therefore, every encouragement should be given to those organisations that have done, and still do, so much to raise the standard of competency amongst workmen. Then, gentlemen, having the most competent workmen, as we undoubtedly have, in this country, we should have also the very best and latest machinery and plant to ensure economical production; and, generally speaking, for the proper conduct of our business we require the most intelligent and capable staff of officials, but if we lack these essentials we may be quite sure that nothing else could possibly save us our trade. Personally, I may say that I am not so much alarmed as some people seem to be by the increasing competition of other countries. I believe it will only stimulate our energies, and it is part of our business to find out for ourselves the best means of meeting such competition. I firmly believe that the shipbuilding industry of Belfast owes much of its great development to the keen competition that we knew we must always expect from the other side of the Channel, where many of the shipyards have coal and ironworks almost adjoining them, the knowledge of this having, as far as my own firm is concerned, caused us to expend from time to time a great deal of capital in furnishing our yard with the most complete equipment of machinery, and in providing every mechanical contrivance suitable to our work, so that we might be in the very best position in this respect for competing with others. Gentlemen, my contention is, that we must adopt the same means to preserve our national industries as we do to obtain our local trade. We forget that the countries that are now competing so closely with us are enabled to do so by adopting the latest and best and most novel kinds of machinery, and that therefore we must be as progressive in this respect as they are; and if we are so with all the advantages we have arising from our having the most competent and best trained workmen, if our establishments are properly organised, and if both employers and em-

ployed are wise enough to realise the necessity for cheapening production, and with this object mutually agree to some arrangement by which two or even three shifts, say of eight hours' each, might be worked during the day of twenty-four hours, I am confident that we shall be more than able to hold our own even in fact of the increasing competition with which this country is threatened. Gentlemen, these are my views, briefly stated, and these are the reasons why my firm has had nothing to do with the unfortunate dispute in the engineering trade, which, I am sure, everyone here will join with me in hoping may now very speedily be terminated.

## THE LESSER CASTLES IN THE CO. DUBLIN.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE.

By E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.S.A.I.

DUNDRUM CASTLE—(Continued).

PASSING from the smaller building into the large one, we proceed to examine each wall carefully, and note its details. The wall immediately before us, which we take first, is that through which the entrance is, and which in my last article I described as the south wall, but observation with a compass obliges one to confess that south-west wall would be more accurate. The marks of each floor are clearly observable in the face of the wall, and one or two old cross-beams still remain. The entrance doorway reaches up to the ceiling of the ground floor, that is about 8 ft., and though without the head is topped with a flat stone, within it is built into a segmental arch. The thickness of the wall here is 3 ft. 5 in.: To the right of the entrance doorway is a recess now used as a seat, beginning about 1½ ft. from the ground, and stretching up nearly to the ceiling of the ground floor. On the other side of the entrance is a somewhat similar recess, but much higher up above the floor level, and in fact was continued into the first floor chamber; the floor must have gone across it. It was probably a late window broken through the wall, but the greater part of it is now built up; the only opening left being a large circular one near the top. Above the entrance doorway is a window stretching almost up to the ceiling of the first floor room, and above it again in the wall of the second floor is a recess or continued groove, which probably also was a window, but is now built up, as far as can be judged through the ivy. To the left of it is a recess.

At the extreme left of this wall, one first notices a mass of rubble still kept together by mortar, but entirely irregular in surface, reaching to the level of the first room. It is difficult to decide or form any accurate opinion of what this indicates, but to the best of my judgment, here were originally the stairs leading from the ground floor chamber to the room above. As one looks higher up the wall at this corner, one perceives two small windows, one in each of the upper floors, which appear to have served to light the stairs or perhaps lobbies or passages. It is also noticeable that the wall is thinner at this corner, either to make room for the stairs, or for people to stand.

Turning then to the left, one faces a wall in which presumably there never were any windows, as against it on the other side was built a separate part, or adjunct of the Castle. The only indication of any opening in this wall is what appears to have been once a small doorway, afterwards roughly built

up with stones now blackened with age; and this doorway (5 ft. 9 in. high, by 2 ft. 10 in. wide) led from the ground floor of the large building apparently into the adjoining building on the other side of the wall to which I briefly alluded before. Nearly all the lower half of this wall (save the space where was the old doorway) has been, in very recent times, plastered over to preserve it, but above this plaster a very rough broken patch of wall exists, above which again the wall seems to get a little thinner, and it is noticeable that at this elevation this wall is built against, and not bonded into, the strong centre or dividing wall.

Standing opposite this wall, we find also on the left a projecting piece of wall 4 ft. 10 in. broad, of compact rubble, which originally was carried, I conceive, on to the now built-up little doorway, and to my mind proceeded across it in the form of an arch, joining the other solid rubble work at the opposite corner, where it seems that the stairs were. This is confirmed by a large faced-block of stone to one side of this little door, on the floor at the base of the rough rubble work, indicating, I think, that a little passage ran through this specially thick part of the wall to this doorway. The purpose of this solid block of wall I take to have been principally for a passage or corridor to rest on, and also perhaps to support originally a barrel-vaulted ceiling across the ground chamber.

Turning again to the left, we now face the thick inner wall dividing the two buildings. Here on the ground floor we have a fireplace of the old type, of which I hope to give an exact description later on. It is not in the centre but rather to the right-hand; then on the left of the fireplace comes the square-headed doorway into the inner building, and in the extreme left is a small square opening, narrowing down to a mere hole now blocked up, or covered outside by ivy. It may have been for observation, or to fire from, as it pierces through the wall close to the angle formed by the smaller and the larger buildings. Higher up this wall to the extreme right-hand, we find, on the level of the first floor chamber, a passage into the smaller building; a small fireplace low down in the middle of the wall, and to the extreme left a small oblong window. Here also are to be observed what appear like large grooves in the wall, or in other words, the wall is shallower here, and this disappears in the ivy. In the portion of the wall at the second chamber, is a small fireplace in the centre, and the similar passage into the inner building on the right; and at the very highest part of the wall, we noticed a third opening or passage into the top or roof of the smaller building.

When I first visited this Castle, it seemed to me that there had been a third or garret storey, as no doubt the gables at each end rise pointedly, and there is an opening in one; but since my second visit lately, it occurs to me that possibly there was no such top or garret storey, but that there was rather a walk inside the battlements, and that the roof rose from it to the centre.

Turning round for the last time, and examining the wall that looks towards the mountains, we find three openings in the ground floor. On the right is a large window, 3 ft. deep, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. broad, the lower half built up, and the upper fitted with wooden divisions and bars. In the centre is a large opening 1 ft. above the ground, 6 ft.

high and 5 ft. broad, very slightly splayed. It is 3 ft. deep, and is also half built up from the bottom, and half protected by bars. It has two flagstones on the top, with brickwork on the right side. The ground outside comes nearly up to the centre of the windows. I do not think that either of these windows is really ancient; they seem rather to have been widened out of the old windows, like that on the left, in modern times. When one considers how carefully every opening in these walls on the ground floor was made by the original builders, it is clear that they did not make these windows, which would subject the occupants more easily to attack; and we are confirmed in this by finding on the very left of the centre window, a small opening 4 ft. from the ground, 2 ft. 3 in. broad, 18 in. high and 3½ ft. deep, the top of three flagstones, and the bottom of two steps, each narrowing and closing in, first to a foot square, and finally till but a small round hole appears in the wall outside. Here, again, in this wall we find the splayed hollow or recess carried up from the floor of the first chamber until it is lost in the ivy. Near the beginning of the hollow is a large slit, but no other openings can be detected. The internal measurements of this chamber, or the main castle, are: length, 27 ft., and width 20 ft. Its height, as far as can be judged, may be estimated at 40 ft., or say 45 ft. to the top of the gables. The ivy hangs down from the top of the walls, and covers the upper part of each wall more or less, and has not been trimmed within as it has to some extent without.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY PROF. AITCHISON, A.R.A.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Tuesday, 23rd ult., Prof. Aitchison delivered a lecture on "The Architecture of the Renaissance," before this Association. The lecture was, through the kindness of Mr. Cecil Orr, A.R.I.B.A., illustrated by numerous limelight views.

The President, Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The lecturer, after some preliminary remarks, said that the interest in Renaissance Architecture was of an entirely different kind from that which enthralled them in Gothic. The men of the Renaissance were actuated by entirely different desires from those of the middle ages, and were also of most vigorous physical and intellectual powers, but were by no means so overflowing in invention, and the architects were absorbed by a new desire of giving the simplicity and design of classical architecture to their own architectural works, and, being mostly artists, they wanted to make striking pictures of their buildings in architectural language, and they were by no means troubled with any desire for feats of construction, for they were not constructors, and had Roman authority for massiveness. They had, however, a love of beauty that has been exceeded only by the Greeks. He did not think the Italian architects ever quite equalled in their works the dignity and impressiveness of Roman buildings, though there was this to be said in favour of them, they had only a part of the revenues of a great nobleman, or a great city, to expend, while the Romans had a part of the plunder and taxation of the civilised world. It was, perhaps, unfair to judge of what the Romans could do from the trifling remains that were left, but he recollected nothing of them that possessed that exquisiteness of some of the best early Renaissance buildings, not to speak of the semi-architectural monuments of the

Renaissance. He might, however, say that for style and beauty the Renaissance still held its own, and showed its visual superiority over every sort of work that had been done since the palmy days of Athens. There was a long list of architects of the fifteenth century—from Benvenuto da Majano to Michel Angelo—of whom, perhaps, Peruzzi and Bramante were the greatest, but these early Renaissance men were so full of energy and capacity that they could turn their hands with success to almost anything. One had but to read the account that Leonardo da Vinci gave to Sforza of what he could do, and the life of Benvenuto Cellini to see that these men could sing you a song, or make you verses, build a ship or lead an army, paint a picture, cast a statue or engrave a die with almost equal felicity and success. There was a native vigour about their minds and an inventiveness which rendered their work more interesting to us than when the whole of Roman architecture had been measured and mapped out, as it were, by the middle of the sixteenth century. Buildings could then be made by receipt, and could be criticised by their supposed exact similitude to ancient Roman work. The architecture of the fifteenth century was done by men who still retained memories of a former style and of former austerity, and had been spurred to invention by the first sight of Roman models. The Palazzo del Consiglio at Verona, attributed both to Fra Giocondo and Formentone, the Communal Palace at Brescia, the Church of the Madonna dei Muracoli at the same town, the Scuola de St. Marco, and the Palazzo Cornaro-Spinelli and the Manzoni at Venice, and some of the more striking tombs, would do more to raise their admiration for these lovely works than a long list of more pretentious and duller works, although Palladio's great hall at Vicenza, Peruzzi's Palace at Rome, and Michel Angelo's staircase at the Laurentian Library, and his chapel to the Medici should not be omitted, nor some of the lovely works of Bramante; in fact, there was hardly a town in Italy that had not got some masterpieces of the early Renaissance, for it was the mingling of Christian truths with Pagan myths, that gave it one of its charms. The lecturer next gave an interesting description of the Corrado-Spinelli Palace at Venice, which, although small, was of very artistic device, and was supposed to have been designed by one of the Lombardi, a family which had produced as many architects as that of the Du Cerceau in France. This palace, although a jewel in itself, would but for its artistic perfection be almost unobserved by the side of the gigantic Palazzo Vendramin and other large palaces on the Grand Canal. There was another small but most charming palace, which Browning once bought, rather than the Palazzo Spinelli. The lecturer next said a few words on the quaint inventiveness of these early Renaissance men, and, proceeding, described the two palaces built by Baldassarre Peruzzi for the Marquis Messini in the Via San Pantaleone, the great charms of which were their plainness and elegant proportions. The lecturer then dealt with the works of Palladio, who conveyed the grandeur of expression of the antique. His basilica at Vicenza was one of his most impressive works. The Italian Renaissance came about by a triple influence—patriotism, intellectual freedom, and taste. Italy, torn by faction or ground under the feet of execrable tyrants, loved to see buildings that reminded her of Italy's greatness. She hated to see a style that reminded her of ecclesiastical fetters and austerity, while the cultivation so earnestly pursued for more than a century made her long for dignity, grandeur, simplicity, and breadth of ecclesiastical buildings. The lecturer said he had dealt with the four epochs of architecture, beginning from the time of the Greeks. Each period showed the peculiar genius of the people, and their progress in intellectual development. It was true he had only given a glimpse of the perfection of Greek architecture, of the dignity

and magnificence of Roman, of the soaring flights of Gothic, both constructively and æsthetically, and of the greater perfection and artistic beauty of the revived Roman; but he hoped he had whetted their appetite to know more about architecture, and to take more interest in that of the present day. It was from the numbers, knowledge, and taste of the lovers of every art that its perfectness developed. They could not believe that if the public generally were as dead to the flights and perfection of poetry as they were to architecture, they should ever have had Tennyson. Did they think painting would have flourished as it did in Italy if the painters had not recognised the love of the people for it, and had not collected the Cimabue who made the first step forward from the old Byzantine mechanism had not had his picture borne in triumph through his ward, and that it was ever afterwards called the Joyous Ward. They must remember that architecture alone of all the fine arts told the history of the cultivation of the people at the time it was done in its own country, while the works of every other fine art could be and were exported. They should remember the boast of Pericles to the Athenians, "We love the Beautiful." If they did not love it now-a-days, how could they expect to rival those who did? He hoped that the imperfect description he had given of the great progress that had taken place in old times, would have some effect in making his hearers see for themselves the glorious beauties of Continental architecture during the periods he had dealt with. The lecturer, in conclusion said, much as he admired the Architecture of the Renaissance, he must admit that the architects of those days were not constructors as were the architects of the middle ages. They were painters and sculptors, and they painted their architectural designs, as it were. He urged on those present to spare no pains and no effort to become masters of their profession. The poets had set them an example in this respect. Let them consider Milton, and how Longfellow translated the Italian poets in order that he might thoroughly study their style.

Mr. Thomas Drew, F.R.I.B.A., R.H.A., in proposing a vote of thanks, said he did so, not as President of the Royal Institute of Architects, but as a member of the Architectural Association. He referred to the eminent attainments of Professor Aitchison, and thanked him for his kindness in coming amongst them that evening.

Mr. Frederick Batchelor seconded the vote. He said that their Association was but a short time established, but, though young, it was vigorous and active; and small as had been their beginnings, they were now almost able to stand alone.

The President, in putting the resolution, said that they all of them fully appreciated Prof. Aitchison's kindness in addressing them during his short stay in Dublin, when the claims on the time at his disposal must have been considerable.

Professor Aitchison, in reply, said it had been a pleasure to him to meet the members of the profession in Dublin, and that his whole desire was for the advancement of Architecture; and he hoped that each of those present would be as successful in his career as he desired.

Professor Aitchison exhibited a very large collection of photographs, which formed a unique record of the period of the Renaissance.

#### ARCHBISHOP PLUNKET MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Fund raised for the erection of a statue to the late Archbishop Plunket, a report was presented, in which the following appears:—"The sub-committee appointed April 21st to make inquiries as to artist and site, beg to report that they have received and considered applications from the following artists: Mr.

Thornycroft, R.A.; Mr. Bruce Joy, Mr. Hope Pinker, Mr. G. Johns, Mr. Webber, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Percy Wood. They are unanimous in recommending that the work be entrusted to Mr. Thornycroft, R.A.; the statue to be at least eight feet high, or such further height as may be required having regard to the surrounding buildings. Mr. Thornycroft's terms are, £1,500; one-third on receiving the commission, one-third on completion of the clay model, and one-third on erection. This sum of £1,500 includes pedestal, conveyance to Dublin, and all expenses of erection, save foundations under ground level, if such be required. The statue to be finished in twenty months. The committee are also unanimous in recommending Kildare-place as the proper site for the statue. They further recommend that a committee of superintendence be appointed to place themselves in communication with the artist, and to supervise the progress of the work.

#### NOTES OF WORKS.

The Ballyshannon Board of Guardians have under consideration a scheme for supplying Bundoran with water. The contractor for erecting the works will be declared on the 8th prox.

Mr. J. Lane, C.E., Bandon, has prepared plans for providing the town of Dunmanway, Co. Cork, with a supply of water, under the Guardians of the Union. The works will shortly be commenced.

The Corporation are about to commence the erection of additions to the Disinfecting Depot, Marrowbone-lane, and to carry out necessary alterations to same, from plans by Mr. C. J. McCarthy, City Architect.

Additional buildings to the registrar's house, together with a waiting-room and out-offices, &c., rendered necessary by the enlargement of Dean's Grange Cemetery, will be shortly commenced by the Guardians of Rathdown Union, from the plans of Mr. Carter Draper, C.E.

The County Court House, Galway, is being warmed and ventilated by means of Shorland's patent Manchester Stoves with ornamental tiled sides, and with descending smoke flues, and Shorland's patent Manchester Grates, the same being supplied by Messrs. E. H. Shorland and Brother, of Manchester.

The house No. 13 Ely-place has been purchased by the Select Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, as a residence for its rector. Under the direction of Mr. William Mitchell, R.H.A., architect, sundry works of improvement have been carried out in it in a most satisfactory manner by Messrs. W. and A. Roberts, builders, Grand Canal-street. The decorative work has been executed by Messrs. A. Roberts and Co., Lower Baggot-street.

**TAYLOR ART SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.**—The subjects for 1898 will be: for figure painters, "Confidences," and for landscape painters, "Woodland." Class 2 (for modellers)—a statuette, not exceeding 36 inches in extreme height, illustrating a given subject. The subject for 1898 will be: "Girl, undraped, tying her sandle." They will also be required to submit a study of a head, life size, in *basso relievo*. These models must be cast in plaster of Paris, and the surface must not be coloured or bronzed, but, if necessary, the casts may be coated with a preparation of wax and turpentine without colour. With regard to optional work (Class 3), a special prize, not exceeding £10, is offered to candidates submitting an optional work illustrating any subject selected by themselves. In the case of painters, the size of the canvas is not to exceed 36 x 28 inches, and in the case of modellers, the cast must not be larger in extreme measurements than 36 x 24 inches. A student may compete in any one or more of the above classes, but no student will be allowed to send in more than one work in any one class, save in Class 2, in which two works are specified, and the winner of the scholarship will not be eligible to receive any other prize.

# HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from page 232.)

ARTICLE NO. XXXII.

(33.) *Wellesley Fever Hospital, North  
King-street, 1856—(continued).*

In 1884, a Nursing Institution was established in connexion with this Hospital, since which time the nursing system has proved a great success.

In 1885, a Royal Commission (with Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., as Chairman) was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant's (Earl Spencer) Warrant, dated 10th June:—

"To make enquiry into the management and working of the several Hospitals in the City of Dublin, and, in respect to the Hospitals which receive annual grants from the public funds in aid of their support, to ascertain whether the conditions upon which such grants from public funds were made have been observed and complied with; also to make enquiry whether if the grants made from public funds were commuted, a consolidation of the Hospitals, or any of them receiving such grants, could be advantageously carried out; and whether the redistribution of such annual grants is expedient and advisable."

The Commissioners sat in the Privy Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, where its first meeting was held on 24th of October following, for the purpose of taking evidence, and closed its sittings on the 13th of March, 1886; and on the 4th of April, 1887, they presented their report to his Excellency, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant.

In their Report on the City of Dublin Hospital, the Commissioners, after giving a brief sketch of its foundation, say:—

"The origin of this Hospital offers a striking contrast to that of such an institution as the Mater Misericordiarum or St. Vincent's Hospital. In the latter cases the dominating motive which led to their foundation was the welfare of the patient. In the former the founders sought for a means by which, through the opportunities afforded for clinical instruction, they might attract a class of students, and thus acquire for themselves professional reputation—a laudable motive, no doubt, but one which tends to increase unnecessarily the number of such institutions, and which undoubtedly has had the effect of so increasing them in Dublin, where a Hospital connexion seems to be almost a *sine qua non* for professional advancement. For instance, it was surely not necessary for the Hospital wants of that neighbourhood to establish a second building within so short a distance of Sir Patrick Dun's. Economical considerations would have suggested, instead of such an arrangement, an enlargement of Sir Patrick Dun's; but when the impelling motive is self-interest—and we use the word in no disparaging sense—considerations of this kind are apt to be overlooked."

After dealing with the question of amalgamating the City of Dublin Hospital with Sir Patrick Dun's, the Commissioners, continuing their Report, said:—

"As a natural consequence of the origin of this institution, the purchase system at once grew up, for, as the founders had sunk their capital in the enterprise, it followed that they were anxious, before retiring, to realize the value of whatever interest they might have acquired. Hence each succeeding physician or surgeon paid the outgoing officer or his representative, a certain sum which went on increasing in amount in proportion to the growth of the prestige of the Hospital, until at last the payments became so large as £1,200. It was time then for the lay members of the Board to interfere, and, accordingly, in 1875, a deed was executed, by which it was arranged that in future, on the occasion of a vacancy, the outgoing officer was to receive £100 less than the sum which he had himself paid, until the purchase system had been altogether abolished."

"This Hospital has already had a great reputation as a clinical school, especially for operative surgery. It has, therefore, always attracted a large attendance of students, and, at the date of our inquiry, had a larger daily attendance than any other Hospital in Dublin."

In 1889, on the termination of Richard Hobart's lease, all the tenants (including the Governors of the Hospital) were granted new leases by the Earl of Pembroke, with a

proviso that all of them were to rebuild their houses in a uniform manner,—hence the present stately buildings which now ornament that locality. However, as the old Hospital was then in a fairly good state of preservation without rebuilding it, the only conditions imposed in the new lease were, to erect a new front to the Hospital, and add an additional storey to the old building, so as to bring it into keeping with the surrounding new buildings. In order to have these improvements carried out, Lord Pembroke\* very generously gave the munificent sum of £6,000, on condition that the plans were to receive the sanction of his architect; and the remainder of the expenses was made up from the proceeds of a very successful bazaar ("Kosmos") opened at Ball's Bridge on the 16th of May, 1893, which realized the very handsome sum of £12,005 14s. 5d., handed over to the governors of the Hospital by Mr. Harry Dudgeon and Mr. Oliver Fry, trustees of the executive committee.

In recognition of Mr. Arthur H. Benson's arduous work in organising the fête, and in carrying it to such a successful issue, the directors unanimously resolved that one of the ophthalmic wards should be called "The Arthur H. Benson Ward," and that a tablet to that effect be placed up in it.

Plans for the new front were prepared by Mr. Albert E. Murray, 37 Dawson-street, architect to the Hospital, and the works were executed by Mr. Samuel Worthington, South Richmond-street. A perspective view of the new front was given in the IRISH BUILDER for 15th Dec., 1892. The front of the building is composed of red Ruabon brick, and buff terra-cotta, these harmonising so well together. The window dressings, strings, &c., are also of terra-cotta. The whole style may be termed a free treatment of "Victorian,"—or what was called by an architect humorist, "Late and Flat—with a strong turn in the gables towards the Dutch."

The facing bricks and terra-cotta were supplied by Messrs. Dennis, of Ruabon, while the stock bricks used throughout the building were from the Mount Argus Brick and Tile Works, Harold's Cross.

The total cost of these additions and alterations was about £7,500.

A short time before his death, the late Earl of Pembroke also gave the directors of the Hospital, at a nominal rent, a large piece of ground, situated at the rear of the Hospital, for the purpose of providing a much-needed recreation and airing-ground for the benefit of the patients, as well as accommodation for a laundry. In accordance with the terms of the lease, the directors have expended £604 in enclosing and laying out the ground.

In 1895, a new isolated Fever wing was erected, and named the Drummond Wing, after William Drummond, Esq., who bequeathed a sum of money for that purpose.

In 1897 (October), the building of a new Operation Theatre was commenced, which is very much needed, and in every other respect will be in keeping with the many general improvements that have been made in the Hospital. This work, as well as the new Fever wing, is from the designs of Mr. Albert E. Murray, R.H.A., architect,—the building is being carried out by Mr. James Kiernan, contractor, Talbot-street.

The total number of beds in the Hospital is 120; the average number occupied during the year ending 31st Dec., 1896, was 93.

The number of patients relieved during the year were:—intern, 1,037; extern, 11,963.

This Hospital receives no Parliamentary grant; it is unsectarian, and supported by a Corporation grant, Hospital Sunday Fund, and voluntary subscriptions and donations.

The Hospital is managed by a Board of Directors, the members of which are elected by the Board. No qualification is necessary, but it is generally expected that a director will qualify as a life governor by a payment of twenty guineas on his election.

The medical staff are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. A person becomes a life Governor by paying twenty guineas to the funds of the Hospital, and as such he has the right of sending patients for admission, while he can keep a bed occupied during the entire year in which his subscription is paid, but as a life governor he has no voice in the selection of the Board of Directors.

The total amount of income the Hospital received during the year ending 31st Dec., 1896, was as follows:—

Subscriptions and Donations, &c.	£2,673	15	4
Corporation grant	-	-	300 0 0
Hospital Sunday Fund	-	-	438 15 4
Legacies	-	-	1,186 19 11
Pay patients	-	-	16 5 5
Dividends, &c.	-	-	683 17 5
Sundries from other sources	-	-	90 4 0

Total, £5,389 17 5

Total expenditure - £6,045 0 9

## The Present Medical Staff.

*Physicians*—Sir George F. Duffey, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, 30 Fitzwilliam-place; and Alfred R. Parsons, M.B., F.R.C.P.I., 27 Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

*Consulting Physicians*—Sir John T. Banks, M.D., K.C.B., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, 45 Merrion-square, East; J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., &c., 57 Fitzwilliam-square, North.

*Surgeons*—Henry Gray Croly, F.R.C.S.I., &c., 7 Merrion-square, North; William J. Wheeler, F.R.C.S.I., &c., 32 Merrion-square, North; Geo. Jameson Johnston, M.A., M.B., &c., 13 Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

*Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon*—Arthur H. Benson, F.R.C.S.I., 42 Fitzwilliam-square, West.

*Gynaecologist*—John Lilly Lane, A.B., L.R.C.S.I., &c., 37 Lower Baggot-street.

*Resident Surgeon*—Arthur C. Duffey, M.B., B. Ch., B.A.O., Univ. Dub.; L.R.C.P.I.

*Lady Superintendent*—Miss Helen Shuter.

*Secretary*—Mr. William C. Hastings.

(34.) *Lying-in Hospital, Townsend-street, 1832.*

This Institution was originally established for the relief of poor Lying-in women at their own homes, especially those who had seen better days, and who felt reluctant to go into hospital; but the applicants becoming so numerous, that accommodation had to be prepared for twenty intern patients, who were received on the recommendation of subscribers of at least one pound paid annually. The smallest subscription entitled the donor to give a ticket for attendance at the patient's own home. The medical staff were:—

*Master*—Bryan R. Shannahan, M.D. (commonly called Count de Kavanagh), 50 Great Brunswick-street.

*Consulting Physician*—Charles Davis, M.D., South Anne street.

*Consulting Surgeon*—Simon M'Coy, French-street.

*Consulting Accoucheur*—John Murphy, M.D., Dawson-street.

*Registrar*—James Grant, Blackhall-street.

Although the benefits of the Institution were not limited to any particular parish or district in the city, it survived but a few years, and, from want of support, it was finally closed in 1836.

(35.) *South-Eastern Lying-in Hospital, 1834.*

In 1834, a large house (No. 20) in South Cumberland-street, Merrion-square, was fitted up with twenty-five beds for lying-in women, and was opened in April, same year, for the reception of patients. It was supported by voluntary contributions, by fees from the pupils, and by the profits arising from an apothecary's shop in the Hospital, where persons were recommended to purchase their medicines, "where none but the purest are compounded, and at the most reasonable prices, and thus support and extend a chari-

\* The Earl of Pembroke *d. s. p.*, 3rd May, 1895, aged 45 years, and was succeeded in his estates and titles by his brother, SIMON, 14th, and present Earl of Pembroke.

table and useful institution." Private wards were set apart for patients paying one pound each.

Subscribers of one guinea, annually, were entitled to recommend four patients; and a donation of ten guineas constituted a subscriber for life.

The Hospital was managed by a Board of 15 Governors.

#### The first Medical Staff.

**Master**—James Costello, M.D.

**Consulting Accoucheur**—Thomas E. Beatty, M.D., 16 Molesworth-street.

**Consulting Physician**—[Sir] Henry Marsh, M.D., 24 Molesworth-street (afterwards of 9 Merriam-square, North).

**Consulting Surgeons**—Abraham Colles, M.D.; and J. W. Cnsack, M.D.

The wards were well lit with gas; and the pupils' room fitted up as a reading-room, with every requisite standard work on Midwifery, &c.

Clinical lectures on Midwifery, and on Diseases of Women and Children, were delivered by the Master to the pupils, and certificates were received by the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.

In 1842, on the death of James Costello, Thomas R. Mitchell, M.D., was appointed Master. Dr. Mitchell opened two courses of lectures on Midwifery to his pupils,—a winter course, commencing on the second Monday of November; and a summer course, on the second Monday in May. The Board of Governors was augmented by lady Governesses (11) who also formed the managing committee. The medical staff now comprised the following:—

**Master**—Thomas R. Mitchell, M.D., &c.

**Consulting Physicians**—Sir Henry Marsh, M.D.; and Dominick J. Corrigan, M.D.

**Consulting Surgeons**—Manrice Colles, M.D.; and John Woodroffe, M.D.

**Consulting Accoucheurs**—Thomas E. Beatty, M.D.; and Robert L. D. Nixon, M.D.

In connection with this Hospital, lectures were delivered by Dr. Mitchell in the Dublin School of Medicine, and by Dr. T. E. Beatty, Professor of Midwifery, at the Royal College of Surgeons.

At the expiration of six months, the pupils were required to undergo an examination in Anatomy and Physiology, the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

At the end of the session, two premiums were given,—one on Theoretical Midwifery at the Dublin School of Medicine, and one on Practical Midwifery at the Hospital.

In 1852, Dr. Mitchell resigned the mastership of the Hospital, on the occasion of his returning to England, and the Hospital was finally closed.

#### (36.) Western Lying-in Hospital, 1835.

This Hospital was founded by Robert Duffield Speedy, M.D., and Fleetwood Churchill, M.D., in the year 1835, and named "The Western Lying-in Hospital." It was opened in October, 1835, in the house 24 Arran-quay (formerly the town residence of Lord Clifden), for the accommodation and relief of the poor married females of the western parishes of this city. A dispensary for attending females at their own homes was also attached to the Hospital. These institutions were supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, the fees received from pupils, and by Grand Jury grants. They were placed under the management of a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, fourteen of whom were clergymen, five medical men, and six laymen.

There was also a ladies' committee for the purpose of visiting the patients, and supplying them with clothing, &c.

#### Medical Officers.

**Master and Resident Surgeon**—Robert Duffield Speedy, M.D.

**Physician Accoucheur**—Fleetwood Churchill, M.D.

**Consulting Accoucheurs**—Samuel B. Labatt, M.D.; and Henry Darley, M.D.

**Consulting Physician**—William Harty, M.D.

**Surgeon**—J. H. Power.

**Consulting Surgeon**—Robert Adams.

Dr. Speedy and Dr. Churchill, both of whom were eminent professors of Midwifery, delivered Clinical lectures to a large class of students, who attended the Hospital,—certificates of attendance on the lectures being received by the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh.

In 1853, the Hospital was finally closed.

#### "AGAR HOUSE."

The house in which the Western Lying-in Hospital was opened, was built early in the last century by the Right Rev. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Kildare (1705–1731), and of Meath (1731–1733), brother and heir of Sir William Ellis, Knt., an Englishman, to whom the Corporation of Dublin made a lease, dated September 1682, for the term of 199 years, at an annual rent of £83 10s., of several parcels of ground in Oxmantown, extending westward on the north bank of the River Liffey, from Lincoln-lane to Liffey-street, West, and including Barrack-street, Queen-street, &c. Sir William Ellis's name is still preserved in that part of the estate called "Ellis's-quay." Bishop Ellis's house was subsequently occupied by his son-in-law, Henry Agar.

The Right Rev. Welbore Ellis d. 1st Jan. 1733, leaving issue one son, Welbore, and one dau., Anne, who m., 29th May, 1733, Henry Agar, Esq., of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, M.P. for the Borough of Gowran in 1727, of whom presently. The Bishop's only son,

WELBORE ELLIS, who executed the duties of some of the highest official employments under the Irish Government between the years 1742 and 1782, was created a Peer of Great Britain, 13th Aug., 1794, as BARON MENDIP, of Mendip, in the County of Somerset, with remainder, in case of failure of male issue, to the heirs male of his sister ANNE, wife of Henry Agar. His lordship m. twice; by his first wife, Diana, he had a dau., Diana, bapt. at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, on the 9th Aug., 1716; but dying s.p., 2nd Feb. 1802, the title devolved, according to the limitation, upon his grand-nephew, James Agar, 1st Viscount Clifden.

After the death of the Bishop of Meath, the Oxmantown estate passed into the possession of his son-in-law, Henry Agar. By his wife, Anne Ellis, Henry Agar had issue four sons and one dau., and, dying 18th Nov. 1746, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES AGAR, M.P. for the County of Kilkenny from 1761 till 1776, when he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, 27th July, 1776, as Baron Clifden, in the County of Kilkenny; and, 18th Dec., 1780, advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT CLIFDEN, with limitations to his male issue. The younger son,

CHARLES AGAR (bapt. at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, Jan. 15th, 1733\*), who was educated in the University of Oxford, entered into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1763–65); from which position he was promoted to the Deanery of Kilmore, 3rd May, 1764. He was consecrated, 20th March, 1768, Bishop of Cloyne; and from that translated in August, 1779 to the Archbishopric of Cashel; and thence, 7th Dec., 1801, to the Archbishopric of Dublin. His Grace was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, 12th June, 1795, as Baron Somerton; created Viscount Somerton, 30th Dec., 1800; and advanced to the dignity of EARL OF NORMANTON, 4th Feb., 1806. His Grace, who was grandfather of the present Earl of Normanton, d. 14th July, 1809.

Viscount Clifden's eldest son, the Hon. Henry-Welbore Agar, who represented the County of Kilkenny in Parliament from 1783 till 1789, lived in the family mansion-house, 24 Arran-quay till he succeeded his father in the titles, in 1789; and, on the death of his

\* The entry of his baptism in St. Paul's Register is thus:—  
"1736, January 15.—Baptized, Charles, the son of Henry and Anne Agar."

great uncle, Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, in 1802 (only son of the Rt. Rev. Welbore Ellis), he succeeded to his English estate and title, and assumed the additional surname of ELLIS.

#### Birthplace of Edmund Burke.

On Arran-quay, westward of "Agar House," there were also two other historic houses (1) that in which Richard Burke lived, and where probably his son Edmund,—Statesman and Orator—was born; and (2) the residence of William and Charles Haliday. The late Mr. John P. Prendergast, in his "Life of Charles Haliday" (being an Introduction to Charles Haliday's Scandinavian Antiquities of Dublin), says: "Edmund Burke's father at one time lived on Arran-quay, next door to Haliday's, and a little further off stood in former time Agar House, the town abode of Viscount Clifden's ancestors" (p. viii., note).

Mr. John P. Prendergast had a good opportunity of identifying the sites of these houses, and knowing who the former tenants were who occupied them, as having been agent to Viscount Clifden, as he himself tells us in above-named book, where, at p. xxi., he says,—"I had known him [Mr. Charles Haliday] for many years, as he was tenant to Viscount Clifden for his house on Arran-quay, and my father, my grandfather, and I, had been during seventy years agents in succession of that family for their properties in the City and County of Dublin, and counties of Meath and Kildare." His father, Francis Prendergast, was for forty years agent to Lord Glifden.\*

We should have mentioned that the whole range of houses on Arran-quay consist of three blocks of buildings: (1) Church-street to Lincoln-lane, contains 18 houses (1 to 18); (2) from Lincoln-lane to Arran-street, West, contains 13 houses (19 to 31); and (3), from Arran-street West to Queen-street, 12 houses (32 to 43). The first block, until the year 1830, when rebuilt, consisted of about 20 small houses, little better than mud cabins. The other two blocks were on the Ellis Estate, and were of a superior kind of dwellings, as may be seen on Rocque's improved Map of Dublin, by Bernard Scale, 1773, and on a MS. map of the City of Dublin made for the Wide Streets Commissioners in 1791, and now preserved in the City Engineer's Office, City Hall.

William Haliday, elder brother of Charles, an eminent Irish scholar, and one of the founders of the Gaelic Society, married, in April, 1812, Mary (bapt. in St. Audoen's, 9th Jan., 1795), second dau. of Finlay Alder, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife (dau. of Martin Brown, Esq., of Usher's-quay). He entered into the business of bark merchant in his father's house, 33 Arran-quay; and his father-in-law, Finlay Alder, who was then living next door, at 34 (the house in which Edmund Burke's father formerly lived), intended to make him his successor in the timber and bark trade, as he had no surviving male issue. But William Haliday died on the 26th of October following, in the 23rd year of his age, without issue; and Mr. Alder offered, if his brother Charles, who was then residing in London as a commission agent for J. N. D'Esterre, of No. 11 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, a well-known merchant, and one of the Guild of Merchants (who fell in a duel with O'Connell, on the 31st January, 1815), would come over, he would give him up the business. Charles Haliday acceded to this proposal, and returned to Dublin in 1813, and soon after commenced business as

\* In a trial at Bar, in the King's Bench and before a Special Jury, Michaelmas Term, 1827, in the matter of the Corporation of Dublin *versus* William Thomas, to recover certain Port dues, known as "Chapter and Guild," the late Mr. John P. Prendergast's father, Francis Prendergast, who was then agent to Lord Clifden's (Dublin) estates, was subpoenaed by the Corporation to prove the original lease made in 1682 to William Ellis (they having lost their counterpart). Mr. Francis Prendergast, in his evidence, says: "Rent was paid under that lease to the Treasurer of the City, to his (witness's) knowledge, for forty years and upwards, down to the present time [1827]; the parties are Lord Mayor, &c., 1st part, and William Ellis of the said City, of the other part."

† See "History of St. Audoen's Church and Parish," in IRISH BUILDER for 1st Sept., 1887.

a merchant, principally in the bark trade. He took up his residence in his father's house, No. 33 Arran-quay, and traded under the name of "William and Charles Haliday, merchants." Here he carried on business until about the year 1820, when appointed Consul to Greece, he removed into the corner house, 32 Arran-quay, and had his office in 13 Arran-street, West, at the rear of his house 32 Arran-quay.

With all the above evidence before us, we deem it unnecessary to produce any further proofs in establishing the identity of Edmund Burke's birth-place, as being the house now known as No. 34 Arran-quay.

In 1881, Sir William Ellis's lease expired, when all his Oxmantown estate reverted again to the Corporation, with the exception of that part of block No. 2, between Lincoln-lane and 27 Arran-quay, and some ground at rear, which still remains the property of Lord Clifden.

Agar House house is now converted into a branch of the Royal Bank of Ireland.

(37.) *Anglesea Lying-in Hospital, Peter-street, 1836.*

This Hospital was opened first in the house 50 Bishop-street, in the year 1823, and was named the *Anglesea Lying-in Hospital*, after the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1823-9); and, in the following year the adjoining house was fitted up as a Hospital and Dispensary for general diseases, for male patients. These institutions were supported by voluntary contributions, annual charity sermons, and the profits of the medical establishment, auxiliary to the Hospital. A yearly subscription of one guinea constituted an annual governor, and a donation of five guineas a governor for life.

The two institutions were under the management of a committee of the following medical gentlemen:—

Alexander Jackson, M.D., 16 Gardiner's-place.

James O'Beirne, M.D., 23 North Cumberland-street.

Richard Stanley Ireland, M.D., 121 St. Stephen's-green, West.

George Thomas Hayden, M.D., 32 Harcourt-street.

*Treasurers*—J. D. La Touche and Co.

A medical school was also attached to the Hospital, in which courses of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Botany, and Toxicology, were delivered by Charles Davis, M.D., 29 South Anne-street, and G. T. Hayden, M.D. The dissections were conducted under Dr. Hayden's directions. The students preparing for medical degrees were subjected to preliminary examinations in Latin. Certificates of attendance upon the lectures and practice of this Hospital were received as qualifications by the University of Glasgow, the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh; and by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards.

*The Hospital removed to Peter-street.*

In 1836, Dr. Hayden re-opened Dr. Kirby's old school in Peter-street, under the title of the "Original School of Medicine and Surgery." He also fitted up the house 28 Peter-street (formerly Kirby's St. Bridget's and St. Peter's Hospital), to which he removed the *Anglesea Lying-in Hospital* from Bishop-street. The medical staff was now considerably increased, viz.:—

*Consulting Surgeon*—James T. Duggan, M.D.  
*Consulting Physicians*—Sir James Murray, M.D., Physician to the Lord Lieutenant; and Richard S. Ireland, M.D.

*Consulting Surgeon*—O'Brien Bellingham, M.D.

*Attending Physician*—Jacob Meade Swift, M.D.

Michael W. Hanlon, M.D., was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica; George Baker, M.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; and Richard Hugh Carmichael and Robert F. Power, Masters of the Coombe Hospital, Lectured on Midwifery. About 76 pupils attended these lectures.

Certificates of attendance upon these lectures were recognised by the London University, the College of Physicians of London, the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh; the University of Glasgow, and the Army and Navy Boards.

The *Lying-in Hospital*, however, was not very successful. Dr. South, one of the commissioners appointed in 1856 to enquire into the Hospitals of Dublin, in his "Plan for the Consolidation of the Dublin Hospitals" (appendix 2, p. 23), says:—

"In the class of Hospitals not having presentments or other public funds, are—Sir Patrick Dun's, *Anglesea Lying-in*, National Eye and Ear, St. Vincent's, and Droicheadra Whitworth Hospital. Of these the *Anglesea Lying-in Hospital* has not the least pretension to be called a public Hospital; it is simply a house, consisting of a number of very dirty rooms, some only of which have beds, and of which the other furniture is very scanty. For this so called accommodation, the women received into the house pay the sum of five shillings to the proprietor Master!"

On the 29th July, 1857, Dr. Hayden, Master of the *Anglesea Lying-in Hospital*, died in the 59th year of his age, from disease of the lungs, when the Hospital was finally closed. The house was subsequently re-opened as a School of Medicine, by Dr. Edward Ledwich, and until a few years ago, it was known by the name of the "*Ledwich School of Medicine*."

(38.) *St. Vincent's Hospital, 1835, 56 St. Stephen's Green, East.*

This institution was opened 22nd April, 1835, by the Sisters of Charity, with the concurrence of their founder, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin.

The Hospital, which was formerly the lordly mansion of the Earls of Meath, was built about the year 1763, by Edward, 7th Earl of Meath, who died 24th Nov., 1772. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony, 8th Earl of Meath, whose children were born there. The birth of his elder son and successor was thus announced in the *Freeman's Journal* of Saturday, 24th to Tuesday 27th June, 1769:—"Birth: The Right Hon. Lady Brabazon was safely delivered of a son at her residence in St. Stephen's Green, on the 25th June." This was William, who succeeded his father, 4th Jan., 1790, as 9th Earl of Meath, and fell in a duel, 26th May, 1795; and dying *unm.*, he was succeeded by his only surviving brother, John, 10th Earl of Meath, who also was born in St. Stephen's-green on the 9th April, 1772; and who, on 3rd January, 1834, sold the mansion to Thomas Trant Simpson, Esq., who bought it in trust for the Sisters of Charity. (For more see "History of Old Dublin Mansion Houses." in *IRISH BUILDER* for 15th August, 1894.)

The plans and economy of this Institution were modelled on those of the great Hospitals of Paris, &c., in which some of the Sisters of Charity had been for a considerable time residing. The Hospital was fitted up with 60 beds, and a dispensary attached. Both are open to the afflicted without any regard to religious distinctions.

*Its First Medical Officers.*

*Medical Advisers in Ordinary*—Joseph M. Ferrall, M.D.; O'Brien Bellingham, M.D.  
*Consultants*—Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D., Surgeon-General; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D.

Clinical Lectures are delivered in this Hospital, and certificates of attendance on its practice are recognised by the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, &c.

Its funds are derived from voluntary subscriptions, donations, bequests, a Corporation grant, and an annual charity sermon.

It incurs no expense for superintendence, as it is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, who devote their whole time to its management, and contribute liberally to its resources.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Hospitals of Dublin, presented to both Houses of Parliament, in 1856, Dr. South, in

his Paper on the proposed consolidation of our City Hospitals, says:—

"With regard to St. Vincent's Hospital, its managers appear so desirous to avoid all external supervision, and to express no anxiety to participate in any Parliamentary or Municipal grant of money, which might be obtained by acceding to the ordinary conditions under which the latter is granted to some of the other Hospitals, that it seems scarcely feasible to propose its connexion and grouping with any other Hospitals, however much to be desired it might be, as it is little likely that any such proposition would be assented to" (page 33).

This reticence on behalf of the managers of this institution, complained of by Dr. South, is equally applicable to the present time, and as they do not issue annual reports, we are unable to give, as in the other Hospitals of which we have treated, a list of its present medical staff, &c., but shall merely quote the following from the Corporation Report on City Hospitals for this present year:—

*"St. Vincent's Hospital.*

"There were 149 beds occupied at the time of our visit. Should necessity arise, 160 patients could receive accommodation, 16 convalescents were reported as being in the House, Linden, Black-rock.

"The Dispensary records show that about 20,000 people are treated yearly. The tenement houses [at the rear, in Leeson-lane], referred to in last year's report, have been since converted into dormitories for the trained nurses, 52 being at present in the institution.

"The condition of this Hospital is now, as it ever has been, most satisfactory; order, cleanliness, and great tidiness is observed all through the buildings.

"The Committee were received and shown through the Hospital by Mrs. Cullen and Dr. Kennedy, whose courtesy the Committee desire to acknowledge."

This Hospital receives an annual Corporation grant; the amount granted this year was £450. It receives no Parliamentary grant, and is entirely (with the exception of the Corporation grant), supported by voluntary subscriptions.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL INSTITUTE  
OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is the Report of the Institute for year 1897:—

The Council observes with pleasure that the Institute still maintains its position as the recognised court of appeal for the Architectural Profession in Ireland. During the year three new members have joined the Institute, the total number on the roll being 81. With the kind permission of the Royal Institute of British Architects, your Council arranged that the prize drawings of the English Institute should be exhibited in Dublin during the month of May last. The drawings were particularly valuable, as affording to the younger members of the profession examples of a really high standard of draughtsmanship. The Council has been in correspondence with the Architectural Association of Ireland, with a view to providing the Association with a room for the purpose of holding their meetings and classes, but hitherto the Council has not been able to secure suitable premises. The Council is of opinion that it would be desirable, in the interests of the profession, that the request of the Architectural Association should be acceded to, and that, if possible, the Institute should secure premises which would enable it to receive the Association as a tenant. The finances of the Institute will not, however, admit of the increased expenditure which such a change would entail. The Council suggests for the consideration of the members whether the time has not come when the subscription to the Institute should be increased, for the purpose of enabling the Council to carry out this project. There appears to be a general consensus of opinion in favour of such a change, in order that the

younger members of the profession and those preparing for it who are members of the Architectural Association, should be brought into closer union with the parent body. A Schedule of Fees proposed by the Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums, for architects employed in new asylums, was brought under the consideration of the Council by a deputation from the competitors in the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum competition. The deputation was introduced by Sir Thomas Deane. Subsequently a letter was addressed to the Board of Control, pointing out that the Schedule of Fees was much under the usual scale adopted by the profession, and a copy of the recognised Charges of Architects, as adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, was forwarded to the Board of Control. The board, in reply, informed the Council that it had been decided, in the case of the Londonderry Asylum competition, to revert to the former scale, already agreed to in the cases of the Portrane and Belfast Asylums. The Council, in conveying their thanks to the Board for their courteous communication, drew attention to the impracticability of the proposal of the Board of Control to withdraw the specialist's work from the architect's control. Your Council is of opinion that, in order to carry a building to a successful conclusion, it is absolutely necessary that at all stages of the work, from its original inception to its completion, the architect should exercise a general control over all the various contractors employed, and that he should be held responsible for bringing the entire undertaking to a successful issue. If the specialist's works were withdrawn from his control, divided responsibility would result, and in many cases dissatisfaction and possibly litigation would ensue. In connection with the employment by the Board of Control of Architects for Lunatic Asylums, the Council desires to place on record its emphatic condemnation of the practice of appointing as a nominal architect any person with whom it is proved necessary to associate a qualified architect, in order to ensure the preparation of proper plans, and the necessary skilled supervision of the work, as, when such appointments are made, professional fees are paid to persons by whom no equivalent service is rendered to the public. The Council has had before it a report of proceedings at a conference of the Board of Governors with the officials of the Board of Control at Londonderry in November last. The Council notices with regret, from observations appearing in such report, that there appeared to be amongst those present at the meeting a very imperfect appreciation of the fair play to which architects invited to submit designs for a public building in limited competition, under an assessor, are entitled. The result of this competition must be to greatly discourage well-qualified architects in the future from accepting invitations to take part in such competitions, as it would appear from the report that the selection of the best plan by the professional assessor affords no security that the architect whose plans are placed first shall hold the position he has just won. It is the unanimous opinion of the profession that when the design of an invited competitor is placed first by the assessor, the author should be rewarded by being entrusted with the whole of the work for which he was invited to compete, and all emolument attaching to it. The Council has had under consideration the action of the Blackrock Commissioners in passing a resolution stipulating that the architect to be employed for an extension of the Town Hall should pay the clerk of works, out of his commission, in contravention to the recognised rules of the profession. The Council, in consequence of this resolution, decided to re-issue the rules as regards the Charges of Architects, which were adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1872, and by the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland in 1867, and to present a framed copy of these rules to every member of this Insti-

tute. These copies will be in the hands of the members in the course of a few weeks. The Council ventures to hope that every practising architect, who is a member of this Institute, will hang up these rules in a prominent position in his office. It is of the greatest importance that the public and the members of the various boards should be made to understand that no member of this Institute should accept a less remuneration for his services than that which is provided by these rules. In conclusion, the Council hopes for the co-operation of the members in endeavouring to extend the sphere of usefulness of the Institute, and to maintain and uphold the dignity and the privileges of the profession of Architecture in Ireland.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "HISTORY OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH BUILDER.

SIR,—I am sure that your readers have been all greatly pleased with the series of articles in your current volume, under the above heading.

I observe, in the article in your last issue, under the heading of "History of Upper Baggot-street," what is, I think, a slight error. The article states that "in 1770" Charles Stanley Monck "erected the block of splendid houses on the east side of Upper Merriion-street, now known as the Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24."

Now, I believe it is generally conceded that the great Duke of Wellington was born in No. 24, and the year of his birth 1769, so that No. 24 at all events must have been built before 1770.—Yours, &c.,

A. R. CARROLL.

10th December, 1897.

[In vol. 35 of the IRISH BUILDER, Nos. 813 and 814, our correspondent will find full particulars respecting the numbers of the houses in Merriion-street to which he refers.—ED. I. B.]

#### LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.  
(Before the Vice-Chancellor.)

*The Royal Exchange Assurance Company v. Harriett Anne Burke.*—This case came before the court on an application on behalf of the plaintiffs, for an injunction restraining the defendant from erecting on the lands of Galloping Green, County of Dublin, any dwelling-house or building, except slated and substantially built of good and suitable materials, and on which a sum of £150 at least should be expended to the reasonable satisfaction of the plaintiffs, who also asked for an inquiry as to the damage alleged to have been sustained by reason of the erection of a shed or sheds on the lands in question, which had been demised, under an indenture of 1889, to William Harpur. A dwelling-house was erected by Harpur on the lands. After the erection of the dwelling-house, the lands and premises became vested in the defendant, and it was alleged that, in contravention of a covenant in a lease, a long, unsightly cow-shed, built of wood and galvanised iron, was erected, and which, if allowed to remain, was calculated to alter the character of the holding, and to depreciate in value other lands and premises of the plaintiffs adjoining. It was also complained that the defendant refused to remove the objectionable shed. Miss Burke (the defendant) admitted that she purchased the premises, but denied that she had in any way contravened the covenants of the indenture. Since the date on which she got possession, a tenant of hers had erected a cow-house, which was in no way objectionable, or badly built. She alleged that it was absurd to say that the erection of the shed would in any way alter the character of the holding, or depreciate its value. She submitted that the present proceedings were vexatious and

harassing, and ought to be dismissed, with costs. The Vice-Chancellor granted the injunction, with costs. For the protection of the people of Kingstown alone, if for nothing else, he would order the removal of shed No. 2, because it was erected, and it drained into where four cows were standing, and where they were milked. It was gross negligence on the part of the Guardians of the Rathdown Union that they had not interfered.

#### DAMAGES FOR INJURIES BY A STEAM-ROLLER.

(Before Mr. Justice Madden.)

*Haeslin v. Dublin Corporation.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the Recorder dismissing the action on the merits. Plaintiff resides at 16 Hardwicke-street, and it appeared that while the Corporation steam-roller was engaged at work in the street, it fell into the cellar attached to plaintiff's premises, causing considerable damage. The Corporation repaired the place, but denied liability for injuries. Plaintiff then brought an action for consequential damages in the business of a lodginghouse-keeper. The Recorder held that there was no proof of negligence, and dismissed the process. Plaintiff appealed, and several witnesses were examined in support of his case, and deposed that the roller went on the footpath. An engineer expressed his opinion that one side of the roller getting on the footpath exercised greater pressure on the arch of the cellar than if the pressure of the roller had been evenly distributed along the pathway over the cellar. For the Corporation, witnesses were examined, who stated that the brickwork of the arch of the cellar was in a rotten condition, and that the roller did not run up on the footway. Mr. Justice Madden reversed the dismissal, and gave a decree for £10.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CARDIFF.**—The new town-hall committee of the Cardiff Corporation on Thursday considered the competitive plans for municipal buildings and Law Courts to be erected on Cathay's-park at the cost of £210,000. Acting on the advice of Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., the committee awarded the first prize of £500 to the plans sent by H. Y. Lanchester, J. S. Stuart, and E. A. Richards, Bedford-row, London; the second prize of £300 to J. S. Gibson and S. B. Russell, Gray's-inn-road; and the prize of £200 to Alfred Cox and A. H. Cooksley, Adam-street, Adelphi. Fifty-six sets were submitted. The site will cost £160,000.

**ENGINEERS' HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—M. A. P. Yarrow, of Popular, writing from Philadelphia, Nov. 9th, says:—"The Editor of the Times.—Having occasion to visit the United States, I have availed myself of the opportunity to ascertain the working hours in engineering establishments on this side the Atlantic, and the facts may be of interest at the present time. As a fair example, Cramp's Shipbuilding and Engineering Yard may be taken. When in full work, employment is here given to 6,000 men; here some of the leading vessels in the United States navy were built, and of late two of the fastest Atlantic liners—the St. Paul and St. Louis—were constructed. The following are the hours of work adopted:—7 a.m. to 12 noon, 12.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the afternoon, except on Saturday, when they leave off at 4.30 p.m., making a mean working day of ten hours. The Baldwin Locomotive Works will serve as an example in another branch of engineering. This is the largest locomotive factory in the world. Employment is given here to over 5,000 men when turning out the maximum output, which in one year is over 900 engines. The following are the hours of work:—7 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the afternoon, making also ten hours as a day's work. It should be born in mind that the climatic conditions are more trying here than in Great Britain."

**A NEW SYSTEM OF CASH-CARRYING.**—Messrs. Arnott and Co., drapers, Henry-street, have introduced the Bostedo pneumatic system of cash carrying. The patent of the invention is held by the Bostedo Package and Cash Carrier Company Chicago. The principle of the cash-carrier is based on a circulating current or column of air enclosed in brass tubes connected with an exhaust-pipe which

is operated on by a positive blower. This blower, making 108 revolutions per minute, is worked by the three 35 h.p. Crossley gas-engines which generate the electricity used in lighting the establishment. It is distinguished from a fan by the fact that it discharges a certain quantity of air per minute. The brass tubes are all "tapped" into the main suction or exhaust-pipe, which discharges into the atmosphere at the rear of the premises. The "tapping" or junction takes place at the central cash-desk on the balcony, where are two assistants receiving the cash from the various departments, and despatching the change in return. There is a despatching-box in each of the numerous departments, into which the money of customers and the bill are inserted in cartridges specially provided for the purpose, and there is a terminal or receiving-box, from which the change comes. At the cash-desk there are five receiving-boxes and eleven despatching-tubes, but there may be any number to suit the requirements of the place. The cartridges, numbered to correspond with the departments whence they come, are shot out of the receiving-boxes, by the pneumatic or suction process, into a long trough-shaped brass basket. The assistants seize on the cartridges, at once open them, place the gold or silver or notes in the till, insert the change into the cartridges again, and place them in the brass tubes, bearing the corresponding numbers. By a similar process, acting in an opposite direction, the tubes containing the change are deposited in baskets in the departments from which they were despatched. The work is very rapidly accomplished, the going and coming of a cartridge occupying only about seven seconds. The brass tubes are carried underneath the ceiling of the basement, quite away out of the sight of customers.

**THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA CANAL.**—The great canal, the total length of which will be (says *The Timber Trades Journal*) nearly 1,000 miles, and which is to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, is to be commenced next spring, the surveys for it being in an advanced state. The new waterway is to be 217 ft. wide at the ordinary water level, and 117 ft. at the bottom, its depth being 28½ ft. The largest war vessels will be able to pass through it. The canal commences at Riga, and it will follow the course of the river Duna as far as Dunaberg. Here the great excavations will begin, which will connect the canal with Lepel on the Beresina. That river will be utilised as far as its junction with the Dnieper, when the latter will be followed to its mouth, near Cherson. Of the whole length of the canal, 875 miles will be in canalised rivers, leaving only 125 miles for the excavator. The canal will have 18 ports—at Riga, Jakobstadt, Dunaburg, Lepel, Borissov, Robruisk, Kieff, Pergaslav, Kuneff, Cherkassy, Kremenchug, Verch-nedieprovsk, Yekaterinoslav, Alexandrovsk, Nikopol, Berislavi, Aleshki, and Cherson. The enlargement of the two terminal ports of Riga and Cherson on the Baltic and Black Sea respectively, is at the present time being actively proceeded with. The canal is to be substantially constructed so as to allow vessels to proceed at a uniform speed of six knots. At that speed it will take 144 hours to make the whole journey. The canal is to be lighted by electricity, to avoid stoppages at night. Its total cost is estimated at £20,000,000, and the work of construction will probably take four years.

#### SEWER AIR AND SEWER GAS.\*

THE majority of writers on hygiene in Germany maintain that sewer gases are incapable of disseminating typhoid fever or other infectious diseases, and in support of these conclusions allusion is made to the investigations of Flügge, Gärtner, Preusnitz, Rubner, and Soyka. As early as 1881 the last-named authority demonstrated that cities provided with sewers were not in any way more liable to the attacks of diseases of this type than those wholly undrained; indeed, he proved the converse of his theory, and showed that in a series of towns which had recently been sewered on the modern system the mortality from typhoid fever had diminished, and that in those parts of the towns where the sewerage was defective the cases of typhoid fever were more frequent and more severe than in those quarters which were well drained. Many other authorities were cited, and figures given to show the condition of drained and undrained towns, among which the facts relating to Dantzic and Munich before and after the introduction of drainage are recorded, also the investigations of Baron into thirty-seven undrained

towns and forty-six towns provided with a system of sewers.

Passing thence to the discoveries of Pasteur and Koch and their followers, it is shown that a correct knowledge has now been gained of actual disease germs, and of the best means of withstanding them. It may be pronounced with absolute certainty that any given disease can only occur when the known organism recognised as the active agent of the same has acquired vitality. In the absence of the typhoid bacillus there can be no typhoid fever, and where there is no cholera vibrio there can be no cholera. The gases caused by putrefaction, however poisonous they may be, cannot produce diseases of the above kind. The author points out that certain of these pathogenic germs which may enter the sewers mixed with faecal matters and soiled water do not find in them favourable conditions for their existence, and that for the most part these organisms lose their virulence in sewage water. In order that the sewer-gas theory may be realised, it must, however, be assumed that certain of these infectious germs are capable of floating in the air and thus enter dwellings. Nageli has, however, shown that this is not possible, and he has proved that these germs can neither ascend into the air nor be given off from moist surfaces; and in the air of sewers, moreover, bacteria have been ascertained to be invariably present in but small numbers; indeed, frequently such air is absolutely free from these organisms. Uffelmann has been at some pains to ascertain the species of bacilli found in sewer gas, and a list of these is given. It is stated that it follows from these arguments that there is no proof of there being any connection between sewer gas and the spread of epidemic diseases. On the question of the extent to which, apart from their liability to spread disease, sewer gases may prove injurious to health, the author asserts that this depends mainly on the degree of concentration in which certain undoubtedly poisonous gases exist which are found in sewers and other places where putrefying matters are collected and stored. The thorough and effective ventilation of sewers and soil pipes is the best mode of combating this evil. A distinction is drawn between sewer air and sewer gas, and it is pointed out that the latter can only form in sewers which contain dead ends, and in other places where effective ventilation is wanting. In well-constructed sewers the contents pass away freely and rapidly without undergoing putrefaction, and the air in such sewers is in no way unhealthy. The house drains and soil pipes are much likely to engender evil-smelling and injurious gases than are the sewers.

#### BENNETT'S, LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

THE statutory general meeting of the above named company took place on Monday at the offices of the company, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. William Young. The chairman stated that the company was incorporated on July 28th, and took possession of J. M. Bennett and Sons' works, machinery, and tools, with the exception of the Goebring machinery and Goebring stock, on September 13th, on a basis for purchase of the stocks having been arrived at with Messrs. Bennett. The whole of the capital of the company had been subscribed, and from the start the company's business had progressed favourably. From the beginning they had to contend with the engineers' strike, which had naturally curtailed the sale of valuable stocks, whilst the threatened cotton strike had retarded business. In spite of this he was justified in saying that they had already earned six months' dividend on the preference shares, and before the end of the year he expected to have good news for the holders of the ordinary shares. He was supported by the very best of directors, and with unbroken harmony, and the manager and travellers worked shoulder to shoulder. Coöperation machinery and patents that cost over £31,000 had been bought by the directors for a tithe of that sum. Since the purchase had

been made others had become alive to the fact that there was nothing like the plant in the world, and at a future meeting the directors hoped to report developments; however, they would certainly be watchful of the interests of the company. Formerly Manchester had to rely upon Liverpool and the East Coast importers for its timber, but now, with the establishment of a strong company like that, the position was altered, and they were now selling to Liverpool importers, as well as cargoes to the East and West Coasts.—Dr. Pankhurst said that, as a shareholder, the report presented by the chairman was a very satisfactory one. As one who had known the name of the Bennetts all his life, he had watched the formation of this company with the greatest interest, and now he found that although the tree had only just been planted, there was substantial promise of fruit. He thought they must all be satisfied that the chairman had been able to present a statement so simple, so clear, and so entirely encouraging. He expected that, with the aid of the ship canal, the business of the company would advance by leaps and bounds.—The chairman said the directors hoped that the company were only at the beginning of a very large business, and they intended to push it forward with all the energy at their command.—Mr. J. Matber, asked whether the coöperation machinery and patents referred to by the chairman had been purchased from the vendors, or whether the transaction was a subsequent one. He would also like to know whether there was any prospect of getting a market quotation for the shares of the company.—The chairman said the transaction with regard to the coöperation machinery was a recent one, and had not been conducted with the vendors of the company. With regard to the obtaining of a Stock Exchange quotation, an application would be made at an early date for such a quotation, and he hoped to be able to announce shortly that the matter had been arranged.—The meeting was shortly afterwards concluded.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

#### THE TIMBER OF TASMANIA.

THE timber of Tasmania (says the *British Australian*) is largely used all over the mainland of Australia, but very little comparatively has found its way to the United Kingdom. The western side of the island is occupied by vast forests of stringy bush, the blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), the myrtle or native heech (*Fagus Cunninghamii*), and the Huon pine (*Dacrydium Ranklinii*), a beautiful furniture wood, equal to bird's-eye maple. The tree fern (*Dicksonia Antarctica*) grows to a great height in some of the mountain valleys, and adds considerably to the beauties of the landscape. Indeed, it may be said generally that Tasmania is better off for valuable timber than any of its neighbours, except, perhaps, the southwestern district of West Australia. About three years ago there were several shipments of blue gum and stringy bark to London, and the timber was used with great success both in railway-carriage making and street-paving, but the prices at that time were not remunerative, owing to the hold which West Australian Jarrah and Karri had on the market, and no serious attempt was since made to introduce it to this country. But there is no doubt that if it were pushed by any enterprising firm or company just as West Australian timber has been, it would be equally successful. In Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, Tasmanian timber is largely used for building purposes, for which it is well adapted, the walls of many houses, especially in districts where there is no building-stone, and where clay for brick-making is not procurable—are made of Tasmanian weather-board, the roof of "shingles," small pieces of wood cut to the size and thickness of slates, and the joist-beams and flooring-boards are of the same material. The wood is harder to work than deal would be, but it is frequently cheaper, and always much more durable.

\* From the *Sanitary Record*.

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We shall be glad to receive notes of work<sup>s</sup> in contemplation or in progress in town or country.

All communications for the literary department of this journal should be addressed to “The Editor.”

Correspondents should send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.

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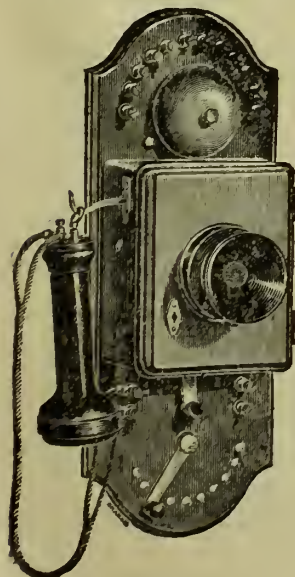
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# HISTORY OF Dublin Hospitals & Infirmarys, FROM 1188 TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

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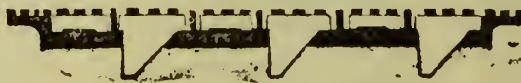
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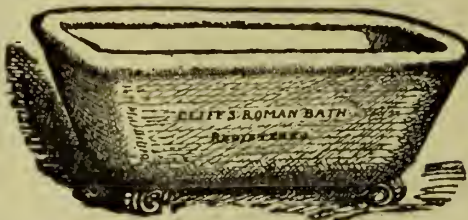
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